



THE
AMERICAN TEXT-BOOK

FOR
THE MILLION:

COMPRISING

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE UNITED STATES, THE SEVERAL STATES;
A CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTS OF INTEREST THROUGHOUT
THE COUNTRY; A COMPENDIUM OF THE SEVERAL CENSUS REPORTS
OF THE GOVERNMENT, GIVING STATISTICS OF POPULATION,
RELIGION, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
MINERAL RESOURCES, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE,
WEALTH, TAXATION, BANKS, RAILROADS
AND OTHER VALUABLE INFORMATION.

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS work has been prepared with a design to furnish a greater amount and variety of useful and reliable information pertaining to the history, natural phenomena, and development of this country than has ever been offered to the public in a single volume.

The facts which it contains have been gathered from the most reliable sources, condensed as far as practicable, and so arranged as is believed will best facilitate research and impress them upon the memory.

In a work containing such a large amount of historical, descriptive, and statistical matter, it can hardly be expected that no errors will occur; but much caution has been exercised, and no effort spared, to secure strict accuracy. Historical facts must be gathered from records already made, or from uncertain traditions, and it is well known to every reader of history that there is a great discrepancy in the narration of these events by different historians, all of whom are considered reliable.

To economize space, repetition of the same subjects has been avoided as far as practicable; and where reference is made to the same subject in different parts of the book, it is to present some new phase, or give some additional information concerning the same.

For convenience of reference, each of the three different parts into which the book is divided is indexed separately. As it would be impracticable to name in the index all the events and places referred to in the book, only the more important have been enumerated, care being taken to so arrange them as that those of minor importance which are omitted, may be readily associated with those named. For this reason the names of cities, towns, and many places of interest to the reader and tourist, are purposely omitted in the index to Part II, as they can be easily referred to in connection with the State in which it is believed the reader will understand they are severally located.

To learn all that is recorded of any particular State, the reader should carefully refer to each of the three parts of the book—the Historical, Descriptive, and Statistical; the latter of which will be found of special interest, in showing the progress in the growth of the great industries, and the development of the resources of our country.

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NEW YORK, 1874.

PART I.

HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES:

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

HISTORY OF EACH OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

A SUMMARY REVIEW OF,

Acquisition of the Public Domain, Agriculture, Banks, Book and
Newspaper Publishing, Commerce, Tonnage, &c.; Education
and Illiteracy, Insurance, Fisheries, Manufactures, Min-
ing and Minerals, Population and Immigration,
Railroads, Religious Denominations, Tele-
graphy, Wealth and Taxation.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES:

From the Discovery of America to the Present Time.

IN THREE PERIODS:

I. FROM 1492 TO 1775.

II. FROM 1775 TO 1860.

III. FROM 1860 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

FIRST PERIOD.

EARLY DISCOVERIES AND COLONIAL HISTORY.

The United States, unlike most nations, has a complete history. The organization of the government and the commencement of her progress bear date from a definite period, and are not shrouded in mythological darkness or the mists of tradition. It is now less than four centuries since the civilized world was startled with the announcement of the discovery of this Western Continent. Our knowledge of the races who have dwelt here—of the representatives of the various nationalities who have here found a home—so far as the history of America is concerned, commences with the aborigines of the fifteenth century. Recent developments, however, demonstrate the truth of the theory suggested by earlier discoveries—that this new world was once the abode of a race superior in intellect and far more domesticated than those of whom our primitive his-

tory bears record. Ruins of towns, relics bearing testimony to mechanical skill and intellectual and artistic attainments and agricultural enterprise, as well as weapons of defense, are among the evidences of the truth of this theory. But whence these people came, their manner of life and peculiar characteristics, and the cause of their extinction, are facts concerning which history furnishes no information and tradition claims no knowledge.

It is contended by some European historians—and the idea is cherished to some extent in our own country—that this continent was visited as early as the tenth or eleventh century by the Norsemen, or Vikings. But as Columbus and his contemporaries had no knowledge of such a discovery, the credit of this unparalleled achievement was undoubtedly due to the sagacity, courage, and indomitable perseverance of him to whom history has awarded it.

Christopher Columbus was born at Genoa, in 1436. Early in life he became strongly interested in navigation, and about 1460 first went to

sea. By his experience in this vocation he added much to the store of his knowledge of the geography of the earth. In 1470 he settled at Lisbon, where he married Felipa, the daughter of Perestrello, a distinguished Italian navigator, from whom he obtained much assistance in navigation, and, by his continued efforts and experience, soon acquired a knowledge of the sciences essential to his profession—so much beyond that of his contemporaries, that the announcement of his belief in the existence of a continent in the western ocean was considered so far visionary as to justify no effort to prove its truth. To satisfy himself and the world of the correctness of his theory, he made many appeals to the different courts of Europe for patronage, but without success. After many years of disappointment and delay, a second appeal to Ferdinand and Isabella proved successful, and, under their auspices, he was finally enabled to embark on his voyage of discovery.

Columbus' First Voyage.—With limited means, three small vessels were provisioned for a twelve months' voyage, and in these, with ninety men, he set sail from Palos in Andalusia, Southern Spain, on the 3d of August, 1492, having received from the king and queen the commission of High Admiral and the title of Viceroy of all the lands and islands he should discover. He was also promised a tenth part of the revenue that might be expected to be received from the lands. He sailed directly for the Canary Islands, which at that time was the most western land known. He remained at these islands a month to refit, and on the 6th of September resumed his voyage, by a due west course, over an unknown sea.

Aside from a purpose to demonstrate the fact of the existence of a new continent, the main object of Columbus and his patrons was to accomplish what had long been desired—the finding of a passage to

China and the East Indies by sea, to prevent the necessity of transporting the merchandise of the Oriental countries across the continent from the Red Sea to Alexandria on the Nile, the passage around the Cape of Good Hope being then unknown. This was believed to be most easily accomplished by sailing west.

It should be observed that the maps of those days represent Asia as extending much farther east than is correctly shown on the maps of the present day.

Being without chart, and relying entirely upon his compass, Columbus soon experienced an unexpected difficulty by finding that the magnetic needle of his compass varied from due north. Of the cause of this phenomenon he was unable to satisfy himself, and he viewed it as an evil omen. His men became so terrified that the ingenuity of Columbus was taxed to its utmost to devise a solution which should so far satisfy them as to prevent a threatened mutiny.

Land Discovered.—Indications of land having been already observed, Columbus so far yielded to their demands as to promise to return home if land were not discovered in three days. Before the expiration of that time land was descried—on the 12th of October—first by the Admiral himself, who took possession of it, with imposing ceremonies, in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella. This joyful result had a tendency to strengthen the confidence of the sailors in their great leader, and they were as demonstrative in their expressions of admiration as they had before been insolent in their denunciations. Learning that the land discovered was an island, Columbus named it San Salvador—one of the Bahamas. On the 27th of October he discovered Cuba, and sailed along its shores, believing them to be the famous Cipango. On the 6th of December he discovered an island which he named Hispaniola (San Domingo).

now called Hayti, where he built a fort and left some of his men to form a colony. As he had reached a portion of the globe which, according to his theory, he believed to be near India by a western passage, he called the islands he had discovered the West Indies, and the natives Indians.

Columbus Returns to Spain.—

In March, 1493, Columbus returned to Spain to report to Ferdinand and Isabella, and to astonished Europe, the greatest achievement of the kind ever performed, and in many respects, if we consider the consequences resulting from it, one of the greatest events of modern times.

Columbus' Second Voyage.—

September 25, 1493, Columbus sailed from Cadiz, on his second voyage, and, November 3, discovered the Caribbee Isles—Dominica; on the following day, Guadalupe; and on the 10th, Antigua. He founded Isabella in Hispaniola—the first Christian city in the New World. On the 3d of May, 1494, he discovered Jamaica. During the remainder of this and the following year he visited the various islands and explored their coasts. In 1496 he returned to Spain to meet the charges that had been preferred against him.

Columbus' Third Voyage.—May 30, 1498, he sailed on his third voyage, and on the last day of July discovered Trinidad. August 1, 1498, he discovered the N. E. coast of South America, near the mouth of the River Oronoco.

Columbus in Chains.—Dissensions having arisen among the colonists, and between them and the natives, Columbus, in his efforts to restore order and prevent further quarrels, attempted to punish some of the leaders in these disturbances, who, from a spirit of revenge, preferred accusations against him at the Spanish court. King Ferdinand, ostensibly to ascertain the truth of these accusations, sent an official to investigate them, who, apparently

without sufficient reason, deprived Columbus of his Governorship, and ordered him to be sent in fetters to Spain. The arrival of Columbus in Spain, as a prisoner in chains, excited the indignation of the people, and even the king expressed some emotions of shame at this cruel conduct. He did not feel inclined, however, to restore him to the position from which he had been unjustly removed, but appointed another person governor of Hispaniola in his stead. Columbus was afterward released, but no effort was ever made to fulfill the stipulated contract under which he sailed on his first voyage.

Columbus' Last Voyage.—Still intent on the accomplishment of the great object for which he had dared and suffered so much, he sailed on his fourth and last voyage, May 9, 1502, to find a passage to India by the west. He discovered the various islands along the coast of Honduras and explored the coast of the isthmus in July, and was afterward shipwrecked on the coast of Jamaica. Columbus here secured great power and influence over the natives, from having predicted an eclipse of the moon. This voyage proved more disastrous than either of the others, and after much suffering and many reverses, occasioned by the treachery and mutiny of his own men, the conflicts with the natives, and the hardships and privations to which he was continually exposed, he returned to Spain in November, 1504—the same month in which his friend and patron, Queen Isabella, died.

Columbus' Death.—Worried by the machinations of his enemies, and treated with base ingratitude by the Spanish government, with sorrow and disappointment he died, on May 20, 1506, at Valladolid, at the age of about 70 years, firm in the belief that he had discovered the eastern shores of India. The fetters in which he had been brought bound to Spain were buried with him by his son

Diego, as had been previously requested by Columbus. By order of Philip II., who had recently ascended the throne, his funeral was attended with great magnificence, and the following inscription engraved on his tomb: "To Castile and Leon, Columbus has given a new world." His remains were transferred to Seville in 1513, to San Domingo in 1536, and to Havana, Cuba, in 1796. Humboldt beautifully says that the success of Columbus was "a conquest of reflections."

The Cabots.—In 1497, John Cabot, accompanied by his son Sebastian, was sent out on a voyage of discovery by Henry VII. of England, and on the 27th of June discovered Labrador. He afterward sailed further north in search of a western passage to India. Failing to accomplish his purpose, he returned south and touched Newfoundland, which he named *Prima Vista*. He is said to have sailed along the coast as far south as Florida, and to have discovered the mainland of North America one year before Columbus discovered the mainland of South America, and two years before the discoveries made by Vespucci. This was the foundation of the claim afterward made to North America by the English, although they made no settlements till many years afterward. But this last-claimed discovery of the Cabots admits of some doubts, upon the authority of acknowledged credible English history.

Amerigo Vespucci.—In 1499, Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine merchant, accompanied Ojeda on a voyage along the eastern coast, and discovered a part of the coast of South America a year after its discovery by Columbus. In letters sent to his friends in Italy he gave a more full description of the country than had been given by any former discoverer. He has been charged with inserting "*Tierra de Amerigo*" in his maps; but upon the authority of Humboldt, the name America was

given to the continent in the popular works of Waldseemüller, a German geographer, without the knowledge of Vespucci. About the time of the discovery of the continent of America, Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese, accomplished a passage to India by doubling the Cape of Good Hope—thus effecting what had been the main object of Columbus' great enterprise.

Notwithstanding the claim that the Cabots were the first to discover and take possession of the continent of America in behalf of the English crown, no effort for English colonization proved successful during the next century.

Other Discoveries.—The Spaniards soon occupied the islands they had discovered, and, in 1510, Ojeda, a former companion of Columbus, landed at Darien, where he formed a settlement—the first colony on the mainland. During the next year Cuba was subjugated by the Spaniards. In 1512, Ponce de Leon discovered Florida. (See History of Florida.) Three years after the settlement at Darien (1513) Nunez de Balboa led an expedition across the isthmus, and from the summit of the Andes first saw the Pacific Ocean in a southerly direction, from which circumstance it was named by him the South Sea. On reaching the shore and wading into the water, he took possession of the sea, with great solemnity, for the king of Castile. In 1517, a Spaniard named Cordova explored the northern coast of Yucatan, and, the year following, Grijalva penetrated the country and named it New Spain. During the same year the first patent for importing negroes into America was granted by Spain. In 1519, Fernando Cortez was sent by Velasquez, governor of Cuba, with a fleet of eleven small vessels and 663 men, for the invasion of Mexico, and landed at Vera Cruz. Cortez marched to Tlascala, where he induced 6,000 warriors to join him and accompany him to the

city of Mexico. The struggle continued for two years, and was marked by great bravery and atrocious cruelty on the part of Cortez, who, in 1521, with this handful of daring and unprincipled adventurers, succeeded in overthrowing the empire of Mexico. By this conquest, Cortez succeeded in putting an end to that horrible system of idol-worship in which thousands of men were every year offered in sacrifice.

French Discoveries.—The successes of the Spaniards thus far, excited in the French a desire to share a part of the wealth their neighbors might derive from America. In 1524 Francis I. of France commissioned and sent out Verazzani, a Florentine, on a voyage of discovery. He sailed along the coast as far north as Newfoundland, and is supposed to have entered the harbors of New York and Newport. Ten years later, 1534, an expedition was sent out by the Admiral of France for the purpose of exploring this region, under James Cartier, who discovered the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. He afterwards ascended the river as far as Montreal, and took possession of the country in behalf of the king, and styled it New France. He also attempted to form a settlement on the island of Orleans, but the climate proving too severe the enterprise was abandoned, and the following spring Cartier, with his men and the Indian chief whom they had treacherously captured, returned to France.

A second expedition, consisting of five ships, of which Cartier was made Captain General, sailed for America in 1541. They passed the winter on the island of Orleans, but the severity of the climate and the constant annoyance of the Indians, whose chief they had treacherously carried away on a former visit, induced them to sail for Europe on the opening of navigation the following spring. Roberval, who had been made viceroy by the king, sailed from France for

America the same spring, and met Cartier and his men off the coast of Newfoundland. Cartier continued on his course to France, but Roberval proceeded up the St. Lawrence, and after spending the winter at the island of Orleans, he also returned to France the following spring. In 1549 he started on another voyage, from which he never returned.

Search was continued to find a north-west passage to India, and Martin Frobisher, with this object in view, succeeded in discovering and entering the straits, which bear his name, in 1576. Three years later Sir Francis Drake, a celebrated Englishman, attempted to find a passage from the Pacific side of the continent to the Atlantic. Sailing north along the coast, he sought to plunder Spanish vessels. After exploring upper California, which he named New Albion, he entered the Bay of San Francisco, where he spent the winter of 1579-80. In 1585 the English, under the direction of Sir Walter Raleigh and his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, attempted to form a settlement on the coast of what was subsequently called North Carolina. Three parties of colonists were afterwards sent out, but being few in numbers, and poorly provided with the necessary means of support, accomplished nothing. One returned to Europe, and the other two perished, either from starvation or the hostility of the Indians.

De Mouts, a wealthy Huguenot courtier, accompanied by the celebrated Samuel Champlain, came to America on an exploring expedition in 1604. They settled at Port Royal in 1605, when the first permanent French settlement in America was formed. In 1608 Champlain went up the St. Lawrence River, and established a post, which he named Quebec. He continued his explorations farther south, and the next year, 1609, discovered the lake which bears his name. The country explored by

De Monts and Champlain, including Acadia (Nova Scotia) and Canada, the latter embracing all the territory watered by the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, was known as New France.

Captain Henry Hudson, in 1607, made an effort to discover a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean, but failing in this, the next year he sought a north-eastern passage between Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen. But in this, and a similar effort the following year, he was unsuccessful. In May, 1609, he entered New York Bay, and ascended the river which bears his name, as far as the head of navigation. This was the origin of the Dutch claim on this continent. The next year, 1610, Captain Hudson, in the employment of the English, made his fourth voyage in search of a north-west passage, and succeeded in reaching what is now known as Hudson Bay. His crew soon after mutinied, and he, with his son and eight companions, were set adrift in an open boat, and their fate was never known.

The Spanish settlements were principally in the West India Islands, and at such points upon the main land as were most easily accessible therefrom. Thus acquisitions in America originally belonged to the crown and not to the state. They were the absolute property of the sovereign, and regulated solely by his will. The Pope, agreeably to principles which governed men in a dark and superstitious age, granted to the monarchs of Spain the countries discovered by them in America. They were governed by viceroys, who exercised supreme civil and military authority over their respective provinces.

The English, on the ground of the discoveries by the Cabots, claimed the territory from Labrador to Florida, to which they gave the name Virginia. But their explorations were confined principally to the coast between Maine and Albemarle Sound.

The French confined their explorations principally to the country north of this, bordering on the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries, to which they gave the name of New France, while the Dutch, by virtue of the discoveries by Hudson, afterwards laid claim to the country between Cape Cod and the Delaware River, which they called New Netherlands.

The history of the pioneers and early settlers of America is a series of successive hardships and privations. Often exposed to the severities of winter, destitute of provisions, and poorly clad, famine and pestilence depleted their ranks, and sometimes whole colonies became extinct. Added to these were the tortures and massacres of the savages, to which they were often subjected. For many years they struggled against these privations and atrocities, far removed from civilization and unprotected by any government competent to afford them succor. It can not be denied, however, that persecution by the savages was often the result of their own indiscretion, or intentional acts of inhumanity toward an ignorant and uncultivated race, which the representatives from civilized Europe should have sought to enlighten rather than oppress. For these acts of cruelty towards the natives the Spanish colonists were, in the main, responsible. The Indians were separated into lots of a certain number each, like dumb beasts, and compelled to work in mines, and exposed to other hardships which their naturally weak constitutions could not endure; and so great was the mortality among them that soon whole tribes became nearly or quite extinct. It is but justice to the crown of Spain to say that these acts of barbarity were strongly deprecated by the home government as well as by the ecclesiastical authorities. We would that the noble acts of Ferdinand and Isabella, through whose instrumentality a new continent was given to

Europe, and by which they immortalized their names, were not made odious in history by the re-institution of the Inquisition in Spain, by which nearly 3,000 persons suffered death and 17,000 suffered other penalties.

COLONIAL HISTORY.

The first efforts to colonize this continent by the English were made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Patents were granted to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others, authorizing settlements upon territories not in possession of any prince in alliance with the Queen. Yet all attempts at settlement under these charters proved abortive. The Tudor dynasty passed away, and several years of the reign of James I., the first of the Stuarts, had elapsed before the Anglo-Saxon race had gained any permanent foothold on this continent. Stimulated by a spirit of rivalry with the French, the English renewed their efforts upon a larger and more systematic scale. In 1606, James I., on application of Sir Thomas Gates, granted the whole country between 34° and 45° north, from Cape Fear to Passamaquoddy Bay, to two companies of merchants and adventurers, named respectively the first and second colonies of Virginia. The first enterprise was confided to a corporation of citizens from London, and is usually historically referred to as the "London Company." The second colony was composed of citizens from the city of Plymouth, and hence called the "Plymouth Company." The territorial grant of the first colony extended from the thirty-fourth to the forty-first parallel; and that of the latter embraced the tract of country between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth parallels. The territory between the thirty-eighth and forty-first parallels was embraced in both charters, and, to prevent conflict of jurisdiction, it was provided

that neither colony should establish a settlement within one hundred miles of any occupancy of the other.

The first attempts at settlement under the charter of the first company proved unsuccessful. In May, 1609, King James granted a charter incorporating the London Company under the title of "The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the first Colony of Virginia." The territorial limits of this colony extended along the coast 200 miles north and south of Old Point Comfort, and "from sea to sea, west and north-west." (The first permanent settlement under this enlarged charter was made in 1611.) In 1624 this charter of the first colony of Virginia was vacated by the court of King's Bench, and its government confided to a royal commission. The company was soon after dissolved, having sunk £120,000 in the enterprise.

In 1625 King Charles I. issued a proclamation, alleging the judicial repeal of the charter, and transforming the colony into a royal province.

Settlement at Jamestown, Va.—The first permanent settlement within the limits of the present State of Virginia was made at Jamestown, by a band of colonists sent out by the London Company in 1607. The men composing the colony were poorly qualified for such an enterprise, being, as has been truly said, "fitter to breed a riot than to found a colony." The government of the colony was at first administered by a council of seven men, with a president chosen from their own number. The first president was named Wingfield, although the most distinguished man of the Council was Capt. John Smith, who succeeded Wingfield as president the second year, and, becoming the military and civil leader, was styled the father of the colony. The site they had chosen for a settlement proved a most unfavorable one, and during the first six months nearly half the

emigrants perished from sickness and privation. Much time was spent in the vain search for gold and silver, against the strong remonstrance of Capt. Smith. Mistaking some glittering specks they discovered in the soil for gold, they actually sent a ship laden with this worthless dirt to England. Capt. Smith so far explored the coast, entering its inlets, bays, and rivers, as to enable him to construct a chart, which he sent to England for publication. The colonists were soon engaged in savage warfare, which thinned their ranks, and came near costing their leader, Capt. Smith, his life. Twice was he taken prisoner by the savages and condemned to death. The first time he was captured, according to his own story, he so charmed his captors by his arts and valor that they released him. The second time he was brought before Powhatan, their chief, who was about to execute the sentence of death upon him, when Pocahontas, the daughter of the chief, then but about twelve years old, having vainly implored mercy for the captive, threw her head upon his, ready to receive the fatal blow, when her father relented and set the prisoner free.

Two years after, a plot to destroy the colony by the savages, was revealed to Capt. John Smith by Pocahontas. A few years later, with the consent of her father, she married a Mr. Rolfe, whom she accompanied to England, where she was instructed in the Christian religion and baptized, and, as she was about to return to America, died, leaving one son, from whom some of the leading families of Virginia have been proud to trace their descent. In 1609 Capt. Smith was compelled by a severe accident to return to England for medical aid. After his departure, the affairs of the colony declined, and so many hardships were encountered they were on the point of abandoning the undertaking and returning to England. But the timely arrival

of Lord Delaware, the newly appointed governor, with 150 men and an abundant supply of provisions, induced them to remain. Lord Delaware, having returned to England, while on his way back to America, in 1617, died at the mouth of the bay, which from that time has borne his name. Yearly was appointed to succeed him as governor. In 1619 he called together an assembly composed principally of two representatives of each of the eleven plantations or boroughs, into which the settlers had then been arranged. This was the first colonial assembly that met in Virginia, and was styled the House of Burgesses, from the word borough. Two years afterwards a special ordinance confirmed the right of holding such a local legislation. In 1619 but 600 persons remained in the colony. But during that year, eleven ships arrived, bringing 1,216 settlers. Most of these planters were without families, and, with the view of making their residence permanent, a novel expedient was devised for supplying them with wives. In 1620 and 1621, 150 unmarried females, of "irreproachable character," were sent over from England to be sold for wives to such as were inclined to purchase. The price of a wife was 100 pounds of tobacco, valued at three shillings per pound. But as the number of women for sale diminished, the price was raised to 150 pounds of tobacco.

Introduction of Slavery.—In 1620 a Dutch vessel of war brought into Virginia twenty negroes, who were sold for slaves, which unfortunately was the introduction of the system of slavery into this country.

Two years later, 1622, a plot was devised by the successors of Powhatan, for the destruction of the settlement, which came near proving successful. But before the time arrived for executing this plan, several of the colonists were advised of the designs of the chief, and thus en-

abled to make a slight defense. But, notwithstanding this resistance, 347 of their number were massacred. A war of extermination succeeded, in which the Indians were driven back with great slaughter, and never fully regained their power. But the colonies had received a blow from which they recovered very slowly and with much difficulty. Another distressing famine occurred, and in 1624 but 1,800 persons remained in the colony out of 9,000 who had been sent out from England.

The conduct of James I. and his successors of the Stuart family, towards the colonists was characterized by the native obstinacy and tyranny of the sovereigns. The Church of England was established by law, and preachers of other persuasions were not allowed to exercise their functions. Complete legislative and executive power were given to a governor and twelve men, all of whom were appointed by the crown. On the accession of Charles I. to the throne, in 1625, the colonists were left more fully to manage their own affairs, as the king was compelled to exercise all his power to accomplish his own purposes against the will of parliament. In 1642 a war broke out between the king and his parliament, which lasted seven years, during which the colonies of Virginia remained loyal to the Crown. In 1649 parliament triumphed, and king Charles was condemned and beheaded.

In 1639 Sir William Berkeley was appointed governor. His administration continued for nearly forty years, except during the protectorate of Cromwell, during which time the colonies were, in the main, prosperous. After the downfall of King Charles, many of the disbanded cavaliers found refuge in Virginia, bringing with them their sentiments of chivalrous attachment to church and king.

The Navigation Act was passed in

1652, which excluded all foreign vessels from the colonies. Two years later Gov. Berkeley was sent to England to seek relief from this grievance. But instead of granting the relief sought by the colonies, the English government, in 1663, passed an act still more oppressive, forbidding all commercial intercourse with any other nations, and compelling all the carrying trade to be done in English vessels. This restriction upon trade caused internal dissensions, and soon two opposing factions sprung up. The aristocratic planters and office-holders composing the one, with which Governor Berkeley sympathized, while the other was known as the party of the people. Something of the character of Berkeley's administration may be inferred from a communication made by him to the English Privy Council in 1671. "I thank God," he wrote, "there are no free schools or printing, and I hope we shall not have any these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

At this time Gov. Berkeley estimated the population of the colony at 40,000, including 2,000 negro slaves and 6,000 indentured white servants.

Bacon's Rebellion.—The burden of taxation soon became so great, and discontent so general, that a rebellion broke out, and for a few months the insurgents, led by a young lawyer named Nathaniel Bacon, had entire control of the government. This is known as Bacon's Rebellion.

The Indians having become insolent, the people were anxious to commence hostilities against them, lest they unite in a general conspiracy against the whites. The governor was opposed to this course; but the people, to the number of 600, collected, chose young Bacon as their leader, who, without commission from the governor, marched with his men

against the savages in April, 1670. Berkeley declared Bacon and his followers rebels. But the sympathies of the people were with them, and Berkeley was driven from Jamestown, and the village burned. All the horrors of a civil war ensued, until the rebellion was suddenly brought to a close by the death of Bacon.

Gov. Berkeley resumed his authority, and treated the insurgents with relentless cruelty.

Berkeley soon went to England, expecting to meet praise and reward, but was severely censured for his conduct. He soon after died, as was reported, of disappointment and chagrin. Milder and more popular measures were then adopted by England towards the colonies. An act of general pardon and oblivion was sent out, and the memory of Bacon's rebellion was soon wiped out.

In 1677 Lord Culpeper was appointed governor for life. He came to Virginia in 1680, but his administration was characterized by such cruelty, that in 1684 he was removed from office. He then surrendered the patent he had obtained from King Charles before the rebellion, and Virginia once more became a royal province.

The Plymouth Colony, having met with many reverses, became disheartened, and despaired of establishing colonies within its chartered limits. In Nov., 1620, James I. granted a new charter, reiterating the previous grants, and designating the extreme limits as the fortieth and forty-eighth parallels, "from sea to sea." This territory was named New England, and placed under the government of the Council of Plymouth.

The Puritans.—During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a number of Puritans had been driven from England by persecutions inflicted upon them, and settled at Amsterdam, in Holland. As the same persecuting policy was continued by James I.,

after twelve years of exile in Holland, they determined to seek an asylum in the wilderness of North America. Their attention was at first directed to the valley of the Hudson, and negotiations were commenced with the London Company to secure a settlement within the limits of the first company of Virginia. This negotiation was attended with much difficulty, but a patent was finally obtained for a tract of land, without any specific assurance of security in the rights of conscience. During the same year, but not without some hesitation, the first company of emigrants embarked on the *Mayflower*, at Delft Haven, and on the 21st of Dec., 1620, effected a landing at the present site of Plymouth, Mass. The place of their landing being outside of the limits of the first colony of Virginia, their patent from the London Company was worthless, and they were compelled to settle within the limits of the northern colony, and trust to circumstances to secure legal authority. The heroism and fortitude they exhibited in overcoming the difficulties of soil and climate, and the various hardships to which they were exposed during the first decade, and the success and substantial progress which they achieved, induced the Plymouth Colony, in spite of aristocratic and ecclesiastical prejudices, to grant them a charter in Jan., 1630, covering a tract of land between Cohasset and Narragansett Rivers, and extending westward "to the utmost bounds of Pokanoket, or Sowamset." This grant also included a tract fifteen miles wide on each side of the Kennebec River, which was subsequently incorporated with the Province of Maine. From this settlement at Plymouth grew one of the most successful re-organizations of society by colonizations of which history furnishes any record. Being without the limits of the Virginia Company, and failing to obtain a charter from the Crown, they deemed it necessary,

before leaving the ship, to sign an agreement, promising to submit to whatever "just and equal laws and ordinances might be thought convenient for the general good." John Carver was chosen their first governor, and, as they had some apprehensions of the savages, they chose Miles Standish their military leader. The agreement they had signed on the Mayflower was the basis of their legislation, and for some time all the settlers came together, constituting a general assembly for the enactment of necessary laws. But as their numbers were increased, this arrangement was found inconvenient, and the legislative power was delegated to an assembly composed of representatives from the several towns. Thus, it will be seen, that this colony was originally the purest democracy on earth.

Land and other property were at first held in common, the company in England sharing in the profits, but the experiment tended to encourage idleness rather than industry, and the colonists succeeded in buying, on credit, the shares of the London partners, when the real and personal property was divided, and each person left to reap the reward of his own industry. The people were strongly united in their religious faith, and anxious to avoid all theological controversies. Accordingly, when one Lyford, of the Church of England, was sent out to succeed Robinson, who had died at Leyden, they refused to receive him, and he and two of his adherents were banished from their territory.

In the spring of 1621, they entered into a treaty of friendship with Massasoit, sachem of the Wampanoags, the most powerful Indian chief in that region, which was strictly observed until the commencement of King Philip's war in 1675.

These colonies met with many reverses, and their growth in numbers was very slow. Ten years after the

landing at Plymouth, the population numbered but 300.

Feeble as was the growth of this colony, the Council of New England was encouraged to make lavish grants of their remaining lands, without fixing definite boundaries, which was subsequently the cause of much dispute and difficulty. Small settlements were made at different points along the coast by fishermen and others, destitute of those essential characteristics which gave success to the Puritans, and all their establishments were subsequently absorbed by the Massachusetts Colony, which became the chief agent in the settlement of New England.

Massachusetts Bay Colony.—Persecutions still continued in England toward all who would not conform to the established church, and King Charles, having avowed his purpose to rule without a parliament, many of the wealthier and more influential class of Puritans determined to join their friends in America. A company was accordingly organized, consisting of some of the wealthy and influential merchants of London and other places. They secured from the Council for New England, a grant of a tract of land extending three miles north of any part of the Merrimac River, and three miles south of any portion of the Charles. This organization was completed by a charter from the crown, which incorporated them under the title of the "Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, in New England," with power to admit what new members or freemen they might choose.

This was expected to be a private trading company, resident in England, where they were to make laws and regulations for the government of the colony in America.

In 1628 a company of sixty or seventy persons was sent out, who commenced a settlement at Naumkeag, now Salem, Mass. Others followed the next year, taking with

them many indented servants, and a stock of cattle and other necessities. It was soon apparent that the American Colony, to succeed, must manage its own affairs. New officers were chosen from those disposed to emigrate. A fleet of fifteen ships was equipped, and a company of about 1,000 persons, with John Winthrop as governor, and Thomas Dudley deputy governor, sailed in April, 1630, from the Isle of Wight for America. They commenced a settlement at Charlestown, and soon after, on the peninsula of Trimountain, which they named Boston.

Several of their number died during the first winter, which was a very severe one; but they were afterwards quite prosperous, and laid the foundation for a steady and permanent growth. During the next ten years it is estimated that at least 25,000 persons left their native land to find a home in New England.

Although the government of the colony was at first theocratic in many of its features, it was very naturally modified to some extent by those aristocratic and patriarchal elements which so strongly prevailed in the mother country; but by force of circumstances these gave way to those principles, which a desire for purity of faith and worship, which they came to establish, soon engendered, and subsequently secured the foundation of republican institutions. The democratic spirit spread among the people, and in 1634 they reclaimed the legislative authority for themselves. A body of representatives, consisting of two or three delegates from each town, were united with the "magistrates" for the purpose of making laws. At first they all sat and voted together in the same chamber, but in 1644 a division was made, and the two classes afterwards formed separate houses of legislation.

Driven from their own country by religious intolerance, and compelled to seek relief on the shores of an un-

explored continent, where they might enjoy that religious freedom for which they were willing to hazard so much, it is but natural that they should look with jealous fear upon those who sought to inculcate among them the principles of a different faith, and especially the representatives of the church which had been instrumental in compelling them to seek this alternative. In their zealous efforts to keep out all persons whose religious faith was at variance with their own, no one was admitted as a voter without the consent of those who were already freemen. Hence the privilege of voting soon became legally confined to those who were church members. But as most of the adult males were recognized members of the church, this restriction caused but little disaffection. All legal authority was exercised to prevent the introduction of any system of religious faith which might beget theological controversies, or prevent their maintaining religious worship and practice in all their purity.

The manners and religious observances, which were enjoined by the Puritans, seem to us, who are removed from them by the lapse of two and a half centuries, severe and punctilious. Laws were enacted and rigidly enforced, requiring the observance of the Sabbath with that strictness which was characteristic of the Mosaic code. Blasphemy, witchcraft, and adultery were punished with death, and slanderers were whipped, cropped, or banished. While the infliction of penalties upon these growing evils, with puritanic severity, would be considered intolerable at the present day, it can not be denied that the tendency of this age is towards the other extreme.

Banishment of Roger Williams.—Among the first and most prominent of those who preached among the puritans doctrines not in accordance with their own, were Roger Williams and Mrs. Ann Hutch-

inson. The former, having been driven from England, commenced preaching in Salem in 1631. His doctrines were not in harmony with those of the Puritans, and he characterized their actions as an attempt to bind the consciences of men in religion, and deprive them of what he styled "soul liberty." Williams was accordingly brought to trial, and, in 1635, ordered to leave the colony within six weeks, which he did, and soon after founded a colony in Rhode Island. It was during the same year that Mrs. Hutchinson arrived, with many others, in Massachusetts Bay, and commenced preaching to her own sex. Her notions in regard to free speech were quite extreme, and she did not hesitate to speak very plainly against those clergymen from whom she differed in religious belief. She was also brought to trial, and, in 1637, banished from the colony.

Settlements had been made in 1623 at Dover and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by persons sent out by John Mason and Fernando Gorges. These settlements were annexed to Massachusetts in 1641, and so continued until 1679, when a new government was instituted for New Hampshire.

In 1635 the Colony of Connecticut was commenced at Windsor and Weathersfield, by persons sent out from Massachusetts. Three years later, the Colony of New Haven was commenced by Theophilus Eaton, John Davenport, and others.

In 1640 the number of emigrants to America was estimated at 20,000.

In 1643 the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and New Haven formed a confederacy under the name of the United Colonies of New England, for mutual defense against the Dutch, French, and Indians. Rhode Island, refusing to acknowledge the authority of the Plymouth Colony, was refused admission.

Persecution of the Quakers.—In 1656 a more serious difficulty arose

than that which had occurred with Roger Williams and Mrs. Hutchinson. The Quakers began to arrive, who believed in what they styled an "inward light," as a guide, in freedom from all church control, and especially in the doctrine of non-resistance. The colonial authorities tried to banish them from their midst. Failing in this, they enacted laws against them, which have since been considered as unnecessarily severe. But this did not prevent their coming, especially to Boston, in greater numbers, and the prisons were filled with them. A law was finally passed that any banished Quaker, who should return to the colony should be put to death. The Quakers insisted upon their right to return, and four of them were hung. The magistrates afterwards published a defense of their conduct, dwelling particularly upon the case of Mary Dyer, who had returned a third time, and been once reprieved while on the gallows, to satisfy the people that it was not the death but the absence of the Quakers they desired. As persecution usually excites public sympathy for the persecuted, so in this case public opinion soon favored the Quakers, and they were allowed to remain in peace. Some adherents to the Church of England, who came out without invitation to join them, were summarily sent back to the mother country. Unwise as may have been the adoption of these severe measures, it can hardly be doubted that the colonists had a right to expel intruders from their midst. Before we condemn these acts of the Puritans, as the result of religious intolerance wholly inexcusable, we should remember the purpose for which they came to these shores, and that in those days religious toleration was but imperfectly understood.

The Indians—Pequod War.—Just before the arrival of the whites, a contagious disease had caused a strange fatality among the native

tribes, nearly exterminating some of them, so that the territory seemed providentially prepared for occupancy by the English. This and the mild measures originally adopted toward the Indians, enabled the two races to live together without causing any serious apprehensions on the part of the whites. But as the number of immigrants increased, and the settlements began to expand, the Indians became jealous of the whites, and the Pequods, dwelling upon the banks of the Thames, within the present borders of Connecticut, commenced hostilities. Captain Mason, with a band of eighty men, and a few friendly Indians, was sent against them, and, as the Indians were poorly supplied with fire arms, Captain Mason, on the morning of June 5, 1637, found his way into their village, set fire to their wigwams, and killed about 600 of the savages. The remainder of the tribe took refuge in a swamp, where they were attacked the next month, many of them killed, and about 200 taken prisoners, and held as slaves, a portion being sent to the West Indies and sold. The remnant who escaped joined the Narragansett and Mohegan Indians, and the Pequods became extinct.

King Philip's War.—The most destructive Indian war in which the colonies were engaged, commenced in 1675, with Philip, king or sachem of the Wampanoags in Rhode Island. He was the son of Massasoit, and the most formidable enemy the colonists had ever known. His father died in 1659, and Philip became chief in 1661. During Massasoit's life the treaty he made with the colonists in 1621 had been kept inviolate. But now an extensive combination had been formed among the tribes, with King Philip as their leader, for the extermination of the colonists. Sausaman, a Christian Indian, gave information to the whites of the plot which had been formed against them, for which he was murdered by three Indians at

the instigation of Philip. The murderers were tried and executed by the English. To avenge their death, Philip soon commenced hostilities against the English, and most of the New England tribes became involved in the contest. The colonists at first thought the savages could be easily chastised, but they soon learned their mistake. The Indians had acquired a knowledge of the use of fire-arms, and the war was carried on with much energy on both sides, and with great barbarity on the part of the Indians. During the fall of 1675 many of the frontier settlements were attacked, including Brookfield, Northfield, Hadley, Deerfield, and Springfield, and some of them burned. The Narragansetts having broken their treaty with the whites, it was determined to strike them a heavy blow before they could join Philip in the spring. In Dec., 1675, the English, commanded by Josiah Winslow, Governor of Plymouth, attacked the strong Indian fortress in the Narragansett country, in a large swamp in the western part of the present town of South Kingston. A fearful contest ensued, in which the English gained a decided victory over their enemies: but with the loss of 230 men, killed and wounded, including six captains. The Indians lost about 1,000 men, besides many women and children, and about 600 of their wigwams were burned. This war continued until August, 1676, when King Philip was shot by an Indian whom he had offended, and who had joined a party under Capt. Benjamin Church. This war proved a fatal stroke to the power of the aborigines, but brought the colonies to the verge of destruction. Twelve or thirteen towns were entirely ruined. Six hundred houses had been burned, and out of a population of about 60,000, 600 men had fallen in battle; many women and children had been killed, or carried into a miserable captivity. The entire country was in mourning, there

being scarcely a family which had not been afflicted.

Massachusetts also became burdened with a heavy debt. Thus ended King Philip's war, and the Wampanoags and Narragansetts were blotted out as tribes. But little danger was from that time apprehended from the Indians, except when they acted as allies of the French.

Complaints having been made to the Privy Council in England that Massachusetts was disregarding the acts of trade, and that the conduct and laws of the colony were in other respects in violation of the charter, and subversive of the authority of the crown, commissioners were sent out to investigate these charges; but their conduct toward the General Court was considered captious and insolent, and they in turn treated the commissioners with obstinacy and disrespect. Charles II. instituted legal proceedings against Massachusetts, and before she could secure counsel in her defense, judgment was entered by default, and the charter declared to be forfeited. The charters of the other colonies being either forfeited or in abeyance, the government was thrown entirely into the hands of the king.

James II., having come to the throne in 1685, the next year appointed Sir Edmund Andros governor of all New England, with full power to appoint and remove members of his council at pleasure, and to enact laws and govern as he saw fit.

The Charter Oak.—The Connecticut Colony had obtained in 1662 a very liberal charter, which secured to the whole people all the rights of a free government. This charter proved so satisfactory that it remained the constitution of the State for several years after the American Revolution. In 1687 Gov. Andros made an effort to secure this charter. He accordingly went to Hartford during the session of the assembly and de-

manded it. It was produced, but the members insisting upon their right to retain it, a lengthy discussion ensued, which continued until late into the evening. The lights of the room were then suddenly extinguished. When relighted, the charter had disappeared, having been carefully hidden in the trunk of a tree, which was afterwards known as the "Charter Oak." Andros, however, declared the charter government at an end, and endeavored to exercise his own authority accordingly. His reign continued for more than two years, and proved very oppressive to the people. When a rumor came that a revolution had occurred in England, and James II. had been deposed, the inhabitants of Boston, in 1689, seized their arms, imprisoned Gov. Andros and his chief adherents, and reinstated their charter government, with Simon Bradstreet at its head. The Connecticut charter was soon taken from its hiding place, and that colony resumed its old form of government.

Negotiations were commenced by Massachusetts with the government of William and Mary for the legal restoration of the old charter. The king and ministry, desiring to strengthen rather than relinquish their prerogative, would only grant them a charter, more oppressive in its provisions than the old one. The people accepted this as the only alternative. By this, Plymouth and Maine were united to Massachusetts, and the appointment of governor and most of the other officers was reserved to the crown.

The governor was authorized to convoke and adjourn the General Court at pleasure. Laws enacted were subject to his approval, and they must be transmitted to England for the approval of the king, who reserved the power to declare them void any time within three years from the time of their enactment. The right of suffrage, which had

hitherto been confined to the church, was given to all who had an income of 40 shillings from freehold property, or 40 pounds of personal estate. Sir William Phipps, of Maine, was appointed first royal governor under the new charter.

Under the old charter, the governor, magistrates, and officers of State were elected annually by the General Assembly, the members of which were elected by the freemen of the colony. But under the new charter the only right allowed to the people was that of choosing representatives. The appointment of other officers was made by the crown.

King William's War.—After the accession of William, Prince of Orange, to the throne of England, by the deposition of James II., Louis XIV. of France took up the cause of the exile king, and, in 1689, declared war against England, in which the English colonies soon became involved. The French secured the Indians as their auxiliaries, and commenced war against the English settlers. A long period of war and desolation followed, lasting till 1713, with an intermission of only four or five years. The French and Indians attacked many of the frontier settlements of New York and New England, committing many barbarities. A fleet was soon fitted out by Massachusetts, and Sir William Phipps, with 700 men, was sent to ravage the French settlement. They succeeded in capturing Port Royal, in Acadia, with a large amount of plunder. Encouraged by this success, Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut fitted out another fleet and a land expedition, for the conquest of Canada. Both these expeditions terminated disastrously, involving an expense so great that no other expedition was attempted by the colonies during the war, which lasted until 1697, when it was terminated by the treaty signed at Ryswick, Holland.

The Salem Witchcraft.—One of

the most singular, and in some respects, interesting chapters in colonial history, is the record of that strange delusion known as the Salem witchcraft. The people of Massachusetts, from those high in authority to the most humble in life, nearly all shared, to a greater or less extent, in this superstitious belief. It is said to have commenced in the family of the parish clergyman of Salem, in the spring of 1692, and soon spread like an epidemic. A child in the family of the clergyman acted strangely, and was soon thrown into convulsions.

An old Indian servant woman was accused of bewitching her. The mania soon spread, and others declared they were afflicted and tormented in various ways. Fasting and prayer were resorted to, to break "the spell," but all to no purpose. The malady continued to increase, the community became alarmed, and declared that "evil spirits, having ministering servants among them, overshadowed the land." The old and ill-favored, especially women, were accused of practicing sorcery. Many excellent and worthy persons were afterwards accused and imprisoned. Even the wife of Gov. Phipps did not escape suspicion. The prisons were soon filled, and some of the weak-minded prisoners were so terrified that they were forced into a confession of guilt, and upon their testimony many others were convicted, and twenty persons were hanged, among whom was Mr. Burroughs, a clergyman, and an old man eighty years of age was pressed to death. More than fifty others were tortured or frightened into a confession of witchcraft. This strange delusion continued for more than six months, and in October, 1692, about 150 accused persons were in prison. Like most other popular delusions, the extravagance of its subjects worked its cure. A sudden reaction occurred, and many of the accusers shrunk abashed from public gaze.

Convictions ceased, the prisoners were released, and some of those who had been most instrumental in securing the conviction of others made a public profession of their errors and their penitence.

Other Colonies.—In addition to the colonies to which we have thus far referred, some of less importance were established in New England, to which we shall have occasion to refer in connection with the history of the States in which they were respectively founded. Others of more importance were also organized during the seventeenth century, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and within the limits of most of the territories comprising the several colonies which finally united and formed the confederacy of the United States of America. As the history of these colonies is so intimately connected with that of the different States of which they were the origin, they will be briefly referred to in that connection, and in the record of the events immediately preceding and during the Revolutionary War.

From the time of the first permanent settlement in North America, until the accession of William of Orange to the throne, in 1689, the oppressive measures of the Stuart family had continued uninterrupted, except during the Protectorate of Cromwell, from 1653 to 1659. These oppressive measures have been accounted for in part by the tyrannical disposition of the princes of that family, and in part by the sinister attempt of unprincipled men who came to this country and became prejudiced against the colonists to infuse their prejudices into the king and his ministry. But as the home government continued oppressive, it had a tendency to increase the emigration to this country. The most noted of those who endeavored to prejudice the English Crown against the colonies was Edward Randolph, who was sent out by King Charles II., in 1676.

According to his own story, he crossed the Atlantic sixteen times in nine years for the purpose of destroying the liberties of New England, which purpose he was chiefly instrumental in accomplishing, as before stated, in 1683.

Queen Anne's War.—Four years after the treaty of peace was signed at Ryswick, which terminated King William's war, James II. died in exile in France. His son was proclaimed king of England by Louis XIV. of France. The English, regarding this as an indignity toward Queen Anne, their reigning sovereign, declared war against France in 1702. The French and English colonies in North America soon became involved in the struggle, as in King William's war, which had but recently terminated; and in this, as in that war, the French secured the Indians their allies. A treaty of neutrality having been concluded between the Five Nations and the French in Canada, New York and the middle colonies were saved from the ravages of this war. But the weight fell heavily upon New England and South Carolina. The frontiers of Massachusetts suffered severely from the barbarous attacks of the Canadians and Maine Indians, led by the French. Port Royal, which was captured in King William's war, had been given up to the French by the treaty of Ryswick. But to avenge the cruelties of the French and Indians, an expedition of one thousand men sailed from Massachusetts in 1707 to recapture it. In this they were unsuccessful, but in 1710, a second expedition, assisted by an English fleet, compelled it to surrender. In honor of Queen Anne, the name of the place was changed to Annapolis. Encouraged by this success, the English government sent out a powerful fleet and army to co-operate with the colonial troops in the subjugation of Canada. A naval and a land expedition were arranged; the

former to be sent against Quebec, and the latter against Montreal. Through the incapacity of its officers, as was alleged, the fleet was wrecked in the St. Lawrence River before reaching Quebec, resulting in the loss of eight vessels and about 900 men. By this disaster the naval expedition was compelled to return, which led the land force to abandon the intended attack on Montreal.

The Spaniards had a few small settlements in Florida, and, being the allies of the French, the southern English colonies soon became involved in the war. Gov. Moore, of S. C., with 600 men, marched against the fort and settlement of St. Augustine. But, by the arrival of two Spanish men-of-war, he was induced to make a precipitate retreat, abandoning his vessels and stores, without accomplishing his purpose. Three years later, with 50 white volunteers and about 1,000 friendly Creek Indians, he made an attack upon St. Marks, Florida, and the Spanish missionary villages in the vicinity. He failed to capture the first, but desolated the villages, robbed and burned the churches, and gave up his Creek allies. A French frigate and four Spanish sloops, in retaliation, made an attack upon Charleston, S. C., but Gov. Moore, with 900 men, captured the vessels and beat off the assailants.

In 1713 a treaty of peace was signed at Utrecht, and Acadia was permanently ceded to Great Britain, and became a province under the name of Nova Scotia, and the Five Nations were recognized as the subjects of England. This war is known in European history as the war of the Spanish Succession.

King George's War.—After the close of Queen Anne's war, the colonies enjoyed a season of comparative quiet for about twenty-five years, disturbed only occasionally by Indian incursions of minor importance. But, in 1739, the ministry of Sir Rob-

ert Walpole was driven into a war with Spain. Three years later France became involved in the contest. Feelings of hostility between the English and the French and Spanish colonies in America had continued to increase during the wars through which they had passed, and they were soon engaged as parties in this contest, known in history as King George's War.

The most important event in connection with this war at the north was the capture of Louisburg, on the island of Cape Breton, by an army fitted out principally from Massachusetts, and commanded by Sir William Pepperell. The French had been engaged about twenty-five years, and spent a vast amount of money in fortifying this place, and being of such immense strength, it was called the Gibraltar of America. The reduction of this place was an object of the highest importance to New England, as it afforded a rendezvous to privateers wishing to prey upon American fisheries.

Gen. Oglethorpe, who had been appointed military commander in Virginia and the Carolinas, with 1,200 men and a body of Indians, made an unsuccessful attack upon St. Augustine, Florida. The Spaniards then assumed the aggressive, and sent a considerable force against Georgia and the Carolinas, which was repelled by Oglethorpe without difficulty. Another project was devised for the capture of Montreal and Quebec. A large fleet and army from England were to be joined by troops from New England at Louisburg, and proceed against Quebec, while the other colonies were to furnish an army for the capture of Montreal. The colonial forces were collected and a great expense incurred; but after the necessary preparations had been completed, the English fleet and army failed to appear, and the enterprise was reluctantly abandoned. In 1748 the war was brought to a close by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and much

to the disappointment and chagrin of all New Englanders, Louisburg was ceded back to France.

French and Indian War.—Previous to 1750, the English settlements were confined to the territory bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. No successful effort had been made to secure a foothold west of the Alleghany Mountains. The French having been the first to discover the Mississippi, claimed, by right of that discovery, all the territory bordering on that river and its tributaries. They had acquired considerable wealth and strength in Louisiana and on the lower Mississippi, and had converted their missionary and trading establishments on the Great Lakes into military posts. These, with the aid to be readily secured by their Indian allies, rendered their settlements on the northern frontier comparatively secure. It was also their design to erect a line of forts from Lake Erie along the upper waters of the Ohio, and along the course of that river and the Mississippi, thus connecting their northern settlements with those in Louisiana.

Soon after the close of King George's war, a grant of 600,000 acres of land, west of the Alleghanies, on or near the Ohio River, was made to some Londoners and Virginians, under the name of the Ohio Company. The company erected trading-houses there for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade with the Indians.

The French considered them intruders upon their territories, and warned them off, or sent them prisoners to Canada, and broke up their trading-posts. The Ohio Company in turn considered themselves the rightful owners of the territory, as it had been ceded to them as a part of Virginia. They complained of the aggressions to Lieutenant-Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, who laid the subject before the assembly of that colony, which determined to send a messenger to the French and demand,

in the name of the king, that they desist from their designs, which were deemed violations of existing treaties.

To reach the head-quarters of the French upon the Ohio waters, it was necessary to traverse a wilderness, where there was no abode but the wigwam of the savage, for a distance of 560 miles. The commissioner appointed for this perilous undertaking was George Washington, then a young officer in the military service, in the twenty-second year of his age. His former experience in traversing the wilderness as civil engineer and surveyor, admirably fitted him for this expedition. But there were dangers to be encountered, and difficulties to be overcome, which at first may not be apparent. Aside from the dangers incident to a journey through forests inhabited only by hostile savages, there was reason for apprehension that the French might not allow him to return to their enemies with the amount of valuable information he would naturally obtain concerning their numbers and means of defense.

On the 14th of November, 1753, Washington, with eight men, two of whom were Indians, left Williamsburgh on this important mission. Guarded by these trusty Indians, they crossed the mountains and reached the Monongahela River, and, in a canoe, paddled down to the mouth of the Alleghany, where Pittsburg now stands, and where these two rivers unite and form the Ohio. They continued their journey down the Ohio for a distance of 120 miles, where they reached the head-quarters of the French commandant. Washington delivered his letter, making known his business, to which the commandant replied that he acted according to orders, and should remain there as long as he was commanded to do so.

Having accomplished successfully thus much of his mission, Washington soon started on his return, and, after enduring much hardship, and

escaping many perils, reached his home in safety, much to the relief of his friends and the government officials, who had been solicitous for his safety, and anxious to know the result of this important mission.

The reply of St. Pierre afforded no hope of amicable adjustment of the threatened difficulties, and Gov. Dinwiddie, with perhaps more haste than discretion, dispatched Col. Washington, with 400 men, to drive off the intruders. The French had hastily finished the works for defense which the Ohio Company had commenced before they were driven off, on the site of the present city of Pittsburg, and named them Fort du Quesne. Washington, being informed that a party of French was on the march to attack him by surprise, took fifty men, and, guided by some friendly Indians, reached the French camp at Great Meadows, 45 miles from Fort du Quesne, early the next morning. A sharp, fierce conflict ensued, in which Jumonville, the French commander, and ten of his men were killed. A few of the remainder escaped, and twenty-five were taken prisoners. This was the commencement of a long and bloody war of seven years.

The French claimed that Jumonville was sent out as a civil messenger to confer with the English in reference to the object of their approach. Hence they regarded this act of Washington as a gross outrage, and immediately dispatched 1,000 men, French and Indians, to avenge the wrong. Washington had less than 400 men. With these he made a brave defense, but finally, July 4, 1754, he capitulated, with permission to return to Virginia, with his men and every thing in their possession, except their artillery.

The population of the English colonies at this time amounted to about a million and a half, while the French numbered scarcely one hundred thousand. But the latter, having

their forts in remote parts of the wilderness, and surrounded by brave and treacherous savages as their allies, were enabled to menace the whole English frontier. All the previous inter-colonial wars had been commenced in Europe, in which the French, English, and Spanish colonies became involved. But this war for the acquisition of territory commenced in America. Although hostilities had now actually begun, there was no formal declaration of war between England and France until nearly two years later. At the request of the English government, a convention of delegates from seven of the colonies met at Albany for the purpose of devising some method by which a combined effort should be made for their mutual defense. A plan was adopted, of which Benjamin Franklin, a delegate from Pennsylvania, was the author, and submitted to the Colonial and English Governments for approval. But it was not satisfactory to either, as each thought it gave the other too much power, and consequently never went into force. The English government now determined upon a vigorous prosecution of the war, with what assistance the colonies might be able to render.

Although the two nations were still nominally at peace, active preparations for war were commenced on both sides in February, 1755. General Braddock, with a detachment of two regiments from the army in Ireland, was sent to America to assist the colonies. He soon met the colonial governors at Alexandria, and the campaign for that year was mutually agreed upon. Three expeditions were to be fitted out, one to march against Fort du Quesne, another against Fort Niagara, and a third against Crown Point. The first, consisting of the two English regiments and a body of colonial troops, under Col. Washington, amounting to 1,200 men in all, was commanded by Gen. Braddock. The second was

commanded by Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, and the command of the third was intrusted to Gen. Johnson, a prominent man, and influential with the Iroquois braves, with whom the English had succeeded in making a treaty of peace.

Gen. Braddock's Expedition.—

Braddock, although an officer of good reputation, was, like his troops, wholly unacquainted with the modes of Indian warfare, and, being unfortunately overconfident in his own ability, disregarded the admonitions of Col. Washington, whose caution and sagacity were afterwards appreciated. Early in June he left Fort Cumberland, in Virginia, with his whole army, and proceeded against Fort Du Quesne. When within seven miles of the fort, he was attacked by about 1,000 French and Indians in ambush on either side of a narrow creek, through which Braddock's army was marching. The English were totally defeated, General Braddock was killed, and sixty-three other officers out of eighty-six were killed or wounded, and more than half the privates. The command then devolved upon Col. Washington, who had escaped unharmed, although four balls had passed through his coat, and two horses had been shot under him. Never was the defeat of an army more complete. Col. Washington conducted the retreat, although it was made with great disorder. Much had been expected from this army, and its destruction excited universal horror throughout America.

Governor Shirley's Expedition

was so long delayed in consequence of the defeat of Braddock, who was to have aided them, that they accomplished nothing. They proceeded no farther than Oswego, on Lake Ontario, where they rebuilt the fort, and garrisoned it with 700 men, when Gov. Shirley returned to Massachusetts, Oct. 24, 1755.

Gen. Johnson's expedition against Crown Point, consisting of 3,400 men,

mostly New England militia, proceeded to the southern shore of Lake George, called by the Indians *Horicon*. While waiting here for artillery and stores, Gen. Johnson was attacked by about 1,400 Canadians and Indians, who had come down Lake Champlain, under command of Dieskau, who was repulsed with the loss of 700 or 800 men, and himself mortally wounded. Johnson made no effort to follow up this success. Crown Point was not attacked, but he employed himself in building Fort William Henry.

A fourth expedition was undertaken by the people of Massachusetts, which sailed from Boston, in May, 1755, to attack the French forts near the Bay of Fundy.

The forts were soon taken, and the whole region between Maine and Nova Scotia, now New Brunswick, was subjugated. This country was then inhabited by a simple, contented race, who, while left to themselves, had been greatly prospered, and were then in possession of fine farms and abundant flocks. The British authorities now proceeded to deprive them of their possessions, and to treat them in the most cruel manner. They were ordered to leave the province. Thousands of them were treacherously put on board ships and taken to the southern colonies. Bancroft says: "I know not if the annals of the human race keep the record of sorrows so wantonly inflicted, so bitter and perennial, as fell upon the French inhabitants of Acadia."

The Declaration of War.—Hostilities had thus far been carried on without any actual declaration of war, and the English had met with nothing but defeat in all their movements. In May, 1756, war was declared. Marquis de Montcalm, commander, succeeded Dieskau, and the Earl of Loudoun was appointed to command the English forces, but was afterwards succeeded by Gen. Abercrombie.

Montcalm, now at the head of the

French army in Canada, with 5,000 Canadian regulars and Indians, crossed Lake Ontario, attacked the fort at Oswego, which they succeeded in capturing after a short resistance, August 14, 1756. Col. Mercer, the commander of the fort, was killed, and the French secured over 1,000 prisoners, 135 cannon, three chests of money, and a vast amount of stores. Lord Loudoun, the newly appointed governor-general of the English colonies, had recently arrived, but made no effort for the relief of Oswego. Thus the year 1756, like the one before, passed without the accomplishment of any good on the part of the English troops.

The next year, William Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) was placed at the head of the English ministry, when things assumed a new aspect. His first object was to care for the American colonies. On account of the imbecility of Governor-General Loudoun, Montcalm, with 6,000 Frenchmen and 1,700 Indians, succeeded in capturing Fort William Henry, which was defended by Col. Monro with 2,200 men. Gen. Webb, with 4,000 men, lay encamped but fourteen miles distant, but declined to render any assistance to the besieged garrison. Col. Monro was promised a safe escort for his men to Fort Edward, as a condition of his surrender, but while on their way, the treacherous savages under Montcalm's command fell upon them, against the remonstrances of the French commander, and a general massacre ensued.

The Campaign for 1758.—Three expeditions were resolved upon for 1758. One, against Louisburg, to be commanded by Gens. Amherst and Wolfe; the second, against Crown Point and Ticonderoga, under command of Lord Howe and Gen. Abercrombie; while Gen. Forbes was to march upon Fort Du Quesne and the Ohio Valley.

The expedition against Louisburg

consisted of an army of 14,000 men, and a large fleet commanded by Admiral Boscawen. The fortress was surrendered with a garrison of nearly 6,000 men, who were sent prisoners to England. This was the first victory the English had achieved, and was a severe blow to the French. With Louisburg, Cape Breton Island and St. Johns, now Prince Edward's Island, fell into the hands of the English.

The expedition against Ticonderoga was commanded by Abercrombie, the Commander-in-Chief, who, with 1,500 men, advanced to the lower end of Lake George. Before reaching the fort, young Lord Howe, who led the advance guard, was attacked by a French scouting party, and, during the engagement that followed, Howe was killed. The next day, July 8, Abercrombie ordered an assault, before the arrival of his artillery, and was repulsed with the loss of 2,000 men, killed or wounded. Abercrombie retreated in disorder to the head of the lake, and sent his artillery and stores to Albany. A detachment of 3,000 men from Abercrombie's army, under Col. Bradstreet, was sent against Fort Frontenac. The fort and several armed vessels on Lake Ontario, with a large amount of stores, were captured and destroyed. On account of Abercrombie's defeat, he was removed from command and succeeded by Gen. Amherst.

The expedition against Fort Du Quesne, under Gen. Forbes, was successful through the instrumentality of Washington, who commanded the Virginia troops. Gen. Forbes having met with many reverses, it was advised by a council of war that the enterprise be given up. But learning that the French army were becoming disheartened, and that most of their Indian allies had abandoned them, Washington obtained permission from the commander to make an attack with the Virginia troops; and on learning of his approach, the

French abandoned their works and fled. Washington, on the 25th of November, 1758, took possession and changed the name of the place to Pittsburg.

Campaign of 1759.—Encouraged by the success of the campaign of 1758, Pitt resolved upon a campaign in 1759, for the conquest of Canada. The colonies, having been reimbursed by the English government for their former expenditures, heartily co-operated in this effort. 20,000 men and sufficient money to equip them, were soon raised. The British army was divided into three parts: the first division, under Gen. Wolfe, was to attack Quebec; the second, under Gen. Amherst, was to attack Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and the third, under Gen. Prideaux, was to attack the stronghold of Niagara.

The last two of these expeditions were completely successful. The French fled from Ticonderoga and Crown Point, on the approach of Gen. Amherst, and descended Lake Champlain. Gen. Prideaux besieged Niagara. He was soon killed by the bursting of a gun, and Sir William Johnson succeeded to the command. He defeated a force of 1,200 French who had come to relieve the place, and then pressed the siege with such vigor as to compel the garrison to surrender.

The English commander, knowing the strength of Quebec, had arranged for the co-operation of the forces under Gens. Amherst and Prideaux, after they had captured the forts assigned them.

Expedition Against Quebec.—

The gallant Gen. Wolfe, with a powerful fleet and an army of 8,000 men, reached the Isle of Orleans, opposite Quebec, on the 26th of June, 1759. The French, commanded by the gallant and successful Montcalm, occupied a fortress which was deemed impregnable. Lack of vessels for transportation prevented the expected aid from the other expeditions, and Wolfe was

left to his own resources. He made several unsuccessful attempts to reduce the city, his most strenuous efforts being baffled by the vigilance of Montcalm and the strength of his fortress. The season was fast passing, and Wolfe had accomplished nothing. Ambitious for military glory, and knowing that the eyes of all England were upon him, he resolved upon the bold and apparently reckless alternative of scaling the steep precipice on the north bank of the river, and thus reaching the *Plains of Abraham*, behind the city, where it was least defensible. The undertaking was a desperate one, but there was a chance for success. The night following, September 12th, was set apart for the execution of this daring effort. A little past midnight the English forces floated silently down the river to the appointed place. The steep ascent was made by clinging to projecting rocks and roots, and before sunrise on the morning of the 13th, the whole army was arrayed on the Plains. Montcalm, seeing there was no alternative, drew up his men in line of battle before the city, conscious that the fate of Canada depended upon the issue of the fearful struggle which must ensue. The conflict was short, desperate, and decisive. The French were defeated with the loss of 1,500 men and their four principal commanders. The English lost 500 men with their two first officers. The two gallant and intrepid rivals, Wolfe and Montcalm, were mortally wounded. Wolfe was carried to the rear, and, on hearing the words, "They fly, they fly!" was aroused from the lethargy of death and asked "Who fly?" Being told that the French were flying everywhere, he exclaimed, "Then I die contented." Montcalm, being told he could live but a few hours, replied: "It is so much the better; I shall not then live to see the surrender of Quebec."

Five days later, Quebec surren-

dered, and the war in North America was virtually at an end. The next year, 1760, all Canada was surrendered to the English. By the Peace of Paris, in 1763, all North America east of the Mississippi was ceded by France to England, except the island and city of New Orleans, which, with all Louisiana west of the Mississippi, were given to Spain. Florida was ceded to England by Spain in exchange for the Havana.

Pontiac's War.—The English colonies were greatly rejoiced at the prospect of peace, but they soon learned that another fearful struggle with the Indians was impending. In 1763, all the North-western tribes

united in a conspiracy against them, with Pontiac, a famous chief of the Ottawas, at their head. So well were their plans matured, that, at an appointed time, they captured by surprise all the posts of the West except Detroit and Fort Pitt (formerly Du Quesne), and massacred their garrisons. This war was continued by the savages in a manner shocking to humanity. Many settlers were killed, and the rest compelled to flee eastward for protection. At last, after some hard fighting, and overawed by the extensive preparations made to subdue them, in 1764 the Indians sued for peace upon the terms required of them.

HISTORY

OF

THE UNITED STATES:

From the American Revolution to the Great Rebellion.

SECOND PERIOD.

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The experience of the American colonies during the protracted contest with the French and Indians, and complete triumph achieved, led them more highly to estimate their strength and appreciate their resources; and their sufferings and sacrifices caused them to guard more zealously any apparent encroachments upon their rights and liberties. The war had cost them, as was estimated, the lives of 30,000 of their best men, and more than sixteen millions of dollars, of which less than one-third was repaid by the British ministry. Notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments incurred by the struggle from which they had just emerged, the colonies made rapid progress in wealth and population, as well as in all the arts of civil life. Immigration increased, and their western borders being no longer menaced by the French and the savages, the vast forests across the Delaware and Hudson Rivers, and even beyond the Alleghanies to the Ohio Valley, were more fully explored, and white settlements sprang up in every direction. Trade revived, many of the cities and towns on the Atlantic coast soon rose into commercial importance, and the colonists had reason to congratulate

themselves on the prospect of a prosperous future.

But troubles were soon to assail them from another and an unexpected quarter. The English government, jealous of the prosperity and accumulating strength of her American colonies, soon adopted measures designed to bring them more completely under the control of the home government. As a pretext that the late war had extended the boundaries and added much to the material wealth of the colonies, it was but right they should contribute of their resources for the relief of the mother country from the heavy burden the war had entailed upon it. On the other hand, it was contended by the colonies that they had contributed more than their share of men and treasure for the prosecution of the war, and were then burdened with a colonial debt, to pay the interest of which, they were already heavily taxed. Most of the oppressive measures adopted by the English ministry toward the colonies previous to the French and Indian war, and especially during the reign of the Stuarts, have been already referred to.

In March, 1764, the House of Commons resolved that "Parliament had a right to tax America." In the following month an act was passed levying duties upon certain articles imported into America, and enumerating others, including iron and lumber, which could be exported only to

England. This act was declared to be for the purpose "of raising a revenue for the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing His Majesty's dominions in America." The colonies protested against it as an infringement upon their liberties, declaring that "taxation without representation was tyranny." The citizens of Boston instructed their delegation in the Massachusetts House of Representatives to protest against this plan of taxation. This body passed strong resolutions against this imposition of duties, as the colonies were not represented in the House of Commons. The agent of the colony in London was instructed to make a vigorous protest against the scheme. In the letter sent to the agent occurred these remarkable words: "If we are not represented we are slaves."

Remonstrances were also sent to London from Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and Virginia. But these were disregarded, and in March, 1765, an act was passed, known as the *Stamp Act*, which imposed a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the colonies, and declared all writings on unstamped materials null and void. Soon followed what was known as the *Quartering Act*, in which it was provided that a standing army be kept in the colonies, and that the people near where they were stationed should furnish for them quarters and other necessary supplies. The news of the passage of these acts created great indignation among the colonists. One of the first and most fearless in the denunciation of the home government for these oppressive acts was Patrick Henry, then a young member in the Virginia Assembly. In New York the Stamp Act was hawked about the streets with a death's-head affixed to it, and styled "The Folly of England and the Ruin of America."

In October following, a Colonial Congress, consisting of delegates from nine colonies, met in New York and

agreed on a "Declaration of Rights and Grievances of the Colonies." The Stamp Act had created so much indignation in the colonies, that when the time arrived, Nov. 1, for it to go into operation, it was difficult to find men willing to attempt to enforce it. The merchants of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia signed an agreement to import no more goods from England until it was repealed. The effect of this non-importation upon the British merchants and manufacturers was such, that, through the efforts of Pitt, who was in sympathy with America, in March, 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed by Parliament; but the repeal was preceded by a declaration of Parliament "that they had, and of right ought to have, power to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever."

The British Ministry still persisted in its scheme to tax America, and in June, 1767, an act was passed by Parliament imposing a duty on tea, paper, glass, and painters' colors. A custom-house was established in Boston, with a board of commissioners for the colonies; and in September, 1768, two British regiments were sent to Boston. To add to the indignities already heaped upon Massachusetts, it was proposed to send all offenders to England for trial.

To a people struggling for freedom, and who had already suffered so much from the tyranny of the British government, the appearance of an insolent soldiery among them for the purpose of enforcing obedience to these oppressive measures, was odious and provoking. Collisions between the soldiers and the populace were of frequent occurrence. On the 5th of March, 1770, a picket guard of eight men, to resent the taunts of a crowd, fired upon them, killing three and wounding five others. This affray, known as the "Boston Massacre," created intense excitement, and the people could only be appeased by the removal of the troops out of the city.

The captain of the guard and soldiers were tried for murder, but were all acquitted on the ground of self-defense, except two, who were convicted of manslaughter.

Public opinion in England again began to be influenced by the non-importation of British goods, and in May, 1773, Parliament passed an act repealing the tax on all except tea, on which there was a nominal duty of three pence per pound. The avowed purpose of retaining this impost was to assert the power of Parliament to pass such a law. The Americans at once saw, if they submitted to payment of this duty, small as it was, other imported commodities would be subjected to higher duties. Consequently no tea was imported; and soon other subjects of controversy came up, and public passion was roused to its highest pitch, both in England and America—the popular feeling in the former being hostile to the interests of the colonies. As Dr. Franklin observed, “every man in England seems to consider himself as a piece of a sovereign over America; seems to jostle himself into the throne with the king, and talks of ‘our subjects in the colonies.’”

In November, 1773, the East India Company, thinking that tea would be bought if it could be landed and offered for sale, sent cargoes to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. On the arrival of the cargo at Boston, the citizens ordered the vessels to be moored at the wharf, and appointed a guard to watch them, to see that no tea was landed. A pledge was obtained from the owner and captain of the ship that the tea should be carried back to England. But the vessels could not pass the fort and ships-of-war in the harbor without a permit from Governor Hutchinson, which he positively refused to grant. On learning the refusal of the governor to allow the vessels to leave, about fifteen men, disguised as Mohawk Indians, boarded them, and in

the presence of a large and orderly crowd of people, threw 342 chests of tea into the harbor. By the vigilance of the people of New York and Philadelphia, the vessels to those places were compelled to return to England, unable to land their tea.

On receipt of the news of the Boston tea riot in England, the British Parliament, determined upon retaliation, passed the “*Boston Port Bill*,” which shut up the port of Boston, and removed the custom-house to Salem. Many other oppressive acts were passed, one of which virtually abrogated the Charter of Massachusetts. These acts were strenuously opposed by Fox, Burke, and a few others, but passed by a vote of about four to one.

As Boston was principally dependent upon her commerce, the interests of her citizens suffered much by the closing of her ports. But they were relieved to some extent by being allowed the use of the wharves in Salem and Marblehead.

Gen. Gage, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, and who had been commissioned as Governor of Massachusetts in place of Hutchinson, arrived in Boston in May, 1774, and was soon followed by two more regiments, with artillery and military stores. By these acts, the Americans saw there was no longer any hope of a reconciliation with England, and that their rights could only be defended by an appeal to force. The General Court of Massachusetts resolved that a congress of the colonies was necessary. A body of men, known as minute-men, was enrolled, to be ready to march at a minute's notice, five generals were appointed to command, and measures adopted to collect military stores at Worcester and Concord.

First Continental Congress.—On the 5th of September, 55 delegates, representing twelve colonies—Georgia not being represented—met in Philadelphia, and organized what is known as the First Continental

Congress. These were men of distinguished ability, among whom were the two Adamses from Massachusetts, Washington and Patrick Henry from Virginia. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was chosen President, and Charles Thompson, Secretary. A bill of rights was passed, and memorials and addresses sent forth, which, although moderate in tone, were firmer and more decided than those formerly issued. It was also resolved to suspend all commercial intercourse with Great Britain. After a session of eight weeks, this Congress adjourned to meet again on the 10th of May following, if the difficulties with England were not previously adjusted.

General Gage had already commenced to fortify Boston Neck, the only approach by land to the town, and had seized some powder stored by the provincials at Cambridge. He prorogued the General Court before it had come together; but the members met at Salem, organized themselves into a Provincial Congress, and chose John Hancock for their President. Committees were appointed to adopt measures for the defense of the colonies, and to obtain provisions and military stores. They forbade the payment of any more money to the present treasurer, and appointed a man to receive all taxes. Three generals were appointed to organize and thoroughly discipline the militia, that they might be ready at a minute's notice. Active preparations for defense were also commenced in all parts of New England. They voted £20,000 for military expenses, and made preparation for any emergency.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

1775.—After the adjournment of the Provincial Congress at Salem, the whole people waited with watchful solicitude the issue of events. They permitted no hostile demonstration,

determined that their enemies should be guilty of the first overt act of hostility.

Battle of Lexington.—On the night of the 18th of April, Gen. Gage dispatched 800 British troops, under Col. Smith and Maj. Pitcairn, to destroy a quantity of ammunition and public stores which the Americans had collected at Concord. Although this march was made in the night, it was discovered and word sent to Lexington, about six miles from Concord.

On the arrival of the British troops at this place, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, they were met by about 80 minute-men assembled on the Green. Major Pitcairn at once advanced on them, and called out, "Disperse, disperse, you rebels!" His demand not being instantly obeyed, he discharged his pistol and ordered his men to fire. Eighteen of the minute-men were killed or wounded, and the rest dispersed. The King's troops immediately proceeded to Concord, where they commenced to destroy the stores, when they were attacked by another force of minute-men, and compelled to retreat. On their return, the passage of a bridge over Concord River was resisted by the provincials, who were now beginning to collect from all parts of the surrounding country. A short skirmish ensued, resulting in a small loss on each side. As the British troops continued their retreat, they were fiercely assailed by the minute-men, who kept up an indiscriminate and destructive fire upon them from behind fences, rocks, and trees during the entire distance to Charlestown, where they found safety under the guns of the shipping. Their loss in killed, wounded, and missing was nearly 300, and had they not met reinforcements at Lexington, the entire force would undoubtedly have been killed or captured. The American loss was but 83. Although the engagement at Lexington

was the actual commencement of hostilities, the American Revolution virtually commenced with the passage of the Boston Port Bill, one year before.

The sanguinary contest had now begun, and it was soon apparent that the spirit exhibited by the people at Lexington was not a transient or spasmodic feeling. An army of about 16,000 had voluntarily assembled in a few days, and the siege of Boston was begun. This army was soon considerably increased by the arrival of a body of troops from Connecticut, under Colonel Putnam, and the British forces were blocked up in the peninsula of Boston. The forts, magazines, and arsenals throughout the colonies were seized for the use of the Americans. During the month of May large reinforcements arrived from England, under Gens. Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, which increased the British army to more than 10,000.

Gen. Gage now issued a proclamation, offering pardon to all rebels who would lay down their arms, excluding only John Hancock and Samuel Adams, the leaders of this revolutionary movement.

The American army soon found themselves in want of ammunition and artillery, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts which had been made to secure military stores. To supply this want, the "Green Mountain Boys," as the men residing within the present limits of Vermont were called, determined, upon their own responsibility, to capture Ticonderoga and Crown Point. It was known that these fortresses were poorly garrisoned. Two expeditions were fitted out, comprised of armed volunteers: one, under Col. Ethan Allen, to march against Ticonderoga, and the other, under Col. Warner, was sent against Crown Point. Both fortresses were surprised and captured—the former, May 10th, the other, two days later, with $\frac{200}{3}$ pieces of artillery

and a considerable supply of powder.

Battle of Bunker Hill.—To more effectually shut up the British within the limits of Boston, a detachment of 1,000 men, under Col. Prescott, was sent to throw up an intrenchment on *Bunker Hill*, Charlestown, which guarded the northern approach through Charlestown to Boston. By some mistake, Col. Prescott proceeded to Breed's Hill, which is nearer the town, where, during the night, he constructed a small redoubt. On the morning of June 17th, the British were surprised to find the Americans encamped so near them, and at once commenced to cannonade the works from their ships and a battery on Copp's Hill, but with little effect. During the forenoon Prescott received a reinforcement of 500 men, which enabled him to throw up an imperfect breast-work, and other slight fortifications outside of the redoubt. He was also joined by Gens. Putnam, Pomeroy, and Warren, but Prescott was allowed to retain the command. About noon, Gen. Howe advanced with 3,000 men to take the Hill by assault. The fire of the Americans was so terrific that the British line recoiled, and was soon thrown back in disorder. Again they advanced, but with similar result. Gen. Gage now ordered the houses of Charlestown which were near the foot of the Hill, to be fired, and during the conflagration, and under cover of the smoke, the British forces were again led forward. The ammunition of the Americans was now nearly exhausted, and they were compelled to retreat. This victory of Howe's was but little, if any, better than a defeat. He had lost over 1,000 men in killed and wounded, which was more than one-third of the force engaged, while the loss of the Americans was not half as great; but among their slain was the young and ardent patriot, Gen. Joseph Warren, who had hastened to the field of battle as a volunteer.

Congress had assembled in Philadelphia at the appointed time in May, and voted to send another petition to the King and an address to the people of Great Britain, declaring their desire for peace, but declaring that hostilities were commenced by the British. It was also resolved to put the country in a state of defense. To complete the organization of the army, George Washington, a delegate from Virginia, was chosen Commander-in-Chief, by which the people of New England secured the co-operation of the southern colonies. Ward, Lee, Schuyler, and Putnam were appointed Major-Generals, and Gates, Greene, Montgomery, Sullivan, and six others were appointed Brigadiers. These appointments were made two days before the battle of Bunker Hill, and most of the men had distinguished themselves in the French and Indian wars. Congress also issued bills of credit or paper money to the amount of three millions of dollars, organized a post-office department, and commenced negotiations to secure if possible the neutrality of the Indians.

On the 2d of July, about two weeks after the battle of Bunker Hill, Gen. Washington arrived at Cambridge, where he established his headquarters and assumed command of the army. By the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, a route was opened for the invasion of Canada. Gens. Schuyler and Montgomery were sent with a small body of men by way of Lake Champlain and St. John's, and Col. Benedict Arnold, with 1,000 men, was sent through Maine to join the other division in front of Quebec. Gen. Schuyler was prevented by sickness from proceeding farther than St. John's, on the Sorel River, and the command devolved upon Montgomery. On the 3d of November, after a strong resistance, he captured St. John's, and advanced to Montreal, which he entered without opposition, November 13th; thence he advanced at once to meet Arnold at Quebec.

Arnold proceeded up the Kennebec River, and after almost incredible sufferings, reached the St. Lawrence, and joined Montgomery twenty miles above Quebec. Their combined forces at this time did not exceed 1,000 men, but with these Montgomery commenced the siege of the city December 5th. Failing to accomplish his purpose, Montgomery made a desperate attempt to carry the city by assault, but was defeated with the loss of 400 men, and himself was slain. A portion of his men, under Col. Morgan, afterwards forced their way into the city, but finding themselves surrounded, after some desperate fighting they surrendered. Arnold, with about 600 men, then retreated a few miles up the river, where he kept up the blockade of Quebec during the winter; but the enemy received large reinforcements in the spring, and Arnold retreated, first to Montreal, and afterwards to St. John's. During the year, the royal governors of Virginia and the Carolinas had been expelled, and all the old governments of the colonies dissolved. In October, Gen. Gage embarked for Europe, and the British forces were now under command of Gen. Sir William Howe.

1776.—In January, Washington, learning that a secret expedition was nearly ready to be sent off from Boston under Sir Henry Clinton, and suspecting New York was to be attacked, sent Gen. Lee to collect forces in Connecticut, and march to the defense of that city. Gen. Lee succeeded in raising the necessary force, and entered New York February 4th, the same day Clinton arrived in the harbor. The latter was thus compelled to abandon the attack on New York, and sailed away to Cape Fear, where he awaited the arrival of a squadron from England.

Washington now determined to drive the enemy from Boston. On the evening of March 4th, he commenced a brisk cannonading, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the en-

emy in another direction, and secretly took possession of Dorchester Heights, where, during the night, he erected a line of fortifications commanding the harbor and the town. Howe had no alternative but to dislodge the Americans from the Heights or evacuate the city. He resolved upon the former, and made immediate preparations for the attack; but a furious storm of wind and rain prevailed for two days, preventing the troops from crossing in boats to Dorchester, and thus delaying the attack until Washington had made his intrenchments so strong it was deemed impossible to force them. Nothing was now left for the British but to evacuate Boston. On the 17th the fleet left the harbor, with Howe's whole army and about 1,000 citizens who adhered to the King's cause, and sailed away for Halifax. Washington entered Boston in triumph, where he was joyfully received as a deliverer by the oppressed people. But in a few days he marched the most of his army to New York, fearing Howe had sailed for that place. The latter, however, remained inactive at Halifax until the last of June, when, receiving large reinforcements, he proceeded to New York.

Early in June, a British squadron sent from Ireland, which joined Clinton's forces at Cape Fear, appeared off the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. On the 28th of June, a naval force, under Sir Peter Parker, opened fire upon the fort on Sullivan's Island, with the design to reduce Charleston. Col. Moultrie, who commanded the fort, returned the fire with such effect as to compel the British to retreat, with much damage to their ships, and a loss of 200 men in killed and wounded. The fort was from that time called Fort Moultrie, in honor of its gallant commander.

The British ministry, beginning in some measure to realize that the contest in which they were engaged might be of doubtful issue, deter-

mined to employ a large force to reduce the colonies. An act was passed by Parliament, by which they were allowed to take into paid service 16,000 mercenaries, mostly Hessians, hired from the Duke of Hesse-Cassel in Germany. All trade and intercourse with the colonies were prohibited, and their property upon the high seas declared forfeited to those who should capture it.

About this time, Thomas Paine, a coarse but vigorous writer, published a series of papers under the title of "Common Sense," designed to prove that a separation from Great Britain was inevitable, and that a declaration of independence ought not longer to be delayed. These papers were not without influence in causing the marked change in public opinion which soon followed. On the 7th of June, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia introduced a resolution into Congress, which was warmly supported by John Adams, and other members from New England, dissolving all connection with Great Britain. A committee, consisting of Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and Livingston, was appointed to draft a Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson, as chairman of this committee, prepared this important document, which was soon submitted to Congress. But it was not adopted without strong opposition; New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South Carolina hesitated. The representatives in Congress from the first two of these colonies were instructed by their legislatures to vote against it; but after a full and animated discussion, this opposition was withdrawn, and on the ever memorable 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was solemnly adopted by the thirteen colonies, and by a nearly unanimous vote.

In this Declaration are enumerated most of the oppressive acts of the mother country, and the assertion of the right of the people to institute.

alter, or abolish any form of government, and ends with the assertion that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown"—in support of which Declaration, the signers of this instrument pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. This Declaration was signed by all the members present, and the thirteen colonies were thenceforth known as "the Thirteen United States of America."

The news was every-where hailed with joy. In Philadelphia the streets were crowded with people, bells were rung, houses illuminated, bonfires kindled, and the King's arms torn from the court-house and burned. In New York, the leaden statue of King George III. was pulled down from its pedestal in Bowling Green, and afterwards melted and molded into republican bullets. In Boston, the Declaration was publicly read in Faneuil Hall, amid the acclamations of a joyful people. On receipt of a copy of this document, Washington caused his troops to be paraded, and the Declaration read to each brigade.

General Howe, who had sailed to Halifax, on his evacuation of Boston, reached New York Harbor, and landed on Staten Island the same day that Fort Moultrie was attacked, where he was soon joined by his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, with reinforcements from England; and not long after by the forces under Gen. Clinton, brought back from the South. Washington improved his time by fortifying Manhattan Island at several points. He also threw up intrenchments on Long Island, south of Brooklyn. The American forces at this time in and around New York did not exceed 12,000 men fit for duty, while the British troops amounted to more than twice that number. Terms of peace were again offered to the Americans in arms; but the condi-

tions were such that they were emphatically rejected, and both sides prepared for action. On the morning of August 27th, the British attacked the forces on Long Island under command of Generals Putnam and Sullivan, and, succeeding in gaining the rear of the Americans by an unguarded road, defeated them with a loss of more than 1,000. Washington afterwards crossed over from New York, and learning the condition of affairs, succeeded, under cover of a dense fog, in bringing the remainder of the troops safely across the river to New York. Leaving a garrison at Fort Washington, on the Hudson, Gen. Washington, with a part of his army, retired to White Plains, where an engagement took place on the 28th of October, in which the Americans were defeated. Gen. Howe soon after reduced Fort Washington, which left the British in possession of New York, Long Island, and Staten Island. As discouragement now became general, and desertions by whole companies not infrequent, Washington resolved upon the safe method of warfare, which was to risk no regular engagement which could be avoided, but annoy the enemy as much as possible by skirmishes and frequent marches.

Washington, having crossed the Hudson, fixed his head-quarters at Fort Lee, on the Jersey shore, nearly opposite Fort Washington. The enemy crossed in force on the 19th of November, and Washington was obliged to abandon his quarters, with a great quantity of baggage and artillery. He then retreated rapidly through New Jersey, closely pursued by the enemy, as far as Trenton, where, for safety, he crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. The British force, under Lord Cornwallis, arrived at the river soon afterwards, but without crossing, went into winter-quarters; his army being stationed in detachments at several places in New Jersey.

The condition of affairs at this time was truly distressing. Desertions continued; the army became reduced to but little more than 3,000 on the west side of the Delaware, and many of these were without shoes and poorly clothed; the British had taken possession of the southern part of Rhode Island, and Gen. Charles Lee had been surprised and taken prisoner. On the approach of the British army, Congress adjourned from Philadelphia to Baltimore, after granting to Gen. Washington almost dictatorial powers. On the other hand, privateers had been fitted out in Boston and other Massachusetts ports, which had captured several valuable British ships, and sent them to the West Indies, and the harbors of continental Europe to be sold.

Washington now saw the necessity of some decisive action, as the present gloomy state of affairs threatened the cause for disbanding his army. A few reinforcements having joined him, he determined to strike a sudden blow upon the enemy, then in winter-quarters at Trenton, before the term of service of a large part of his troops should expire. Trenton was occupied by about 1,500 Hessians, under Col. Rahl. Knowing the customs of the Germans, Washington supposed they would spend Christmas in revelry, which would naturally unfit them for the exercise of proper vigilance during the following night. Accordingly, on the evening of Dec. 25th, with 2,400 picked men, he recrossed the Delaware with much difficulty, caused by floating ice, about nine miles above Trenton. Two other divisions, which were to cross the river below Trenton and co-operate with him, were unable to do so on account of the obstructions of ice. Before daylight on the morning of the 26th, Washington commenced his march on Trenton. The night was dark and stormy, and favorable for surprising the enemy, which was successfully accomplished. Col. Rahl and about 40 Hessians were

killed, nearly 1,000 threw down their arms and surrendered, and the balance escaped to Bordentown. The same evening Washington returned to Pennsylvania with his prisoners.

1777.—The successful expedition against Trenton had its designed effect to encourage the army and the people. Several of the regiments whose terms of service had nearly expired, consented to remain six weeks longer. On the 30th of December, four days after the victory at Trenton, Washington returned and took possession of Trenton, with a larger force. Learning that Cornwallis was approaching with a large portion of the British army, he thought it unsafe, with his present force, to risk a general engagement, or to retreat and leave Philadelphia exposed to the enemy. His condition was indeed critical. He finally resolved upon the bold expedient of marching by a circuitous route, and capturing the forces stationed at Princeton. Leaving his camp-fires burning to deceive the enemy, on the night of January 2d he succeeded in reaching the rear of the British, and on the morning of the 3d reached Princeton. When near the town he met about 800 of the British already on their way to join Cornwallis at Trenton. A sharp engagement ensued, in which the enemy were defeated—about 100 killed, and 300 taken prisoners. Gen. Mercer, who led the advance of Washington's army, fell into the hands of the enemy, mortally wounded.

The sound of the cannon at Princeton was the first intimation Cornwallis received of the mortifying fact that he had been outgeneraled. He hastened rapidly to Princeton, but before reaching there, Washington had left, destroying the bridges behind him, and before he could be overtaken, was safely encamped on unassailable grounds on the heights of Morristown, where he established his winter-quarters. Cornwallis then

proceeded to New Brunswick to guard the military stores he had there accumulated. During the winter, Washington so harassed the enemy that by early spring they had abandoned every post in New Jersey except New Brunswick and Perth Amboy.

In March, Gen. Howe sent a detachment to Peekskill, on the Hudson, to destroy some American stores; and in April another detachment of 2,000 men, under Gen. (ex-governor) Tryon, was sent to destroy some military stores at Danbury, Connecticut. The stores were destroyed without hindrance, and the town set on fire. On the 27th of April, Tryon commenced his retreat. He was attacked by the militia under command of Gens. Worcester and Sullivan, also Benedict Arnold, who had volunteered his services for that occasion. The enemy was greatly harassed during their retreat, which lasted two days, but finally reached their shipping with a loss of about 300 men. During one of the skirmishes with Tryon's forces, the veteran Gen. Worcester was killed. Arnold had two horses killed under him, but escaped uninjured. For his gallantry, he was afterwards made Major General by Congress.

In May, Col. Meigs retaliated for the burning of Danbury, by crossing the Sound in whale-boats, with 120 men, and burning 12 British vessels and a large amount of stores at Sag Harbor, near the eastern extremity of Long Island. He returned in twenty-five hours with 90 prisoners, and without the loss of a man. Another exploit, equally daring, was accomplished by Lieutenant Barton, of Providence, with 40 men. He had learned from a deserter the exact position of Gen. Prescott's head-quarters above Newport, R. I. During the night of July 10th, Barton, with his men, having succeeded in passing the guard and reaching the head-quarters of Gen. Prescott, entered his room and captured him while he was sitting up in his bed. The party then made a

hasty retreat and reached the mainland in safety with their prisoner.

In the spring of 1776, through a committee consisting of Silas Deane of Connecticut, Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, aid was solicited from France, and during that and the following year, a large number of military officers arrived from Europe and offered their services to Congress. Some of them rendered valuable assistance to the Americans, while others were the cause of much difficulty. Most prominent among those who offered their services was the young French Marquis de Lafayette, yet scarcely twenty years of age. On avowing his purpose to offer his services to the American government, he was opposed by his personal friends, and the government of France refused to give their consent. Nothing daunted, however, he purchased a ship, and escaping the officers sent to detain him, with De Kalb and a few others who sympathized with the Americans, he arrived at Charleston in July, 1777. He received the promised commission, and, July 31st, joined the American army. His acquaintance with Washington soon commenced, and afterwards ripened into an intimate and uninterrupted friendship.

On leaving his winter-quarters in the spring, Washington had taken a strong position at Middletown. The British planned an expedition for the invasion of New York from Canada, by way of Lake Champlain; its object being to secure the control of the Hudson River, and thus cut off communication between the New England and Middle and Southern States. This expedition, consisting of 7,000 men besides Canadians and Indians, was commanded by Gen. Burgoyne, who passed up Lake Champlain and succeeded in reaching and capturing Ticonderoga, July 5th. St. Clair, who was in command at Ticonderoga, sent his stores and ammunition to Skenesborough, now Whitehall, at the head

of the Lake, and proceeded with his army to join Gen. Schuyler and the rest of the northern army at Fort Edward. Burgoyne went to Skenesborough, where he destroyed the American flotilla, and stores gathered there, and from thence marched his army to Fort Edward, on the Hudson. But the Americans had so thoroughly obstructed the roads by felling trees and burning bridges, that it cost Burgoyne two weeks' time to make the march to Fort Edward, a distance of only twenty-four miles. On reaching the fort, it was abandoned by the American army, which fell back successively on Saratoga, Stillwater, and the Mohawk, near its junction with the Hudson.

While Gen. Washington was encamped at Middletown, Gen. Howe made several unsuccessful efforts to bring on a general engagement on equal grounds. Being thus thwarted, he transferred his forces from New Jersey to Staten Island, and soon after embarked with 1,600 men on board the fleet and proceeded directly to the head of Chesapeake Bay, where he landed and began his march on Philadelphia. Washington, suspecting his designs, and anxious to save the city, which was then regarded in some measure as the capital of the country, put his army in motion to intercept him. Passing through Philadelphia, Washington made his first stand at Brandywine, where he met the enemy, September 11th, and being attacked by two divisions, in front and on flank, after a brave resistance, during which some of his regiments broke and fled, he was compelled to retreat with the rest of his army, in some disorder. The American loss during this engagement was about 1,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the wounded was Lafayette, who came near falling into the hands of the enemy.

Washington now abandoned all hope of saving Philadelphia; the magazines and public stores were re-

moved, Congress adjourned to Lancaster, and Howe entered the city September 25th, leaving the larger part of his army at Germantown, ten miles distant.

Howe now determined to reduce the fortifications on the Delaware, and thus open communication with the Atlantic, to enable his fleet to pass up the river. This he succeeded in accomplishing, but not without considerable loss. Count Donop, with 1,200 Hessians, attacked the post at Red Bank, on the Jersey shore, Oct. 22d, but was killed, and his men driven off with great slaughter. Fort Mifflin, on an island in the Delaware, was assailed by the ships, of which two were destroyed, and the remainder retired, badly damaged. Land batteries were then erected, the fire from which was so heavy, that the forts were ruined and the garrisons withdrawn. Red Bank was also evacuated, and the British fleet entered the river. While Howe was engaged on the Delaware, Washington attacked the army at Germantown, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Soon after this the British army went into winter-quarters at Philadelphia. Washington established his winter-quarters at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill, twenty miles from Philadelphia.

But, appalling as was now the aspect of affairs in the Middle States, a brighter prospect awaited the American cause in the North. While Burgoyne was waiting at Fort Edward, being greatly in want of provisions, he sent out a detachment of 500 men and 100 Indians, under Col. Baum, to capture some military stores collected at Bennington, Vermont. He was met by Col. Stark, five miles from Bennington, with a force of New Hampshire and Vermont militia, who killed and took prisoners most of this detachment. Two hours later, Col. Breyman, who had been sent with 500 Germans to assist Col. Baum, came up and was also attacked

by Col. Stark, and obliged to retreat with the loss of all his baggage and artillery.

A few days before this, a force consisting of Tories, Canadians, and Indians, with a few regulars, which had been sent out under Col. St. Leger, attacked Fort Schuyler, at the head of the Mohawk. In this they were partially successful. But on hearing of the approach of Arnold, who had been sent against him, and many of the Indians deserting him, St. Leger retreated hastily, leaving most of his stores and baggage, which fell into the hands of the Americans. Burgoyne was now placed in a critical condition. Gen. Gates, who had superseded Gen. Schuyler, was now in command of the army of the North. He had so disposed his forces as to nearly surround the enemy, which had crossed the Hudson and encamped near Saratoga. On the 19th of September, Burgoyne attacked Gen. Gates' forces; the result being a drawn battle, although the British troops held possession of the ground. A part of Lincoln's forces succeeded in getting in the rear of the enemy, and captured the posts around Lake George, thus cutting off Burgoyne's communications with the Lake. Being assured of reinforcements from New York, he endeavored to hold out. On the 7th of October he again offered battle, but was defeated and driven back into his camp with the loss of a part of his artillery and ammunition. Finding his position now a critical one, Burgoyne drew back to the rising grounds in the rear, and two days after to Saratoga. His whole effective force was now only about 4,000 men. Still he remained firm, hoping the reinforcements sent from New York would reach him. But his provisions became exhausted, his men discouraged, and finding himself so hemmed in by the American forces that there was no hope of escape, he was forced to surrender his whole army, with the

honors of war, October 17th; all his arms, baggage, and camp equipage falling into the hands of the victors. The force surrendered consisted of nearly 6,000 men, and he had already lost nearly 4,000. The garrison at Ticonderoga, on hearing of the surrender of Burgoyne, retreated into Canada, leaving that fortress in the hands of the Americans, and relieving them from all fears of an invasion from the north.

1778.—The news of the surrender of Burgoyne had a tendency, not only to strengthen the hopes of the Americans in ultimately securing their independence, but was the means, through the persevering efforts of that world-renowned patriot and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, then American Agent at the Court of France, of securing the sympathy and co-operation of the French government. On the 6th of February, two treaties were framed, in one of which France acknowledged the independence of the United States, and formed relations of amity and commerce with them.

France, suspecting the effect this treaty might produce upon the British government, made provision in the second treaty, which was to go into effect if Great Britain declared war against France, by which the two contracting parties bound themselves to aid each other as good friends and allies, to maintain the sovereignty and independence of the American States, and not to make a truce or peace except by mutual consent.

The news that France was disposed to render assistance to the Americans, following soon the news of the surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, filled the English government with astonishment, and they resolved to offer terms of reconciliation to the Americans. Before the treaties between France and America had been ratified, two bills were passed by Parliament—one renouncing all intention of taxing the colonies, and

the other appointing five commissioners, with almost unlimited powers, to treat with them to secure the restoration of English authority in America. The concessions on the part of England were considered liberal, but the proposition came too late. The alliance with France had been completed, and Congress refused to hold any conference with the English commissioners until the British armies were withdrawn, and the independence of the colonies acknowledged. England, therefore, declared war against France, and made preparations to prolong the murderous struggle in America, but with apparently little hope of success.

The winter of 1777-78 was one of great suffering among the American army at Valley Forge. Being almost destitute of shoes and clothing, and without sufficient food for soldiers or officers, their ranks were thinned by sickness and desertion. The scarcity of provisions, and the interruption of trade and agricultural pursuits, weighed heavily upon the people; the finances of the country were in a deplorable condition, rendering the prospect for the spring campaign extremely dark. But in this hour of gloom came the glad intelligence from France, which had a decidedly encouraging effect upon the army and Congress, as well as upon the people generally. Washington set apart a day for rejoicing when the news of the treaty with France were received, and the losses and sufferings sustained were forgotten, and every one, except the Tories, seemed resolved to enter upon the campaign of 1778 with renewed fidelity and energy.

Sir Henry Clinton, having succeeded Gen. Howe in command of the British army, resolved, early in the spring, to concentrate his forces, which he considered too much scattered, at New York. On the 18th of June, Clinton's army of about 12,000 men, left Philadelphia, and commenced their march through New

Jersey. The British fleet was also withdrawn from the Delaware, and anchored inside of Sandy Hook, awaiting the arrival of Clinton's army. The movement was no doubt hastened by the news from France, and the expectation that a French fleet would soon appear on the American coast. The army made slow progress in their march through New Jersey, as the weather was intensely hot and they were burdened with baggage. Washington, learning of the movements of Clinton, crossed the Delaware on the 24th of June, and pursued him. His movements being more rapid than Clinton's, his advance body, under Gen. Lee, came up with the enemy near Monmouth Court House, and on the 28th commenced an attack. Meeting with a stronger resistance than he anticipated, Lee fell back in some disorder to secure more eligible grounds; Washington soon came up with the main body of the army, and thus prevented a serious disaster. He resumed the engagement, and after much severe fighting, the battle closed without any decisive advantage gained for either side. During the night, Clinton retreated with his forces, thus acknowledging his defeat. Washington removed his army to New Brunswick, where he encamped. Gen. Lee was soon after tried by court-martial for disobedience of orders, and sentenced to be suspended from his command for one year. He afterwards addressed an insolent letter to Congress, for which his name was promptly ordered to be struck from the rolls of the army.

The expected fleet from France soon arrived, with 4,000 French soldiers on board, under command of Count D'Estaing; but too late to attack the British fleet in the Delaware, and it was deemed imprudent to attack them in their safe quarters in Raritan Bay.

An expedition was planned for an attack upon Newport, then held by

the British. A combined attack was to be made by the French fleet and the American troops under Gen. Sullivan. D'Estaing's fleet arrived in Narraganset Bay, July 29th. They blockaded the harbor, and compelled the enemy to sink some of their vessels. While D'Estaing was awaiting the arrival of the land forces, he heard of the approach of Lord Howe off the harbor of Newport, coming to the relief of Gen. Pigot. D'Estaing sailed out to meet the enemy, but a violent storm prevented a general engagement. The French fleet was considerably damaged by the storm, and prevented from co-operating with Gen. Sullivan in the attack on Newport. Being thus deserted, Gen. Sullivan abandoned the siege, and with much difficulty succeeded in withdrawing his troops from the island, after a severe engagement with a detachment from the British army, which he defeated on the 29th. This closed the eastern campaign, leaving both armies very much in the same condition they were at the beginning. The French fleet accomplished nothing of importance, and at the close of the season sailed to the West Indies.

No extensive military operations were planned by either army during the remainder of the year. But the British, with the Tories and Indians as their allies, engaged in several predatory expeditions, which were characterized by the most wanton cruelty. Among the most prominent of these was what is known as the "Wyoming Massacre." A band of Iroquois and Tories, under Col. John Butler, advanced upon the town of Wyoming, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., where most of the inhabitants of the valley had assembled for safety. The fort was captured, and the savages glutted their thirst for blood by almost unparalleled acts of cruelty and butchery. Atrocities, nearly as revolting, were perpetrated at Cherry Valley, in November following. Sev-

eral towns in New England, including New Bedford, Fair Haven, and Martha's Vineyard, were also laid waste. Late in the autumn, Gen. Clinton sent an expedition to Georgia, which, after hard fighting, succeeded in entering Savannah, Dec. 29th.

1779.—The scene of the war, which had now been carried on for four years, principally in the North, was transferred by the British to the Southern States, where the population was more scattered, and having suffered less thus far by the ravages of the enemy, were more divided in public opinion. They now held only New York Island and Narraganset Bay in the North, and the Americans, with the aid from France, were daily strengthening their lines. But they were still laboring under great embarrassment from the depreciation of their currency, which had now become almost worthless.

The operations of this year were without any decided advantage gained by either army. Gen. Lincoln now had command of the army of the South, but his efforts were very much enfeebled from his not deriving the benefit he expected from the French fleet, which was unsuccessful in all its enterprises. Gen. Prevost, in command of the British forces at Savannah, marched against Sunbury, which surrendered without opposition, January 9th. Col. Campbell was then sent to occupy Augusta, which he did without resistance. Georgia was now virtually in the hands of the enemy. The Tories, who were quite numerous in the South, were rendering much aid to the British. A party of about 700 of them under Col. Boyd, while marching to join the British forces at Augusta, were attacked by an American force at Kettle Creek, under Col. Pickering, and defeated with much loss. Five of their leaders who fell into the hands of the Americans, were tried and executed as traitors.

Gen. Lincoln was encouraged by

this success to send Gen. Ashe to threaten Augusta. Campbell, at his approach, fell back to Brier Creek, about half way to Savannah. Here Gen. Ashe was surprised by Campbell's force. Most of the militia threw down their arms and fled, others escaped by swimming the stream, but over 300 were killed or taken prisoners.

This success of Campbell encouraged Prevost to make an effort to capture Charleston. But this movement was anticipated by Gen. Lincoln, who reached the place in time to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The weather had now become intensely hot, and further active operations in the South were postponed till autumn.

Early in the season a force was sent under Sir George Collier and Gen. Matthews, into Virginia. They landed at Portsmouth, and destroyed the shipping and stores in that vicinity, also many houses, and brought off a large quantity of tobacco. The amount of private property destroyed was estimated at two millions of dollars. A similar expedition was sent out under command of Gen. Tryon, to ravage the towns of Connecticut, on Long Island Sound. They succeeded in plundering New Haven, and burning Norwalk and Fairfield.

In the meantime, Congress took measures to avenge the Wyoming massacre and other Indian atrocities. Gen. Sullivan was sent with a force of 4,000 men into the heart of the Indian country in Western New York, where he burned their villages, destroyed their fruit trees, and so devastated the country that the savages could attempt but little more during the war. Gen. Sullivan returned with little loss.

Stony Point, on the Hudson River, being held by the British, Gen. Washington found it necessary to capture the place, as it seriously interrupted his communications between New England and the Middle States. He

accordingly sent an expedition under Gen. Anthony Wayne, with orders to capture the place at all hazards. This hazardous undertaking was accomplished in the most gallant manner, July 15.

Another expedition was fitted out in Massachusetts, consisting of 1,500 militia and 19 armed vessels, under command of Gen. Lovell, for the purpose of destroying a British post on the Penobscot River. Gen. Lovell found the works too strong to be carried by assault, and before reinforcements could reach him from Boston, he was compelled to retreat with the loss of about 1,000 men, Aug. 13th.

In September, D'Estaing returned from the West Indies, and appeared with his fleet off the coast of Georgia. It was agreed between him and Gen. Lincoln to lay siege to Savannah. But D'Estaing became impatient at the delay of a regular siege, and at his earnest request, but against the wishes of Lincoln, an assault was ordered on the 9th of October, resulting in the signal defeat of the French and Americans. Among the officers killed was the chivalrous Pole, Count Pulaski. Lincoln wished to renew the attack, but D'Estaing refused to do so, and withdrew his fleet. Thus was victory apparently snatched from Lincoln's forces through the caprice of the commander of the French fleet. Lincoln withdrew his forces to Charleston.

Naval Victories.—During the year, John Paul Jones, whose name stands conspicuous in the history of the Revolution, was doing good service for his adopted country on the coast of Great Britain. One of the most prominent of these naval engagements occurred off the coast of Scotland, in the month of September, where he fell in with a British merchant fleet, returning from the Baltic under convoy of two frigates. The commander of the *Serapis*, a 44-gun frigate, bore down at once on the Americans,

when one of the most terrific naval battles of modern times ensued, resulting in a complete American victory. Jones, finding that his own vessel was sinking, transferred his crew to the captured, and with much difficulty brought his prizes safely to the coast of Holland.

1780.—South Carolina had now become the principal theatre of the war. One division of the American army of the North had passed the winter at Morristown, N. J., under Gen. Washington, and the other, under Gen. Heath, at West Point. The southern army was under command of Gen. Lincoln, who, having abandoned the hope of recovering Georgia, turned his attention to South Carolina, hoping to be able at least to save Charleston, which was now threatened by the enemy. On the 10th of February, a British fleet entered the harbor, and landed a body of troops on the islands. Gen. Lincoln's means of defense were entirely inadequate, but, receiving some reinforcements, he determined to make a vigorous resistance, and if possible, hold out until aid could come from the North. An almost incessant cannonade was kept up by the enemy for several days, during which the situation of the people of Charleston was truly deplorable. But after a resistance of forty-two days, Lincoln could hold out no longer, and on the 12th of May, surrendered his whole army into the hands of the British.

The enemy followed up the victory of Charleston, and South Carolina was soon completely under their control; and many of the inhabitants, for personal safety, avowed themselves loyal to the Crown. Cornwallis was left in command of the British army of the South, and Gen. Gates appointed to succeed Gen. Lincoln, now a prisoner of war. By great exertions, Gates had succeeded in raising an army of 4,000 men, mostly militia, undisciplined and poorly equipped. Encouraged by his victory

over Burgoyne, he advanced with rash confidence and without proper caution, and was attacked by Cornwallis, under unfavorable circumstances, near Camden. On the 16th of August a severe engagement took place between the two armies, and the Americans were defeated; the rout being so complete that not one-fourth of them could again be brought into action. Gen. Gates, with the remnant of his army, retreated to Hillsborough, North Carolina. He was unable to offer any serious resistance to the enemy, and the campaign was conducted by a sort of guerrilla warfare, kept up by bands of patriots under such intrepid and self-denying leaders as Marion, Sumter, and Lee. These bands succeeded in inflicting much injury upon the outposts and detachments of the enemy.

Cornwallis, having marched his army as far as Charlotte, North Carolina, sent Major Ferguson to rally the Tories in the mountain districts of the State. A collection of these troops just referred to, chiefly mounted backwoodsmen with rifles, under Shelby and Sevier, intercepted Ferguson, with about 1,000 Tories, near King's Mountain, and defeated them. Ferguson, with about 150 of his men, was killed, and the remainder taken prisoners, some of whom they hung as traitors. By this disaster, Cornwallis was compelled to fall back into South Carolina, where he remained the rest of the year.

Operations in the North.—In the month of July, a French fleet, consisting of seven ships of the line besides frigates, under command of M. de Ternay, and 6,000 land forces commanded by Count de Rochambeau, arrived at Newport. But being blockaded by a superior British fleet, and like the fleet which had preceded it, returned to France without accomplishing any thing. The land forces remained and co-operated in the final reduction of the British army.

On the 23d of June, the Americans under Gen. Greene were attacked by the British under Knyphausen, at Springfield, N. J., and after a severe engagement, compelled to fall back to the heights, which was done in good order. The enemy, after burning Springfield, fell back to Elizabethtown.

Arnold's Treachery.—One of the most remarkable incidents of the year was the treason of General Arnold, a brave and efficient officer, who sold himself to the enemy for £10,000 and a General's commission. Arnold, at his own request, had been placed in command at West Point, on the Hudson. He had before been in correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, and soon signified his willingness to surrender West Point into his hands. Major André, an accomplished young British officer, was sent to confer with Arnold and complete the arrangements for the surrender. This he succeeded in doing. On his return he was met near Tarrytown by three countrymen, whom he mistook for royalists, and unfortunately avowed himself a British officer. Discovering his mistake, he offered every inducement to his captors to let him pass. He was, however, detained, and on being searched, the papers showing the result of his mission were found in his stocking. He was tried as a spy, condemned, and on the 2d of October, hanged. Arnold escaped to the enemy, where he was instrumental in inflicting much injury upon the cause he had deserted. It was a general regret that he could not have been made to suffer death in André's stead.

1781.—The larger part of Washington's army spent the winter at Morristown, N. J. Although their sufferings were severe, they were less than during the previous winter. The Pennsylvania troops, who had enlisted for three years, claimed that their term of service had expired. An effort was made to retain their

services till the end of the war. This led the troops to revolt, and on January 1st, they marched out of camp and proceeded towards Philadelphia, to demand their rights from Congress. At Princeton they were met by British emissaries, and urged to join the enemy, as Arnold had already done. This they refused to do. A committee from Congress and from the Pennsylvania Assembly met the troops, a compromise was effected, when the troops surrendered the British emissaries into the hands of the military officers, and they were afterwards condemned and executed as spies. Some of the New Jersey troops soon after followed this example of insubordination, but they were soon subdued, and some of the ringleaders executed.

Congress now saw the necessity of adopting some more efficient method of raising funds for the prosecution of the war. Direct taxation was resorted to, money was borrowed from Europe, and Robert Morris, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, invested with almost absolute power to adopt such measures as he thought advisable for restoring the almost ruined finances of the country.

Most of the military operations of this year, as during the last, were carried on at the South. Georgia and South Carolina having been easily subdued by the enemy, efforts were made early in the season for the conquest of North Carolina and Virginia. In January, the traitor Arnold was sent with about 1,600 men, principally Tories, to the coast of Virginia, in order to cripple the resources of that State. After committing many depredations along the Chesapeake and James River, he was joined by Gen. Phillips, with 2,000 troops from New York. It was arranged that Cornwallis, now in South Carolina, should march north and join Arnold and Phillips, where it was believed their united forces would be sufficient to overcome all opposition at the South.

But Gen. Greene, now in command of American forces at the South, proved a determined opponent. About half of Greene's force, under Morgan, encountered a part of Cornwallis's army, which had been sent to prevent a union of Greene and Morgan's forces, at the Cowpens, January 17th. A severe engagement followed, in which the enemy, under Tarleton, was defeated with a loss of about 800; American loss, less than 100. Morgan then pushed on to the Yadkin River, where he was joined by Gen. Greene, who assumed command. Cornwallis vigorously pursued the American forces as far as the River Dan, when he abandoned the pursuit and returned to North Carolina.

Greene, having received reinforcements, returned south, and met Cornwallis near Guilford Court House, North Carolina. On the 15th of March, a severe battle was fought, and although the enemy held possession of the field, their victory was no better than a defeat, as Cornwallis was obliged to retire to Wilmington. Greene now resolved upon the bold step of marching directly into South Carolina. At Hobkirk's Hill, near Camden, he was attacked by Lord Rawdon's forces, April 25th, and again defeated, although much advantage resulted from the engagement.

The partisan officers, Marion, Lee, and Pickens, had kept up their guerilla mode of warfare with so much energy, that by June the only strongholds of the enemy in South Carolina were Charleston, Nelson's Ferry, and Fort Ninety-six. Augusta, Georgia, surrendered to Lee and Pickens June 5th, after a siege of one week. The enemy, irritated by the success of the Americans, shot all deserters whom they captured in arms who had ever accepted British protection. One of the most prominent of these victims was Col. Hayne, an eminent citizen of South Carolina. Greene marched against Fort Ninety-six, which he attacked June 18th, but was repulsed

with severe loss. Active operations now ceased on the part of both armies, on account of the intense heat of the summer.

Marion and Pickens, with other reinforcements, having joined Greene, he marched with 2,500 men against Col. Stewart, who had succeeded Lord Rawdon. On the 8th of September, an engagement took place at Eutaw Springs. At first the Americans were victorious, but failing promptly to follow up the advantage gained, they were afterwards compelled to retreat, leaving the field in the hands of the enemy. But as Stewart had lost one-third of his force, he was unable to pursue his retreating foe. This action nearly finished the war in South Carolina.

In April, Cornwallis left Wilmington, and succeeded in effecting a junction with Phillip's forces, at Petersburg, Virginia. A French fleet having arrived under Count de Grasse, Clinton feared a combined attack by the French and Americans would be made upon New York. He accordingly ordered Cornwallis to move near the coast, that he might be able to render assistance if necessary. The latter retired to Yorktown, at the mouth of the York River, where he strongly intrenched himself at the head of 8,000 men.

Gens. Washington, Knox, Rochambeau, and others, now resolved upon a combined attack upon the British, but the place was not yet determined. It was finally thought imprudent to attack New York, and Cornwallis' army was the coveted prize. So adroitly were the arrangements for the attack on Yorktown completed, that Clinton was kept in constant apprehension of an attack on New York. At the appointed time, Washington left his camp at White Plains, and hastening across New Jersey and Pennsylvania, joined Lafayette's forces at Elk River. Cornwallis was strongly blockaded by De Grasse's French fleet, and soon invested with

the combined American and French armies, 16,000 strong. It was now too late for Clinton to render Cornwallis any assistance, and he sent a force under Arnold to devastate a portion of Connecticut, hoping to draw off a part of Washington's forces for its defense. Arnold attacked and captured Fort Griswold, opposite New London, killing or wounding most of its garrison, including Col. Ledyard, the commander. Arnold burned New London, and much of the shipping in the harbor.

On the 9th of October, the allied armies commenced the bombardment of Yorktown. Cornwallis was vigorously pressed, his intrenchments nearly ruined; and giving up all hope of aid from New York, he resolved upon the desperate alternative of crossing to Gloucester Point, and forcing his way through the American lines. In this he failed; and on the 19th of October, was obliged to capitulate, and surrender his whole army, 7,000 strong, prisoners of war.

This noble achievement virtually ended the war for independence. The Americans every-where hailed the news with rejoicings, and in England it rendered the war and the British ministry deservedly unpopular.

1782-83.—The American army was now in such a deplorable condition that it required the strongest efforts on the part of Washington to prevent their threatened attempt to enforce obedience to their demands. They were suffering for want of food and clothing, and remained unpaid. Congress could afford them no relief, as they were almost without influence with the States. Some of the officers of the army even suggested to Washington that he play the part of Cromwell. But he indignantly resented such a proposition, and by his moderation and firmness, succeeded in saving the country from the horrors that then threatened it. The officers

and men of the army were persuaded to accept certificates of debt, with interest for all arrears, and to rely upon the efforts of Congress and a grateful people for their redemption.

On the 8th of October, the Independence of the United States was acknowledged by Holland.

In November, 1782, a preliminary treaty of peace was signed by American and English commissioners at Paris. By the terms of alliance between France and the United States, neither party could make a separate treaty of peace with England. Hence this preliminary treaty could not be final until a separate one was concluded between England and France.

In January, 1783, the French and English agreed on terms of peace, and in March the American Congress ratified the treaty made with England the year before. On the 11th of July the British evacuated Savannah. September 3d a definite treaty was signed by England on one side, and France, Spain, Holland, and the United States, on the other, by which the thirteen United Colonies were admitted to be "free, sovereign, and independent States." Two months later, Nov. 3d, the American army was quietly disbanded, and on the 25th, the British evacuated New York. Gen. Washington immediately occupied the city. Dec. 19th, Charleston was evacuated, and four days later, Washington was admitted to a public audience by Congress, when he resigned his commission, and, as he supposed, took a final leave "of all the employments of public life," and retired to Mount Vernon.

The country was now burdened by a heavy debt, with no available means for its payment. Every branch of industry was almost paralyzed. The people who had suffered and sacrificed so much to rid themselves from the burdens of taxation, were but little inclined to submit willingly to another system, which, to them,

seemed quite as intolerable as that from which they now felt relieved. This was indeed a period of general anxiety and gloom—a crisis in the history of our free institutions, which was to decide whether national independence was to prove a blessing or a curse.

Shay's Rebellion.—The opposition to the collection of taxes was brought to a crisis in November, 1786, in Massachusetts, where the feeling had been most extensive, by the breaking out of what is known as Shay's Rebellion. The avowed purpose of the insurgents, led by Daniel Shay, formerly a captain of the Revolutionary army, was to close by violence the courts of law, and thus stop all legal measures for the collection of debts, and compel the government to discharge its obligations by the issue of paper money. They took possession of the court-house at Worcester, and sent a written message to the judges, "that it was the sense of the people that the courts should not sit." So general was the uprising of the people, that an army of 4,000 men, under Gen. Lincoln, was fitted out for the suppression of the insurrection. This was accomplished, after a severe campaign in midwinter, with but little loss of life.

Constitution of the United States.—One of the results of this rebellion was to convince the people of the inefficiency of the Articles of Confederation, which went into operation in 1781. A convention of delegates from the States met at Annapolis to devise some plan for the remedy of the present difficulties. They recommended the assembling of a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation. A convention accordingly met the following May in Philadelphia, eleven States being represented. Delegates from New Hampshire afterwards arrived, but Rhode Island was not represented in the Convention. Dr. Franklin, then in his eighty-first year, was among its

members; and George Washington, a member from Virginia, was unanimously chosen President. After a session of four months, in which strict secrecy was observed in all their proceedings, they framed and published the present Constitution of the United States, which was approved by the signatures of all the delegates present except three. It was provided that it should go into operation on March 4, 1789, if approved by nine of the thirteen States. Before that time eleven States had ratified it, thus securing its establishment. It was not approved by North Carolina till November, 1789, nor by Rhode Island till May, 1790. The first Wednesday in January was appointed by Congress for the choice of electors under the new Constitution; the first Wednesday in February was appointed for those electors to choose a president; and the first Wednesday in March for the new government to go into operation. George Washington was unanimously elected President, and John Adams, of Mass., Vice-President. Senators and Representatives were also chosen to form the first Congress, which met at New York on the 4th of March, 1789, and on the 30th of April, President Washington was sworn into office and the new government organized.

As many of the events which occurred during the remainder of this period are recorded in the history of the several States, or the tables following, we shall notice in this connection only the leading events of each administration.

WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

The election of Washington to the presidency was in no way a party triumph. He was probably the only man who possessed so nearly the confidence of the whole people. The two opposing political parties were then known as Federalists and Dem-

ocrats, and were very nearly equal in numbers. Washington was a strong Federalist, and defended every measure he deemed essential to strengthen the central government and secure unity of action. In the selection of his cabinet, he called around him men of ability and influence from both political parties, who, under Washington's firm and impartial guidance, worked together zealously and efficiently for the advancement of the best interests of the nation.

Under the wise measures adopted by the administration, the country soon rallied from the almost hopeless embarrassments resulting from the late protracted war. Public confidence was restored, commerce revived, the national debt was funded, and the United States soon rose to a high degree of national prosperity.

The plan of funding the public debt, and thus securing the payment of the whole amount, which the government had originally promised, was proposed by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of State, and met with much opposition. Hamilton's views finally prevailed. But to conciliate the Southern members, it was agreed to remove the seat of government from Philadelphia to the banks of the Potomac. The whole amount of the debt funded was about \$80,000,000.

A Bank of the United States, with a capital of ten millions of dollars, was chartered at Hamilton's recommendation, and a revenue act passed, imposing duties on goods imported into the United States, and on tonnage, with such discrimination as to encourage American manufactures and shipping. The adoption of these measures had a magical effect upon public opinion, restoring confidence, and encouraging commerce and manufactures. Trade soon sprang up with China and India, and with the countries of Europe. Population and new settlements increased rapidly,

thus adding to the material wealth and resources of the country.

War with the Indians.—In 1790, the country became involved in a sanguinary war with the Indians on the banks of the Ohio, Miami, and Wabash Rivers. Through the intrigues of the Spaniards, and the encouragement given to the Indians by the English in Canada, the Indians claimed the Ohio River as the boundary to their territory; and to establish this claim, made war upon the United States.

The government, having too hastily disbanded the army, were without any available force to send against the enemy, except the militia. With 1,100 of these, Gen. Harmer was sent against the savages, but was signally defeated, and returned. Negotiations were then resorted to, to settle the difficulties. These failing, St. Clair was next sent to the Indian country, with an army of 2,000 men. On reaching the banks of the Wabash, Nov. 4, 1791, in the early morning his camp was surprised by the enemy, and after a bloody fight, in which he lost nearly half his army, St. Clair made a hasty retreat. Gen. Wayne, an experienced officer, was then placed in command of the army, and negotiations for peace resumed. During the next year, Gen. Wayne confined himself to the defense of the frontiers, without any aggressive movement. In 1794, he marched against the enemy, with an army of more than 3,000 men. He continued to inflict much injury upon the savages, and finally, in the hard fought battle of the Maumee, the Indians were completely routed with great slaughter, thus ending the war. A treaty of peace was concluded at Greenville, in 1795, by which the Indians ceded to the United States a portion of their lands in the eastern and southern part of Ohio, amounting to more than 25,000 square miles.

The Whisky Rebellion.—In 1793, after the declaration of war

between England and France, M. Genet was sent to this country as ambassador from France. Being favorably received, he had the presumption to commence fitting out privateers to prey upon English commerce. This action threatening to involve the United States in a war with England, and the defiant conduct of Genet, led Washington to demand his recall by the French government, which request was granted in 1794. Genet was in particular favor with the anti-Federalists, who opposed the excise laws enacted at the suggestion of Hamilton. Influenced by his hostility to the administration, he encouraged the opponents of these laws to resist the payment of taxes for the increase of the revenue. By this and other influences, the people of Western Pennsylvania, who were extensively engaged in the manufacture of whiskey, resolved to resist the payment of any taxes upon that commodity. The law was set at defiance, and extensive preparations made to resist the government. Washington, finding that all milder measures were of no avail, and determined to vindicate the majesty of the laws, called out the militia of four States, to the number of 15,000 men, who, under command of Gen. Lee, of Virginia, marched into the disaffected counties and effectually put down, without bloodshed, the insurrection, which was threatening serious results. Several of the leaders were tried and convicted for treason, but were afterwards pardoned.

Treaty with England. — The treaty of 1783 had been but imperfectly observed by both parties. Many complications had arisen, and in spite of all the efforts of Washington to preserve harmony between the two nations, the English government conducted in a manner that seemed, at one time, decidedly warlike. As there were many points of controversy, which, as it seemed, could not be adjusted under the existing treaty,

John Jay was sent as special ambassador to England for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with that power, that would secure an amicable settlement of all the subjects in controversy between the two nations. Fortunately he succeeded in securing a treaty, which, perhaps, was the best that could be obtained at that time. But it was highly displeasing to the opponents of Washington. Its discussion created intense excitement during the autumn, and on the assembling of Congress, much ill-will was engendered among the members, and a bitter partisan feeling exhibited in their discussions. Jay had been burned in effigy, and Washington severely censured. The treaty was finally approved by the Senate by a very close vote in 1795. In Sept., 1796, Washington issued his celebrated Farewell Address, in which he declared his fixed determination to retire from office at the close of his present term. Washington's administration was characterized by the same honesty of purpose, sagacity, and devotion to the interests of the people which he exhibited during the prolonged and desperate struggle for independence, through which he brought the feeble colonies in triumph.

ADAMS' ADMINISTRATION.

Notwithstanding the acknowledged ability and patriotism of Mr. Adams, his administration tended to strengthen rather than conciliate the bitter feelings which prevailed between the two opposing political parties at the time of his election.

The rebuke of M. Genet, and Jay's treaty with England, strengthened the feeling of hostility in France towards America. The aggressive and rapacious policy of the Directory of France towards the United States, led President Adams to call an extra session of Congress, to devise some measures for the adjustment of the

difficulties. Pinckney, Gerry, and Marshall were sent envoys to France to endeavor to secure an amicable settlement of the troubles between the two nations. The French government refused to receive them officially, but intimated to them that by the payment of a heavy bribe and the loan of a considerable sum to the Republic, the way might be opened for negotiations. This proposition was indignantly spurned by Mr. Pinckney, who replied, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Pinckney and Marshall, who were Federalists, were ordered to leave the country; but Gerry, being a Democrat, and supposed to be friendly to the French, was allowed to remain. This act of the French Directory, as the revolutionary government was then called, created great excitement in this country, and vigorous measures were at once adopted to make all necessary preparations for war, and Washington was again appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army.

The Alien and Sedition Laws.—While the excitement against France was at its height, some of the French immigrants were suspected of acting as spies. The Alien Law empowered the President to expel all foreigners who should be found plotting against the country. The Sedition Law was designed to more clearly define the crime of treason, and punish that of sedition, which subjected to fine and imprisonment any person who, by writing, printing, or speaking, should attempt to justify the hostile conduct of the French, or to defame or weaken the government or laws of the United States. These laws, although no doubt designed by Adams for the good of the country, became very unpopular, and contributed largely to his defeat at the next election, and the downfall of the Federalists.

Although war had not been formally declared, hostilities were commenced upon the sea, and much damage inflicted upon the shipping of both

nations. Proposals were now made for peace, and in 1800, Napoleon Bonaparte, the first French Consul, signed a treaty at Paris.

Not long after Washington accepted the command of the army, and before peace was declared with France, Dec. 14, 1799, he died suddenly at Mount Vernon, in the 68th year of his age.

JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

At the time Mr. Jefferson assumed the office of President, the country was in a high state of prosperity. The adoption of measures for the successful organization of the government had devolved upon his predecessors, who were Federalists. Some of these measures had proved very unpopular; but as Jefferson was a Democrat, and had opposed many of them, he was not considered responsible for their enactment. Most of the difficulties which had arisen with foreign nations, as well as at home, and hindered in some measure that progress which might otherwise have been made, had now been removed. The population of the country had increased to 5,300,000, being nearly one million and a half more than ten years before. The exports had risen in the same time from nineteen to ninety millions, the revenue had increased from four to twelve millions, and the tonnage had doubled.

The Purchase of Louisiana.—One of the first acts in Jefferson's administration was to purchase for the United States the Territory of Louisiana, and thus secure the control of the Mississippi River to its mouth. This he succeeded in purchasing from France in 1803, as will be seen by the history of the Acquisition of the Public Domain, in another part of this work.

War with the Barbary Powers.—The Barbary Powers, bordering on the southern shore of the Med-

iterranean, had for several years been accustomed to seize the vessels of all nations that would not pay them annual tribute, and sell their crews into slavery. The United States, and several of the European powers had yielded to this demand as the cheapest mode of preserving peace, and made to these powers annual presents. But these demands became inordinate, and in 1803, a naval force was sent into the Mediterranean, under command of Commodore Preble, for the protection of American shipping, and to blockade Tripoli. While the blockade was kept up the pirates were kept in port. Several naval actions were fought, in which the officers and crews displayed such gallantry as to cause the American flag to be respected in the Mediterranean.

A novel enterprise was finally undertaken by a man named Eaton, the American Consul at Tunis, to bring the Tripolitans to terms. Hamet, the rightful Bashaw of Tripoli, had been exiled by his younger brother. Eaton and Hamet entered into a contract to capture Tripoli. With a few hundred men, of whom but nine were Americans, these two adventurers started on their hazardous voyage from Tunis, 1,000 miles from the place of their destination. After enduring much hardship, they reached and captured the important Tripolitan port of Derne. This so frightened the reigning Bashaw, that he was willing to conclude a peace, conceding all the demands of the Americans.

When Alexander Hamilton retired from the Cabinet, he took up his residence in New York, and resumed the practice of law. Aaron Burr, now Vice-President, was his chief rival in law and politics. Burr was run for Governor of New York, and defeated. The cause of this defeat he attributed mainly to the influence of Hamilton, and for this and other reasons he challenged and killed

Hamilton in a duel opposite New York, July, 1804.

England and France.—The constant aggressions of England and France upon neutral commerce, and their effect upon party controversies in this country, gave a serious check to the commercial prosperity of the United States, during the second term of Jefferson's administration. In 1806, a treaty was negotiated with the English ministry, which, although not as favorable as could have been desired, opened the trade between the United States and the European possessions of Great Britain, on terms of entire reciprocity. This treaty was rejected by President Jefferson. In May of the same year, the British government declared all the ports and rivers from the Elbe, in Germany, to Brest, in France, in a state of blockade, and American vessels trading in those ports were liable to seizure and condemnation. The Emperor of France then issued what is known as his Berlin Decree, declaring the British Islands in a state of blockade. Other orders and decrees were issued by the two nations, forbidding ships of neutrals to enter the ports or engage in trade with their respective enemies. By these regulations the commerce of the United States was well-nigh ruined.

Another unjust act of the English government was the claim to the right to search American vessels, and impress into service all sailors on board who might be of English birth. Mistakes would often occur, and American or naturalized citizens forced on board English ships.

As an act of retaliation, the United States passed the noted Embargo Act, closing the American ports to all foreign trade whatever. This was found to inflict more injury upon themselves than their enemies; and in New England, even the Democratic party opposed the law. In a little more than a year after its enactment it was repealed, and a non-inter-

course Act substituted, forbidding all trade with England and France, or any of their dependencies, before the close of the next session of Congress.

MADISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

In 1809, James Madison, Democrat, succeeded Jefferson, having received 122 electoral votes. C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, received 47. Jefferson, being succeeded by a Democrat, the policy of the administration was not materially changed. The controversies with foreign powers, especially with Great Britain, were becoming more complicated. Negotiations with Mr. Erskine, British Minister at Washington, resulted in the opening of trade with Great Britain. But it was claimed by the English ministry that Erskine exceeded his authority, and his acts were disavowed. Napoleon now commenced a more conciliatory course, and commerce with France was again opened.

The English cruisers continued to prey upon American shipping, and May 16, 1811, the "Little Belt," being hailed by the American frigate "President," answered with a cannon shot, to which the "President" replied with a broadside. The "Little Belt" was soon reduced almost to a wreck, when the "President" ceased firing, and she was allowed to pursue her voyage.

Indian Hostilities.—While these difficulties were pending with Great Britain, the Indians in the north-west began to show a hostile disposition. It was supposed they were in communication with the English in Canada, who encouraged them to commit these depredations. Profiting by the experience in former Indian wars, Government determined upon prompt action, and compel them at once to make a treaty, if possible, and if not, strike them a blow which would prevent hostilities in future. For this purpose Gen. Harrison was sent against them with 800 men. When

he arrived at their principal town, at the junction of the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers, near the present city of Lafayette, Indiana, he was met by a deputation of savages, who said they desired peace, and agreed to return the next day and hold a conference for that purpose. Harrison, suspecting their treachery, kept a strict watch against surprise. His apprehensions were not unfounded, for before the next morning, Nov. 7, 1811, he was suddenly attacked by the Indians. The battle was severe, but the savages, under their celebrated chief Tecumseh, were defeated with great slaughter. The Indians were thus quieted; but the known sympathy of the English with the savages, and their continued depredations on the commerce of the United States, roused a hostile spirit in all parts of the country except New England, where it was felt that a war with England would inflict great injury upon their commercial interests.

Declaration of War against Great Britain.—On the 1st of June, 1812, Congress received a secret message from the President, which was considered by both Houses, in secret session for several days, and on the 18th, it was announced that war had been declared by this government against Great Britain.

At this time the United States had an army of but about 10,000 men, and a navy of only three or four frigates and a few sloops-of-war. With the former it was resolved to attempt the conquest of Canada, while the latter, with the aid of privateers, it was believed would be able to inflict much injury upon British commerce. In this expectation they were not disappointed, for in the two and a half years the war continued, more than 1,500 British merchantmen were captured by privateers. The navy was strengthened by the number and efficiency of its frigates and ships-of-war, and rendered invaluable service

for the country. (See table of Naval Battles.)

General Dearborn was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army, and the attempted conquest of Canada during the first year of the war proved a series of disastrous failures. On the 12th of July, Gen. Hull, with about 1,800 men, marched into Canada from Detroit, to attack the British post at Malden. Before Hull had accomplished any thing, a detachment, under Major Van Horne, that had been sent to guard some supplies at Brownstown, was surprised and captured, August 5th. Hull was soon obliged to recross the river to Detroit, where he was surrounded by a superior force of Canadian Militia and Indians. He made but slight resistance, and, August 16th, surrendered his whole army to the British, thus leaving the whole of the Territory of Michigan open to the enemy.

An American army, under Van Rensselaer, was collected on the Niagara River, and a detachment of about 1,000 men sent to attack the village of Queenstown. The attack was made October 13th, but resulted in the total defeat and capture of the American forces. During the engagement, the British General Brock was killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards General) Winfield Scott, of the American army, was wounded. Gen. Smythe, of Virginia, succeeded Van Rensselaer, and made an attempt on the Canadian frontier, which proved a ludicrous failure.

In part to make up for these disasters on the frontier during the campaign of 1812, the Americans were successful in six successive naval engagements, as will be seen by reference to the table of Naval Battles, showing that the English had found their equal on the ocean.

In the campaign of 1813, although the Americans were successful in a few engagements, no decided advantage was gained. Gen. Harrison was now in command of the Army of

the North-West, and sent Gen. Winchester with a portion of his army to drive the enemy out of Michigan. On the 22d of January, he was attacked by a superior force under Gen. Procter, and after a bloody fight, forced to surrender. Of those who surrendered as prisoners, about 500, nearly all were inhumanly butchered by the Indians.

Harrison advanced with the rest of his army as far as Fort Meigs, where he was besieged by the British under Procter, who opened fire on the fort May 1st. Gen. Clay soon arrived with 1,200 Kentuckians, who, uniting with Harrison, defeated the enemy, and compelled them to retire to Malden.

In April, a small fleet having been fitted out on Lake Ontario by Commodore Chauncy, 1,600 picked men were sent across the lake to attack York, the capital of Upper Canada. This expedition, under Gen. Pike, was successful. On the 27th of April, after severe fighting, in which Gen. Pike was killed, they took possession of the place, captured or burned several vessels-of-war, and destroyed a large amount of naval and military stores. The American troops then embarked and sailed for Sackett's Harbor. The British soon after abandoned most of their posts on the Niagara River. May 27th, Gen. Boyd, and Col. Miller attacked and captured Fort George, in Canada. The British, under Gen. Vincent, lost nearly 1,000 men. A few days later, a portion of the army which was sent in pursuit of the enemy, were surprised in the night, and the two generals, with about 100 men, captured.

May 29th, the British, under Gen. Prevost, attacked Sackett's Harbor, which was vigorously defended by Gen. Brown, and the enemy defeated with considerable loss.

The most brilliant achievement of the year on the northern frontier was on Lake Erie. This was commanded by a small squadron of British ships,

under Captain Barclay. Captain Perry, a United States officer, after much difficulty, built a fleet, which was manned principally from Harrison's army. The force on both sides was about equal. The Americans had 55 guns, and the British 63; but other advantages favored the former. The two squadrons met on the 10th of September, near the west end of the lake, when a furious battle ensued, the result of which is briefly stated in Perry's laconic dispatch to Gen. Harrison—"We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

The Americans now became masters of the lake, and Gen. Harrison embarked his army and sailed for Canada. On the 5th of October, he encountered the British forces under Gen. Procter, and a large body of Indians under Tecumseh, on the banks of the River Thames. A short but severe battle followed, in which the enemy were defeated. Tecumseh, the celebrated Indian chief, was killed, but Procter, with about 200 men, effected his escape. Harrison re-embarked his men and returned to Buffalo, to strengthen the army of the center.

An expedition was now organized to advance on Montreal, under Gen. Wilkinson, who had succeeded Gen. Dearborn. On its way, the British were encountered at a place known as Chrysler's Field, Nov. 11th. A severe battle was fought, in which the Americans claimed the victory, although the result was not decisive.

The naval engagements during this year resulted more favorably for the British than in the preceding year, although the Americans performed some of the most noble deeds of valor known in the history of naval warfare. The British squadron kept up ineffectual warfare along the Atlantic, committing several depredations, but attempting no important enterprise.

The Creek War.—During the years 1813-14, much difficulty was

experienced with the Creek and Cherokee Indians in the Southern States. In August, 1813, Fort Mims, on the west bank of the Alabama River, was attacked by the Creeks and captured. Nearly 400 settlers, who had sought safety there, were slaughtered. In October, Gen. Jackson was sent against them with a force of militia from Georgia, Tennessee, and the present State of Mississippi.

During the next two months he was quite successful in his operations, defeating them in many engagements, and destroying several of their villages. Other engagements took place during the winter, but no decisive blow was struck until March, 1814. Jackson succeeded in blocking up about 1,000 warriors, with their women and children, on the peninsula, formed by what is known as Horse Shoe Bend, in the Tallapoosa River. Here he attacked them, March 27, 1814, and defeated them after a desperate and bloody battle. About 600 warriors were killed or drowned, and 250 women and children captured. The Creeks were thus entirely subdued and compelled to give up about two-thirds of their hunting-grounds.

The campaign of 1814 commenced on the Niagara frontier in July. Gen. Brown, with 3,000 men well disciplined, crossed the river, and Fort Edward surrendered to him without bloodshed, July 3d. Two days after he attacked the enemy under Gen. Riall, at Chippewa. The first pitched battle of the war was fought, with heavy loss on both sides. The enemy were compelled to retreat, and retired to Burlington Heights. Here they received large reinforcements from England, under General Drummond. On the 25th of July the armies again met at Bridgewater, near Niagara Falls. The attack was made by Gen. Scott, who was soon joined by Gen. Brown, with the remainder of the army. The battle was a sanguinary one, lasting until mid-

night. Gens. Brown and Scott were both wounded, and the British General Riall was captured by the Americans, who were finally victorious. The British lost 878 men, and the Americans 743. This is known as the battle of Lundy's Lane.

The Americans now retired to Fort Erie, and Gen. Gaines took command. Here they were besieged, early in August, by the British under Gen. Drummond. On the night of the 15th he made an assault upon the fort, but was repulsed with the loss of about 1,000 men. The Americans lost but 84. The enemy continued the siege until September 17th, when Gen. Brown, who had resumed command, made a successful sortie, spiked the enemy's guns, blew up their magazines, and killed, wounded, or captured about 1,000 men. Gen. Drummond soon raised the siege, and retired beyond the Chippewa.

Battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain.—The English troops in Canada, having been largely reinforced from Wellington's army of veterans, who had been engaged against Napoleon, Sir George Prevost, Governor of Canada, resolved upon an attack on Plattsburg. With an army of 12,000 regular troops, he crossed the frontier towards Plattsburg, while a British squadron, under Downie, sailed down the lake for the same point. Gen. Macomb was in command of the land forces at this place, while Commodore McDonough commanded the American fleet. On the 11th of September, Downie opened fire on the American squadron, but, after a severe engagement for two hours, he surrendered to McDonough. Prevost made a simultaneous attack upon the land forces under Macomb, but was repulsed at every point. The enemy retired during the night, having lost more than 2,000 men.

During the summer the enemy had inflicted much injury along the coast and on some of our rivers. Eastport, Maine, had been captured, and the

frigate "Adams" burned in the Penobscot river. Early in August a British fleet of 60 sail arrived in the Chesapeake, under command of Admiral Cochrane. Most of the fleet passed up the Patuxent to Benedict, where General Ross landed with 5,000 men, and commenced his march on Washington, about forty miles distant. Gen. Winder had stationed some militia at Bladensburg, to resist his advance. These were, however, easily overcome, and Ross marched on to Washington, where he burned the Capitol and the President's house, August 24th, and then hastily retreated to his shipping. Three days after, a portion of the fleet sailed up the Potomac as far as Alexandria, where they captured 21 merchant vessels, 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and 1,600 barrels of flour.

Baltimore was the next point of attack. September 12th, Gen. Ross encountered a body of the militia at North Point; an engagement followed, in which Ross was killed, and no decided result accomplished. The next day the British advanced toward the city and the fleet bombarded Fort McHenry. Finding the bombardment produced but little effect upon the forts, the enemy retreated without an attack on the city.

The War at the South.—Florida was now in the possession of the Spaniards, with whose consent a British fleet entered Pensacola and occupied the forts. An expedition was soon fitted out under command of Major Lawrence, against Fort Bowyer, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. On the 15th of September they attacked the fort, and were repulsed with considerable loss. Gen. Jackson, who was in command of the American army in that vicinity, marched promptly against Pensacola, and on the 7th of November entered the place, and the British commander was compelled to flee to his ships. Jackson, apprehending an attack on New Orleans, hastened thither and took active measures for its defense. He

found the people greatly alarmed. Martial law was proclaimed, the militia called in, and fortifications built. Before these preparations were completed, Gen. Packenham, with 8,000 British regulars, approached the city by way of Lake Borgne. Jackson had but 1,000 regulars and 4,000 militia. Most of these he drew out to meet the enemy. On the 23d of December an engagement took place, 15 miles below New Orleans, in which the enemy lost over 400 men, and Jackson 220. The latter then made good his retreat, and by this check to the British was enabled to complete his fortifications. He was also reinforced by 2,000 Kentucky troops. Preparations were now made for the decisive conflict, which took place January 8, 1815, about four miles below the city, where Jackson was strongly intrenched. Packenham, having twice tried the effect of a heavy cannonade without accomplishing anything, ordered an assault upon the breast-works. The approach was over an open space, exposed to Jackson's fire, which opened upon the enemy with terrific effect. Their ranks were literally mowed down. Packenham was killed, two other generals were wounded, one mortally, and 2,000 men killed or wounded. Gen. Lambert, who succeeded to the command, then withdrew to his shipping. The American loss was seven killed and six wounded. This battle virtually ended the war, and was fought nearly two weeks after a treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, in Belgium, by the commissioners of the two governments, although the news did not reach this country until the 11th of February.

The news of peace was every-where received with acclamations of joy. The pecuniary affairs of the country were such as to excite the most fearful apprehensions. Most of the banks had stopped payment, specie was scarce, and the currency did not command the confidence of the people. To remedy this evil Congress chartered

a national bank with \$30,000,000 capital. This was vetoed by the President. At the next session Congress chartered another institution with \$35,000,000, which went into operation at Philadelphia, March 4, 1817. This, with its branches in different cities, secured a uniform currency, redeemable in gold and silver.

The Hartford Convention.—The people of New England having suffered much by the war, which had nearly ruined their commerce, and being in a very destitute condition, without means of protection from the national troops, and seeing but little prospect of a speedy termination of hostilities, met, by delegates, in convention at Hartford, December 14, 1814, to devise and recommend measures favorable to peace. After a session of twenty days an address was issued, embodying a statement of wrongs, and recommending a change in the Constitution. This convention was—no doubt unjustly—declared by the friends of the war to be a treasonable organization.

War with Algiers.—At the commencement of the war with England, the Dey of Algiers declared war against the United States, under pretense that the presents he demanded had not been received. He soon after captured an American vessel in the Mediterranean, and reduced the crew to slavery. The government had no available means during the war for revenging this outrage until the close of the war. In May, 1815, Commodore Decatur was sent with a fleet of nine vessels to the Mediterranean. On the 17th of June, near Gibraltar, he encountered and captured the largest vessel in the Algerine navy. He soon after appeared before Algiers. The sight of the fleet so terrified the Dey, that he signed a treaty on the quarter-deck of Decatur's ship, liberating the American prisoners in his hands, indemnifying the government for the losses he had occasioned, and relinquishing all claims to tribute for

the future. Decatur then proceeded to Tunis and Tripoli, where he secured similar concessions, and remuneration for American vessels which British ships had been allowed to destroy in their ports.

Treaty of Ghent.—The avowed reason for the war with Great Britain was her continued aggressions upon American commerce, by an assumed right to search her ships, and impress into the English service all sailors found on board who were of English birth. In the treaty signed at Ghent, in Belgium, December 24, 1814, and ratified by the United States Senate on the 16th of February following, no allusion was made to the cause of the war, nor any attempt made to settle this vexed question, or any other points which had been in dispute, but each party was left precisely as it was before the war, in possession of all its real or imaginary rights.

MONROE'S ADMINISTRATION.

James Monroe, of Virginia, who had been Secretary of War during a part of Madison's administration, entered upon his first term as President, March 4, 1817. The country was then at peace, and, with the exception of a short Indian war, continued so during both terms of his administration. It gradually rose from the deplorable condition in which it had been placed, to a good degree of prosperity. The subject of internal improvements was agitated, in which Monroe was much interested, but believing, with his two immediate predecessors, that the national government had no constitutional authority to engage in them, such enterprises were left to the patronage of the several States, in the history of which we shall again call attention to them.

The Seminole War.—In the summer of 1817, the Seminole Indians, living within the Spanish territory of Florida, with some refugee Creeks and a few runaway negroes, com-

menced a series of depredations upon the frontier settlements of Georgia and Alabama. Gen. Gaines, then in command of a post on Flint River, attempted to subdue them, and succeeded in destroying several of their villages. It was soon found that a larger force was necessary, and Gen. Jackson, with 1,000 mounted Tennessee troops entered the Indian territory in March, 1818, and soon laid waste their villages, and inflicted much damage upon them. It was soon apparent to Jackson that the Indians were receiving valuable aid from the Spaniards and two British subjects, named Arbuthnot and Ambuster. He accordingly entered Florida, seized the forts at St. Mark's and Pensacola, and sent the officers in command to Havana. The two British subjects were tried by court-martial, found guilty of inciting the Indians to war, and promptly executed. The invasion of the territory of a nation with which the United States were at peace led to much controversy in this country, and for a time threatened serious difficulties with England and Spain. Although the act was considered of doubtful legal authority, it was decided that the emergency of affairs was such as to justify the course pursued by Jackson, and he was fully relieved from censure.

In 1818 a treaty was made with England, securing to the people of the United States the right to take fish on the coast of Newfoundland. On the 22d of February, 1819, a treaty was made with Spain, when Florida was ceded to the United States for the sum of \$5,000,000.

The Missouri Compromise.—On the application of Missouri for admission into the Union, a violent discussion arose in Congress, and soon agitated the whole country, upon the subject of negro slavery. This institution had nearly died out at the North, and the people of those States opposed the admission of Missouri

unless slavery was prohibited within its limits. Others contended that each State had the right to determine for itself whether it should be slave or free. After much discussion, Missouri was admitted as a slave State. But the act for its admission was accompanied by a declaration that no slavery should exist in States to be thereafter formed out of territory north of 36° 30'. This act is known as the "Missouri Compromise."

In 1822, the people of Mexico and South America, who had been under Spanish rule, having revolted and formed separate republics, were acknowledged and recognized by the United States as separate nationalities.

The next year President Monroe announced in his message that "the American continents are not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." This declaration forms the basis of what is now called the "Monroe Doctrine."

In August, 1824, Gen. Lafayette, having received an invitation from Congress to visit this country, landed at New York, where he was enthusiastically received. He made the tour of most of the States, and was everywhere received with the highest honors. He was present at the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and laid the corner-stone of the monument which now stands on the ground where the hottest of that memorable battle was fought half a century before. In December following, Lafayette returned to France in the American frigate *Brandywine*, which had been placed at his disposal.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' ADMINISTRATION.

At the election in 1824, there being four candidates for the Presidency, neither received a majority of the electoral votes, and the choice devolved upon the House of Representa-

tives. John Quincy Adams was elected, having received the vote of 13 States. Andrew Jackson 7, and W. H. Crawford 4. John C. Calhoun had been elected Vice-President by the people.

During Mr. Adams' administration the country remained at peace with all nations and was highly prosperous. Internal improvements were encouraged, and received more aid than had been granted them by all the preceding administrations. Treaties were negotiated with many of the foreign powers, by which international differences were adjusted. The Indian titles to the lands held by the Cherokees and Creeks in Georgia were extinguished by the purchase of those lands, and in a few years the Indians were removed beyond the Mississippi.

On the 4th of July, 1826, on the fiftieth anniversary of independence, within a few hours of each other, occurred the deaths of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, ex-Presidents of the United States; the former 90, and the latter 82 years of age. In 1828, with a view to encourage home manufactures, Congress enacted a tariff law, imposing duties on imports. This was opposed by the greater part of the South, and defended by the Middle and New England States, where manufacturing was an important branch of industry. The subject of a Protective Tariff has constituted an important element in national politics from that day to the present.

Freemasonry.—This institution, which, it is said, was introduced into Europe by architects from the African coast, Mohammedans, in the sixth century, found its way into this country in 1730. Lodges were multiplied and many distinguished statesmen became members. In 1826, a member, named William Morgan, of Western New York, having threatened to publish a book revealing the secrets of the order, was suddenly abducted from home, and never afterwards heard

from by his friends. A committee of the legislature was appointed to investigate the affair, and reported that Morgan had been murdered. The affair created intense excitement, and a strong political organization was formed at the North, known as the Anti-Masons, which exercised considerable influence in the country, although it actually accomplished but little.

At the close of his first administration, Mr. Adams failed of a re-election, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson.

JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of Andrew Jackson was marked by the same energy and self-will which had characterized his actions at New Orleans and in the Indian wars. He made a general removal of all office-holders not in sympathy with his political views, was strongly opposed to the appropriations of money by the government for internal improvements, and by his continued hostility to the United States Bank, succeeded in overthrowing that institution.

Threatened difficulties with France.—The French government having failed to meet the acknowledged demand of \$5,000,000 for damages inflicted upon American shipping during Bonaparte's wars, in 1834 Jackson made a peremptory demand for its payment. He also ordered the American minister at Paris to demand his passports, and urged Congress to make reprisals on French vessels. The French government was thus brought to terms and the money paid.

War with the Seminole Indians.—In 1835, the government endeavored to remove the Seminoles from Florida to the west of the Mississippi. To this the Indians objected, and commenced war upon the whites. Maj. Dade, with 117 men, was sent from Tampa Bay to relieve Gen.

Clinch at Fort Drane, who was seriously threatened by the Indians. On the 28th of December, he was suddenly attacked by the savages, and all but four of his men killed. The same day, Osceola, their chief, fell upon Gen. Thomson and some of his friends, who were dining outside Fort King, and killed and scalped them all. In December, Gen. Clinch defeated the Indians ninety miles north of Tampa Bay, and in February, Gen. Gaines again defeated them near the same place. In May, the Creeks joined the Seminoles, and carried the war with much devastation into Georgia and Alabama. The war was kept up with much barbarity in Florida; and in November, Governor Call, of that Territory, fought a severe battle with them, and defeated them near the ground of Dade's Massacre.

In 1832, this country was visited by the Asiatic cholera, which proved very destructive, especially in New York.

The Mohawk War.—In the spring of 1832, the Sacs and Foxes, living in what is now Wisconsin, commenced war upon the whites. They were led by their celebrated chief, Black Hawk. The Governor of Illinois, with 1,600 mounted men, marched against them, and was partially successful in subduing them. But Black Hawk was still determined to hold out. Gen. Atkinson afterwards fought several severe battles with the savages, and, August 2d, defeated and captured their chief. He was released, and abandoned his hunting-grounds and removed to Iowa, where he died in 1838.

Nullification in South Carolina.—The legislature of South Carolina in 1832 took measures to resist the Tariff Act of that year, and the previous one of 1828. The remedy proposed was termed Nullification. Against these proceedings Jackson issued his celebrated proclamation, expressing his determination to exe-

cute the laws. Mr. Clay introduced a bill into Congress, known as the "Compromise Act," which modified the tariff, and passed to be a law March 1, 1833. On the 11th of the same month, the South Carolina Convention repealed the Nullification ordinance.

In 1833, Jackson removed the public deposits, amounting to \$10,000,000, from the United States Bank, and deposited them in certain State banks, selected for that purpose. By this act the commercial interests of the country suffered greatly, and many failures followed. The President was violently denounced, and even censured by a resolution of the Senate.

VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Martin Van Buren, who succeeded Jackson in 1837, entered upon his administration with the country in an apparently prosperous condition. The national debt had been extinguished, and nearly \$40,000,000 had accumulated in the treasury. But during the same spring commenced the greatest commercial revulsion ever known in this country. On the 10th of May, the banks in New York suspended specie payment, and soon the suspension became general. Failures were every-where common, and it was estimated that in New York alone the amount of the failures was not less than \$60,000,000. On the 4th of September, Congress met in extra session, but accomplished little to restore public confidence. The President recommended the passage of what is known as the Sub-treasury Bill, but it failed to become a law until 1840. In August, 1838, most of the banks resumed specie payment.

The Seminole War, which commenced under Jackson's administration, had not entirely ceased. Osceola continued his depredations until 1837, when he was captured by Gen. Jessup, and sent to Fort Moultrie. On Christmas

day, 1837, Col. Zachary Taylor, attacked and defeated a large body of the savages at Okeechobee Lake. The battle was hard fought, and the losses on both sides heavy. A treaty was signed the next year, although the war did not actually close until 1842. Besides the many valuable lives sacrificed, the United States expended nearly \$40,000,000 in prosecuting the war.

In 1837, an insurrection broke out in Canada, which for a time threatened to involve the United States in difficulties with Great Britain. A portion of the Canadians attempted to establish their independence, and in this movement many of the citizens of the United States, and especially on the Canadian frontier, sympathized, and rendered assistance to the revolutionists. The Canadians took possession of and fortified Navy Island, in the Niagara River, and the steamer "Caroline" was employed to furnish them supplies from the American shore. But a party of loyalists crossed from Canada in the night, set fire to the "Caroline," cut her from her moorings, and allowed her to float over the falls. The President issued his proclamation forbidding all interference in Canadian affairs, and sent Gen. Wool to the frontier to enforce obedience. The insurrection was soon suppressed and harmony restored between the two nations.

Van Buren, having been unsuccessful in his administration, he was defeated as a candidate for re-election in 1840, by Gen. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

One of the first official acts of President Harrison was to call an extra session of Congress, to take measures to relieve the country from its financial embarrassments. But the President did not live to see Congress assembled. On the 4th of April, 1841,

just one month after his inauguration, he died. He was the first President of the United States who died in office, and his death was greatly lamented. John Tyler, of Virginia, who was elected Vice-President, according to the provision of the Constitution, now became President. Congress met in extra session May 31, 1841. They repealed the Sub-treasury Act, and enacted a general bankrupt law. They also passed two separate bills establishing a bank or corporation, intended as a substitute for the U. S. Bank, which was a favorite measure of the Whigs. But much to the disappointment of Congress and especially to the Whig party, who had elected him, Tyler vetoed both these bills. It was soon apparent, that President Tyler, although elected as a Whig, was more in sympathy with the avowed principles of the opposite party, and most of the measures adopted by the Whigs failed to meet his approval.

In 1842, Congress enacted a new Tariff Law, affording protection to American manufactures. This measure, it was claimed, had a favorable effect in restoring the prosperity of the country, but caused great dissatisfaction in some localities, particularly at the South.

During the same year, disturbances of a serious character broke out in Rhode Island and Illinois, which will be noticed in the history of those States.

The establishment of the boundary line on our North-eastern frontier, between Maine and the British Provinces, had been a subject of controversy for some time between the two nations, and at one time seemed likely to result in war. But the difficulty was amicably adjusted in 1842, by a treaty made by Lord Ashburton, of England, and Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, during Tyler's administration.

Annexation of Texas.—In April, 1844, Texas, which had declared itself an independent government in

1836, asked for admission into the American Union as a State. This petition caused much excitement, especially at the North, as it was feared it would result in a war with Mexico; also increase the number of slave States. As Tyler's term of office was about to expire, the subject of annexation became prominent in the political campaign of 1844. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, became the Democratic candidate for President, and favored annexation, and Henry Clay was the opposing candidate. The canvass was a spirited one, resulting in the election of Mr. Polk. It having been thus decided that a majority of the people favored annexation, resolutions were introduced and passed at the next session of Congress admitting Texas into the Union, and on the 1st day of March, 1845, were approved by the President.

POLK'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Mr. Polk commenced his administration, negotiations were pending between the United States and Great Britain in reference to the Territory of Oregon, both nations claiming it. The controversy had now assumed a threatening aspect, but was finally amicably adjusted by the treaty concluded at Washington, in June, 1846, which fixed the 49th degree of north latitude as the boundary line.

War with Mexico.—On the 4th of July, 1845, the Texas legislature approved the bill passed by the United States Congress admitting Texas as a State into the Union. During the same month, Gen. Zachary Taylor, who had distinguished himself in the Seminole War, was sent, with a small force, to the frontier of Texas, and a squadron was sent to the Gulf of Mexico. The Mexicans claimed the territory as far east as the Nueces River, while the Texans claimed the Rio Grande as the boundary.

In March, 1846, Gen. Taylor, having then a force of 4,000 men at Corpus Christi, near the mouth of the Nueces, was ordered, by the U. S. Government, to move to the Rio Grande, the assumed western boundary of Texas. He at once took up his line of march across the extended prairies which Mexico claimed as her territory. At Point Isabel, a place accessible by steamers from the Gulf, he established a depot for supplies, and with the main body of his army soon reached the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, opposite the Mexican city of Matamoras. The Mexican government considered this as an aggressive act, and at once commenced preparations for war. Gen. Taylor soon found the communications with his supplies threatened; and, leaving Major Brown to defend the fort he had constructed, May 1st, marched to Point Isabel, about twelve miles distant. The Mexicans had previously crossed the Rio Grande, above Matamoras, and captured a squadron of U. S. dragoons that had been sent to watch their movements, but no general engagement had taken place. Soon after Gen. Taylor had left for Point Isabel, the Mexicans attacked Fort Brown, left in command of Major Brown, and succeeded in surrounding it. Major Brown signaled Gen. Taylor that he was surrounded by the enemy, and the general at once returned to his relief. The Mexicans continued the bombardment of the fort; and before the arrival of Gen. Taylor, Major Brown was mortally wounded, and the command devolved upon Capt. Hawkins.

On the 8th of May, Gen. Taylor met the Mexicans, 6,000 strong, on the plain of Palo Alto; a severe battle soon followed, lasting five hours, and resulting in the defeat of the enemy, with a loss of about 400 men, while the loss of the Americans was but 9 killed and 44 wounded. During the night the Mexicans retreated, but were pursued the next

day by Gen. Taylor, who found them in full force at Resaca de la Palma, about three miles from Fort Brown. Here another severe engagement followed, resulting more disastrously to the enemy than the battle of Palo Alto. Taylor soon crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras. The battles of May 8th and 9th were the first of a series of twelve battles fought with the Mexicans within the space of sixteen months, in all of which the Americans were victorious, as will be seen by reference to the table of Battles in another part of this book.

Seeing that war was inevitable, Congress made all necessary preparations for its successful prosecution. Gen. Taylor, having received reinforcements increasing his army to nearly 7,000 men, resolved to attack Monterey, a strongly fortified Mexican city, and the capital of the province of New Leon. It lay in the path of his advance into the interior. On the 19th of September the city was reached, and on the 21st the attack was made. A fearful struggle ensued which lasted for three days, with heavy losses on both sides, when Gen. Ampudia, the Mexican commander, proposed terms of capitulation, which were accepted, and the Mexican army marched out of Monterey.

An armistice was now agreed to with the Mexicans for eight weeks. Gen. Santa-Anna, ex-President of Mexico, had now returned from exile, and been placed at the head of the government. It was believed by the United States authorities that he would recommend terms of peace, but in this they were disappointed, and resolved upon a more vigorous prosecution of the war. In November, Gen. Taylor resumed offensive operations. On the 15th, Gen. Worth, with 700 men, took possession of Saltillo, where he was afterwards joined by Gen. Wool's troops. A garrison was left at Monterey, under command of Gen. Butler, and Gen. Taylor advanced as far as Victoria, on his way to attack

Tampico. Here he learned that Tampico had already surrendered to Capt. Connor in command of a United States squadron.

In 1845, Col. Fremont was sent to explore the Salt Lake Valley, and California, and Oregon. While attending to his official duties he heard of the war with Mexico. He at once hastened on to California with his force of only 60 men. This number was increased by a few American settlers who volunteered their services, and with these he drove the Mexicans from that part of the country, after several sharp skirmishes. About this time Fremont received intelligence that Monterey, on the Pacific coast, had been taken by Commodore Stockton, in command of a United States fleet. He soon joined Commodore Stockton, and these united forces succeeded in taking the seat of government of Upper California.

In June, 1846, Col. Kearney with 1,000 men left Fort Leavenworth for the Pacific coast, by way of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. On his arrival at Santa Fe, the army that occupied it fled. Kearney organized a government, garrisoned the place, and resumed his march. He was soon met by Kit Carson, the famous Rocky Mountain trapper, who informed him that the object of his mission to California had already been accomplished by Col. Fremont and Commodore Stockton. On receiving this intelligence he sent back part of his men to Santa Fe, and with the remainder continued his march to the Pacific. He joined his countrymen on the coast in season to take part in the battle of San Gabriel, Jan. 8, 1847, which completed the establishment of American power in California.

By orders of Col. Kearney, when he left Santa Fe, Col. Doniphan, with about 1,000 Missourians, marched to invade Chihuahua. His troops suffered severe hardships during the journey. At Bracito, on the Rio Grande, December 25, 1846, 1,200

Mexicans were encountered and put to flight with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. No Americans were killed, and only 7 wounded. Col. Doniphan met another force of Mexicans, on the 28th of February, at the Pass of Sacramento, 4,000 strong, commanded by the governor of the State. These he defeated and the next day entered the city of Chihuahua, the capital of the State of the same name, of which he took formal possession in the name of the United States. In May following, Col. Doniphan effected a junction with Gen. Wool at Saltillo. His achievements are among the most brilliant of the Mexican war.

On the expiration of the armistice of 1846, Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the army, was ordered to march to the City of Mexico. He was to land his troops near Vera Cruz, capture that city, and commence his march to the capital of the enemy's country. Gen. Taylor was ordered to send his best troops with Generals Worth and Quitman to join him. Mortifying as was this demand to Gen. Taylor, the order was promptly obeyed, and the reinforcements dispatched to Vera Cruz. Taylor's army was now very much reduced. In February, 1847, he formed a camp of about 5,000 men near Saltillo. He soon learned that Santa-Anna, at the head of 20,000 men, was within 30 miles of him. He at once fell back 11 miles, to Buena Vista, and on the morning of February 22d, the Mexican army appeared before his lines, when Santa-Anna informed him that he was surrounded by 20,000 men and demanded his surrender. This order the hero of Palo Alto and Monterey refused to obey, and returned to Santa-Anna the significant answer, "General Taylor never surrenders." Skirmishing between the two armies soon commenced. A general engagement, however, was not brought on until the next day. On the morning of February 23d, the battle opened and continued with terrific slaughter

for ten hours. Many times the conflict seemed doubtful, and at night the exhausted troops, wet and cold, bivouacked on the field without fire, expecting to renew the fearful struggle the next day. But in the morning, much to their surprise and joy, the enemy had fled. This ended Gen. Taylor's active participation in the Mexican war.

Gen. Scott's Campaign.—On the 9th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott, with nearly 1,300 men, landed near Vera Cruz, and immediately invested the city, which was defended by the strong Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. He was assisted in this bombardment by a powerful fleet under Commodore Connor. It was kept up with telling effect until March 29th, when the city and castle were surrendered, with 5,000 prisoners and 500 pieces of artillery.

On the 8th of April, the advanced force of Scott's army, led by Gen. Twiggs, began its march for the City of Mexico. When about fifty miles from Vera Cruz, at the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo, he encountered the Mexican army of 1,200 men, under Santa-Anna. The position of the enemy seemed almost impregnable. But on the 18th of April, Gen. Scott having joined Gen. Twiggs, an assault was made on the enemy's works, at a point least expected, and in a few hours they were carried by storm. About 3,000 prisoners, 4,000 stand of arms, and 43 pieces of artillery were captured. The city of Jalapa, and the Castle of Perote were soon surrendered. On the 15th of May the American army entered Puebla, the most important city in Mexico, except the capital. Gen. Scott's effective force being reduced to about 5,000 men, he remained here for reinforcements until August following.

On the 7th of August, Gen. Scott, with an army of 10,000 men, resumed his march for the City of Mexico. On the 18th the army reached San Augustin, on the Acapulco road, eight miles

south of the city. The approaches to the city were defended by 30,000 Mexicans.

On the morning of August 20th, Gen. Smith, with 4,500 men, attacked the fortified camp of Contreras, and in less than twenty minutes drove the enemy from their intrenchments, killing about 700, and capturing 800 more, with 33 pieces of artillery. Gen. Worth took San Antonio by storm. On the same day the defenses of Churubusco were captured by the forces under Gens. Worth and Pillow, and another under Gen. Twiggs. In this day's battles, 32,000 Mexicans were defeated, 3,000, including two ex-presidents taken prisoners, 4,000 killed or wounded, and 37 pieces of ordnance captured. August 21st, Gen. Scott, when within three miles of the city, at the request of Santa-Anna, granted an armistice, hoping to prevent more bloodshed. He soon found Santa-Anna strengthening his works, thus violating the terms of the armistice, and on the 7th of September resumed hostilities.

On the 8th of September, Gen. Worth, with less than 4,000 men, stormed and carried the strong position of Molino del Rey, defended by 14,000 Mexicans. This was one of the most fiercely contested actions of the war.

On the 12th of September, the American batteries were opened on the Castle of Chapultepec, situated on a steep, rocky hill, 150 feet in height. The next day the fortress was carried by storm, and the army which supported it, driven into the city. During the night, the remnant of the Mexican army, with several officers of the federal government, escaped from the city, and September 14th, the American army marched in, hoisted the American flag, and took full possession of the capital.

On the 2d of February, 1848, a treaty of peace was concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo. The treaty was confirmed by the United States, and

peace declared by the President, July 4, 1848.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATIONS.

In 1849, Gen. Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate for President, having received 163 electoral votes, against 127 received by Gen. Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate, succeeded Mr. Polk as President of the United States. During the first session of Congress after President Taylor's inauguration, California applied for admission into the Union, having previously adopted a constitution prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the Territory. As the southern boundary of California was south of the line prescribed as the dividing line between free and slave States by the Missouri Compromise, the South opposed its admission into the Union as a free State. The struggle in Congress was so bitter, that many of the Southern members threatened to secede from the Union if California was admitted with her present constitution. Many plans and measures were proposed for the adjustment of differences, without success. Finally, Mr. Clay introduced resolutions designed to effect a compromise between those in favor of the admission of California, and those opposed. As Congress could agree upon neither of these plans, a committee of thirteen was appointed, of which Mr. Clay was chairman, to consider and report upon the different plans. In May, 1850, this committee reported in favor of the passage of several acts, which have since been known as the "Compromise Measures." Although passed separately, they were considered as the "Omnibus Bill." The more important provisions of the bill were, the admission of California as a free State; the establishment of the boundary of Texas; the erection of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, the former without slavery; the suppres-

sion of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves, known as the "Fugitive Slave Law."

While these measures were under discussion in Congress, July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, after a short illness, and Millard Fillmore, then Vice-President, assumed the office of President.

After a lengthy and spirited discussion, the "Omnibus Bill" was passed on the 8th of September, and immediately received the President's signature. These laws Mr. Fillmore endeavored to have faithfully executed during his administration. The Fugitive Slave Law gave much dissatisfaction at the North, and in some instances its execution met with armed resistance.

In 1849 and 1850, two hostile expeditions against Cuba were fitted out in the United States by Gen. Lopez, a native of Venezuela. Both these expeditions failed of success. In 1851, another expedition was fitted out by the same adventurer, and effected a landing on the island. Nearly all of them were soon captured, and Lopez and many of his followers executed at Havana.

In 1852, a squadron, under Commodore Perry, was sent out to open the ports of the Japanese Empire to American trade, which will receive further notice under the next administration.

Near the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration, and as the time drew near for the election of his successor, the subject of slavery became prominent in political discussion. Gen. Scott received the nomination of the Whig party, and Gen. Franklin Pierce that of the Democrats. Both parties avowed their adhesion to the Compromise Measures of 1850. Many of the opponents of slavery were disaffected at these nominations, and organized what was known as the Free-soil party, and nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, as their

candidate for President. The election resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate by a large majority.

PIERCE'S ADMINISTRATION.

Early in Mr. Pierce's administration, a controversy arose with Mexico in regard to the boundary line between New Mexico and Chihuahua. Santa-Anna, who had again returned to Mexico, and was at the head of national affairs, proceeded to occupy the disputed territory. Negotiations were soon opened between the two governments, the boundaries in dispute clearly defined, and war averted.

May 30, 1852, Dr. Kane, in command of the ship "Advance," sailed on an expedition to the Arctic seas, in search of Sir John Franklin, who had sailed on an Arctic expedition of discovery from England, May 24, 1845. The last tidings from Franklin's expedition were from Whalefish Islands, dated July 12, 1845. His protracted absence had caused intense anxiety in Europe and America. Henry Grinnell, a wealthy merchant of New York, had fitted out an expedition at his own expense, in 1850, to search for Sir John Franklin. May 17, 1855, Dr. Kane and his party quitted the "Advance," and journeyed over the ice 1,300 miles, to the Danish settlement. On their way home, they fell in with Lieut. Hartstene, Sept. 18th, and with him arrived in New York, Oct. 11, 1855, without accomplishing the object for which the expedition was sent out.

In 1853, Commodore Perry, to whom reference was made in the preceding administration, arrived with his squadron in the Bay of Jeddo, Japan. In July of the same year, he obtained an audience with the Emperor; and after much delay, succeeded, in March following, in obtaining a treaty, by which two ports of Japan were opened to trade with the United States.

In 1853, July 14th, the Exhibition

of the Industry of all Nations was opened in the Crystal Palace, in New York. Although unsuccessful in a pecuniary point of view, it had a good effect on the industrial interests of this country.

June 7, 1854, a reciprocity treaty was concluded at Washington, with Great Britain, respecting Newfoundland fisheries and international trade.

July 13th, a United States man-of-war, in retaliation for an insult of the American consul by the Spaniards, bombarded Greytown, Central America. This act for awhile threatened to involve this government in a difficulty with Spain, but was soon amicably settled.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act.—

One of the most exciting questions which arose during Mr. Pierce's administration, and one which threatened to involve the nation in a civil war, grew out of the introduction by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, in 1853, of a bill for the organization of a territorial government for Kansas and Nebraska. By the provisions of this bill, the introduction of slavery into the Territories was allowed if the people desired it. This was regarded by a large proportion of the people of the North as contrary to the Missouri Compromise, which expressly prohibited slavery north of 36° 40'. A most exciting discussion followed, causing bitter feelings between the opposing parties, but the bill finally passed both houses of Congress, and became a law May 31, 1854. The contest was now transferred from Congress to the Territories thus organized, and will be further noticed in the history of the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

The great party leaders, Calhoun, Webster, Clay, and others, having died, and the question of slavery assuming a more important position in national politics, the lines which divided Whigs and Democrats were soon broken up, and the issue became more of local interest between the North and South. When the time

came for the choice of a candidate to succeed Mr. Pierce, three parties appeared in the field. The "Know-Nothings," or "Americans," whose cardinal principle was that Americans should rule America, had succeeded in carrying many of the State elections in 1854, nominated ex-President Fillmore, of New York. The Free-soil Democrats, and a large proportion of the Northern Whigs, nominated John C. Fremont, of California, who was also supported by a part of the American party; and the Democrats who opposed any interference with the extension of slavery, nominated James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The party which supported Fremont assumed the name of Republicans; and the Whig party, as a separate political organization, became extinct. The political campaign which followed was an unusually exciting one, and resulted in the election of Mr. Buchanan.

BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

In 1857 the Mormons, at the instigation of Brigham Young, their leader and prophet, rebelled against the United States authorities, and ordered the U. S. judge to leave the Territory of Utah. President Buchanan sent an army of 2,500 men against them to enforce obedience, but early in 1858 the Mormons quietly submitted to the United States authorities.

In the summer of 1857 commenced a general financial panic. It is estimated that the number of failures during the remainder of the year were more than 5,000, involving liabilities to the amount of \$291,757,000.

The subject of slavery still continued to disturb the public peace, as it had done during the administration of Mr. Pierce. Unfortunately Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet were not agreed upon the adoption of measures for the settlement of this controversy. Three of his Cabinet—Cobb, Thompson,

and Floyd—finally took an active part in the establishment of the Southern Confederacy.

The John Brown Raid.—On the 17th of October, 1859, John Brown, with a score of followers, entered Virginia at Harper's Ferry, and incited the slaves to take up arms against their masters. He succeeded in capturing the United States arsenal, and a considerable part of the town. Four of the citizens were killed, and a few of them held as hostages. Brown and his men took refuge in the armory buildings, where they successfully resisted the government forces brought against them for two days. Brown and four of his men were taken prisoners, twelve were killed, two escaped, but were afterwards captured. The prisoners were brought to trial, condemned, and all hanged. This rash act was generally condemned at the North as well as at the South, and the fool-hardiness of Brown could only be accounted for on the supposition that his great hostility to slavery had become a sort of monomania.

It was during Mr. Buchanan's administration, June 13, 1858, a treaty of amity was concluded with China. August 5th, of the same year, the Atlantic Telegraph was completed; May 14, 1860, the Japanese embassy arrived in New York; June 28th, the steamer "Great Eastern" arrived at the same place; and July 24th, the Prince of Wales arrived and soon commenced his tour through the United States and the British Provinces.

As Mr. Buchanan's administration drew near its close, the subject of slavery seemed the only one of importance before the country. The candidates for Mr. Buchanan's successor were selected in reference to that issue. The Republicans, who opposed the extension of slavery, nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as their candidate. The Democratic party was divided. That portion more strenuous for the support of slavery, nominated John

C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; while the other wing of the same party took Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for their candidate. A fourth party, called the Union party, nominated John Bell, of Tennessee. The campaign which followed was characterized by much bitterness of feeling, and resulted in the election of the Republican candidate. Of the 315 electoral votes, Mr. Lincoln received 180, Mr. Breckinridge 72, Mr. Bell 39, and Mr. Douglas 12.

During the campaign the South declared the election of Mr. Lincoln would be considered an act hostile to their interest, and in that event the slave States would secede from the Union. The movement actually made toward secession was by the legislature of South Carolina, Nov. 10, 1860. The next day, the 11th, Senator Hammond, of the same State, resigned his seat in Congress. On the 18th, Georgia made an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to arm that State; and on the same day Major Anderson was sent to take command of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor. The other principal acts in relation to secession, which occurred during Mr. Buchanan's administration, will be briefly stated in chronological order, as follows:

1860.—Dec. 1st, A great Secession meeting is held at Memphis, Tenn.; Dec. 3d, Congress meets; Dec. 10th, Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, resigns; Dec. 13th, The President opposes reinforcing Fort Moultrie; Dec. 14th, Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, resigns; Dec. 18th, Crittenden Compromise introduced into United States Senate; Dec. 20th, South Carolina adopts Secession ordinance; Dec. 22d, Crittenden Compromise defeated in Committee of Thirteen; Dec. 25th, Members of Congress from South Carolina resign; Dec. 26th, Major Anderson, with 111 men, takes possession of Fort Sumter; Dec. 27th,

Revenue cutter "Wm. Aiken" surrenders to South Carolina authorities; Dec. 28th, South Carolina authorities take Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie; Dec. 29th, John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigns; Dec. 30th, The President refuses to receive delegates from South Carolina.

1861.—Jan. 2d, Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, takes possession of Fort Macon; Jan. 4th, Gov. Moore, of Alabama, seizes Fort Morgan and the United States arsenal at Mobile; National Fast-day, by order of the President; Jan. 8th, Jacob Thompson, Secretary of Interior, resigns; Jan. 9th-Feb. 1st, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas passed Secession ordinances; Steamer "Star of the West" fired on in Charleston harbor, while attempting to carry supplies to Fort Sumter; Jan. 11th, John A. Dix appointed Secretary of Treasury, *vice* Thomas, resigned; Jan. 12th, Vicksburg, Mississippi, fortified; Jan. 13th, Florida troops take possession of Pensacola Navy-yard; Jan. 18th, Virginia appropriates \$1,000,000 for State defense; Jan. 21st, Jefferson Davis resigns his seat in the United States Senate; Jan. 24th, United States arsenal at Augusta, Ga., seized; Feb. 1st, Mint and Custom-house, New Orleans, seized by Louisiana authorities; Feb. 4th, Southern Confederacy formed at Montgomery, Ala.; Peace Congress meets at Washington—ex-President Tyler, President; Feb. 9th, Jefferson Davis elected President of the Southern Confederacy; Feb. 19th, Fort Kearney, Kansas, seized by the Confederates; Mar. 1st, Gen. Twiggs expelled from the army for treason; Peace Congress adjourned, after a stormy session—accomplished nothing; Mar. 2d, The Southern Confederacy preparing for war—100,000 men to be raised.

HISTORY

OF

THE UNITED STATES:

*From the Commencement of the Great Rebellion to the
Present Time.*

THIRD PERIOD.

From 1860 to the Present Time.

LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.

1861.—When Mr. Lincoln took leave of his fellow-citizens of Springfield, on his departure for Washington, to enter upon his official duties, he expressed his appreciation of the responsible position he was about to assume, in the following words: "A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington." The political skies were darkened by clouds, indicative of the near approach of that storm whose origin had then been a matter of history for nearly thirty years. It soon burst upon the nation with far more desolating results than the most sagacious statesman had ventured to predict. The initiative steps in the fearful struggle to which our country was then about to pass, have already been noticed, and we can here give but few of the more important events which followed.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, and on the day following, Gen. Beauregard took command at Charleston, S. C., and on the 7th stopped all communication or intercourse between Fort Sumter and that city. The Confederate Government had already

been organized, the Southern leaders had seized all the forts and arsenals belonging to the United States within their borders, except Forts Sumter, which was still held by Major Anderson, and Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, Fort Pickens near Pensacola, and a few unimportant posts in Florida. The amount of military stores which had fallen into the hands of the Confederates was estimated at \$20,000,000.

Early in April it was announced that the United States Government would send reinforcements and provisions to Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, at all hazards. To prevent the accomplishment of this purpose, the Confederates resolved to capture the fort. On the 12th of April the bombardment commenced, and continued for about thirty-six hours. On the 13th, Major Anderson, finding that further resistance could not be made without a useless sacrifice of life, capitulated, and with his men sailed for New York.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter created the most intense excitement both North and South. The Southern States became more united in their purpose, and on the 17th of April, Virginia, which had hitherto hesitated, joined the Confederacy. On the 20th of May, North Carolina followed, and one month later, Tennessee, making the number of Confederate States eleven. Strong

efforts were made to induce Missouri and Kentucky to pursue the same course, but without success.

On the 15th of April, President Lincoln summoned Congress to meet July 4th, and on the same day called for 75,000 volunteers. All the States which afterwards joined the Confederacy, together with Kentucky and Missouri, decidedly refused to respond, asserting the proposed coercion to be illegal and unconstitutional. On the 17th, Jefferson Davis issued letters of marque to privateers. The next day the arsenal at Harper's Ferry was destroyed, with 45,000 stands of arms, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates. On the same day, Col. Coke, with 400 men from Pennsylvania, arrived at Washington. On the 19th, while the 6th Massachusetts Regiment was passing through Baltimore, they were fired upon by a mob, and two of the former and eleven of the latter were killed. The same day President Lincoln declared the Southern ports in a state of blockade. On the 20th, the 4th Massachusetts Regiment arrived at Fortress Monroe. Gosport Navy-yard, Virginia, with nine ships-of-war and naval stores, was burned to prevent its falling into the hands of the Confederates.

On the 3d of May, President Lincoln called for volunteers for three years' service, and informed the foreign powers of his intention to maintain the Union by war. The next day Gen. McClellan was placed in command of the Department of Ohio. Queen Victoria commanded her subjects to be neutral in the ensuing war, and acknowledged the insurgent States as belligerents, May 13th. On the 24th of May, the Federal troops crossed the Potomac, and occupied Alexandria, Virginia. Col. Ellsworth, from Illinois, was shot while attempting to pull down the Confederate flag. It was now found necessary to suspend the postal service in the seceded States. The ports of the Southern

States had been blockaded, and on the 8th of June, several British vessels were seized while endeavoring to break the blockade; and on the same day, the Southern privateer "Savannah" was captured and brought to New York.

On the 10th of June, a detachment of troops was sent by Gen. B. F. Butler, then in command at Fortress Monroe, to dislodge the Confederates under Gen. Magruder, at Big Bethel. The Union troops were defeated, and Maj. Winthrop killed. About this time, Gen. McClellan, with a force composed principally of Western men, was sent to Western Virginia, where he instituted a vigorous campaign, during which he fought several battles with the Confederates; and finally, on the 12th of September following, defeated Gen. Lee, at Cheat Mountain. Soon after this the Confederates retired from West Virginia.

When the Union army invaded Virginia, Gen. McDowell was in command. The Confederate army, under Gen. Beauregard, soon after encamped at Manassas Junction. Early in July, on learning that the Confederate government was about to assemble at Richmond, Gen. McDowell was ordered to make a forward movement. On the 21st of July, with about 25,000 men, he attacked Gen. Beauregard, with about an equal force, at Bull Run, a small stream in front of the enemy. A severe battle ensued, in which the Union troops had the advantage during most of the day; but about four o'clock P. M., Beauregard was reinforced by troops under Gen. Johnston, which McDowell at first mistook for his own men. A brief resistance followed, when the Union troops were seized with a panic, and made a hasty and disorderly retreat, in spite of the utmost efforts of their officers. This was the first important battle of the rebellion, and resulted, as has been shown, in the disastrous defeat of the Union army. As all the battles

which followed may not be mentioned in the following account of the war, the reader is referred to the table of Battles in another part of this volume.

Congress had met on the 4th of July, according to the President's proclamation, and on the 16th, authorized the President to call out 500,000 men. Gen. Fremont was now in command of the Western Department, and on the 22d, Gen. McClellan was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac. During the months of June and July, a vigorous campaign was carried on in Missouri, where the Confederates had many sympathizers, although the State had not seceded. Capt. Lyon had broken up a camp of Confederates near St. Louis, by which the arsenal at that place was saved. On the 17th of June, Lyon (now General), defeated Gov. Jackson at Booneville, and on the 5th of July, Jackson was again defeated by Col. Sigel, at Carthage, after a very severe engagement. The severest battle of 1861, if we except that of Bull Run, was fought on the 10th of August, at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri. Gen. Lyon, who was now encamped at Springfield with a small army, finding it impossible to hold his position against the vastly superior numbers of the enemy, and being unable to obtain reinforcements, determined to retreat. He met the Confederates, under Price and McCulloch. Lyon and Sigel led the two main columns of the Union army; but the former was killed while leading a charge, and Sturgis succeeded to the command of Lyon's column. After a severe struggle for about six hours, a retreat was ordered, and the Union troops moved leisurely to Rolla.

On the 3d of August, Congress passed what was known as the Confiscation Bill, and on the 6th adjourned. About this time, the passport system was introduced into the Northern States, and the liberty of the press greatly restricted. Gen.

Wool was placed in command at Fortress Monroe, and all commerce with the seceded States was suspended by the President. On the 26th of August, an expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe for North Carolina, and on the 29th, captured Forts Hatteras and Clark. In October following, another expedition was fitted out at Fortress Monroe, and on the 29th of that month, under command of Commodore Dupont and Gen. Sherman, sailed for Port Royal, South Carolina, which, after a brilliant engagement, they captured on the 7th of November. From that time to the close of the war, Port Royal was the great depot of the Union fleets and armies. The blockade of the Southern ports had now become so effective, as nearly to prohibit all intercourse between the Confederate States and foreign nations.

The Confederate government resolved to seek sympathy and aid from abroad, and appointed two Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, to represent their government in England and France. These Commissioners escaped from Charleston Harbor in a small steamer, and reached Cuba, where they embarked on board the Royal British mail-packet "Trent," for England. On the 8th of November, Commodore Wilkes, in command of the United States war-steamer "San Jacinto," boarded the "Trent" at sea, captured Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries, and brought them into Boston Harbor, where they were imprisoned in Fort Warren on the 19th of the same month. The action of Commodore Wilkes caused great indignation in England, and her government immediately demanded satisfaction, to which demand Secretary Seward replied that Commodore Wilkes acted without authority from his government, and the Commissioners were afterwards delivered to the British minister.

1862.—The war had now assumed such magnitude, and the scenes of op-

eration were so extended, that it was necessary to locate armies at different points, and sometimes far remote from each other, yet all acting in concert for the accomplishment of the same purpose. Gen. Scott had resigned as Commander-in-Chief, and Gen. McClellan had succeeded him. The Confederate army was now so disposed as to render an immediate effort necessary to open the Mississippi River, and capture Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. The armies designed to operate on the Mississippi were under command of Gens. Buell and Halleck; the former with head-quarters at Louisville, and the latter at St. Louis. A combined naval and military expedition, under Capt. Farragut and Gen. B. F. Butler, was to proceed to New Orleans by way of the mouth of the Mississippi River. The army in Virginia, known as the Army of the Potomac, now numbered about 150,000 men, and was under the command of Gen. McClellan. An expedition, under Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, was to capture Roanoke Island, on the coast of North Carolina. These several forces, although assigned to different fields of operation, were, by order of the President, to move on the 22d of February, and thus make a combined effort to crush the Confederacy. To prevent confusion in the narration of the events which followed, we will first notice the

Operations in the West.—In addition to the forces already mentioned in the West, was one under Gen. Grant, at Cairo, although Gen. Halleck was Commander-in-Chief of the Western Department. A strong flotilla of gun and mortar-boats, was also at Cairo, under command of Commodore A. H. Foote, designed to operate on the Western rivers. On the 9th of January, a Confederate force, under Humphrey Marshall, was defeated by Col. Garfield, on the Big Sandy River, in Eastern Kentucky.

On the 19th of the same month, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas encountered a Confederate force, under Gen. Zollicoffer, at Mill Springs, Kentucky, and after severe fighting, the Confederates were defeated, and Zollicoffer killed.

Early in February it was determined to make a combined attack with the army under Gen. Grant, and the flotilla under Commodore Foote, upon the forts on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, in West Tennessee. The first point of attack was Fort Henry. Commodore Foote proceeded up the river with his boats, and commenced the bombardment of the fort before the arrival of the land forces; and before Gen. Grant could surround the works, the commander of the fort surrendered to Commodore Foote, February 6th, but nearly all the garrison succeeded in escaping to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River.

Gen. Grant now marched for Fort Donelson, where he was compelled to wait several days for the arrival of Commodore Foote, during which time the garrison was reinforced, and the fort greatly strengthened. On the 14th Commodore Foote arrived near the fort, and the bombardment was commenced. The land forces, which now numbered nearly 30,000, had gradually surrounded the enemy's works. On the next day the Confederates made a desperate effort to break the Union lines, but after a severe battle they were driven back, and a part of their intrenchments captured by the Union troops. On the 16th Gen. Buckner, who was in command of the fort, was compelled to surrender, with nearly 15,000 men. The way was now open to Nashville, the capital of the State, which was captured on the 23d. This was the first important success gained by the Union forces. The Confederate lines being now broken, their forts at Bowling Green, on the Big Barren River, and at Columbus, on the Mississippi, were soon evacuated.

The Union forces now pushed up

the Tennessee River, as far as Pittsburg Landing, where they were attacked on the 6th of April by a superior force under command of Gens. Johnston and Beauregard. After a severe engagement, Gen. Grant was obliged to fall back to the river to secure the protection of the gun-boats. During the engagement the Union army met with heavy losses, and the Confederate Gen. Johnston was killed. During the following night Gen. Grant was reinforced by Gen. Buell's troops. On the morning of the 7th he renewed the attack, and Gen. Beauregard was compelled to retreat, and fell back to Corinth. This is known as the Battle of Shiloh, and was one of the bloodiest in the war.

Gen. Halleck now moved down from St. Louis, and took command in person. With about 100,000 men he marched against Corinth, which was evacuated by Gen. Beauregard, May 29th. While these movements were being made, Gen. Mitchell had captured Huntsville, Alabama, by which an important railroad communication for the Confederates was severed.

After the Confederates evacuated Columbus, Ky., they proceeded to fortify Island No. 10, in the Mississippi. The natural position of the island was such as to enable them to construct works of defense, which they considered impregnable. Commodore Foote was sent with his gun-boats to attack this stronghold. Gen. Pope, who had succeeded in driving the Confederates out of New Madrid, Missouri, on the opposite side of the river, co-operated with Commodore Foote in the effort to capture the island. A bombardment was commenced, which continued for twenty-three days, when the enemy withdrew, on the 8th of April. Many of them, however, were captured by Gen. Pope's forces.

The next place of attack was Fort Pillow. Gen. Pope, having been ordered to join Gen. Halleck's army before Corinth, and Commodore Foote

being disabled by a wound received at Fort Donelson, Capt. Davies, now in command of the flotilla, commenced the attack, without the aid of land forces. He met with partial success on the 10th of May, and on the 4th of June, after the evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard, the fort was abandoned. Capt. Davies immediately moved down to Memphis, where he destroyed the Confederate fleet, and took possession of the city, June 6th.

During the summer of 1862, the Confederates made a vigorous attempt to recover Kentucky. For this purpose one division of the army under Gen. Bragg was to march from Chattanooga, and another under Kirby Smith from Knoxville; the two to be united near Central Kentucky. Smith succeeded in marching through Kentucky, capturing Richmond, Lexington, and Frankfort, and finally threatening Cincinnati. He was compelled to retreat, however, to Frankfort, where he joined Gen. Bragg early in October. Gen. Bragg marched for Louisville, and on the 17th of September met and defeated the Union forces at Munfordsville. He then moved forward to Louisville, but Gen. Buell, learning of his movements, reached that city with his army in season to prevent an attack. Bragg then retreated as far as Perryville, where he was overtaken by Buell on the 8th of October, when a severe battle was fought, resulting in heavy losses on both sides. Bragg then retired to Tennessee, carrying with him an immense amount of plunder.

Early in March important movements were made by both armies in Missouri and Arkansas, resulting in a bloody battle, which commenced on the 7th of March, at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and lasted two days. The Confederates, under Gens. Early, Van Dorn, Price, and McCulloch, were defeated, and the latter killed. The Union forces were commanded by Gens. Curtis and Sigel. While Gen. Grant held possession of Corinth, he

was joined by Gen. Rosecrans in September, and marched against Gen. Price, whom he defeated at Iuka, Miss., on the 19th of the same month. Rosecrans was left to defend Corinth while Gen. Grant proceeded to Jackson, Tenn. On the 4th of October, Rosecrans was attacked by the Confederates under Gens. Van Dorn and Price, over whom he gained a brilliant victory. He was now appointed to succeed Gen. Buell in command of the Army of the Cumberland. Gen. Bragg was encamped at Murfreesborough. Rosecrans collected his forces, and marched to attack the Confederates under Bragg, but the latter made the attack at Stone River on the 31st of December, and Rosecrans was driven back. Two days after, the battle was renewed, and the Confederates defeated. This was a bloody battle, and the losses on both sides were heavy.

During the month of December, an expedition was planned against Vicksburg, on the Mississippi River. The attack was to be made by the armies under Gens. Grant and Sherman, assisted by the gun-boats under Porter. This expedition, however, failed of accomplishing that purpose, and no further action was taken during the year of 1862.

The expedition under command of Gen. Butler and Commodore Farragut for the capture of New Orleans proved a complete success. The forts below the city were attacked on the 18th of April, and after six days' bombardment, Farragut ran past them with part of his fleet, destroyed the Confederate fleet above, and on the 25th reached the city. The forts soon after surrendered to D. D. Porter. Gen. Butler took command of New Orleans with his forces, and Commodore Farragut proceeded to Natchez, which place he captured on the 12th of May. He afterwards passed the batteries at Vicksburg and reached Memphis, where he joined the fleet under the command of Davies.

Operations in the East.—The expedition under Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, to which reference has already been made, left Hampton Roads the 11th of January, 1862, and passed Hatteras Inlet on the 28th. After encountering severe storms, they anchored off Roanoke Island the 6th of February. Two days after, the fort was attacked by the army, which, with the aid of the gun-boats of the fleet, succeeded after hard fighting in capturing the fort with about 2,500 prisoners. The Confederate fleet in Albemarle Sound was all captured or destroyed. On the 14th of March, Burnside attacked Newbern, which was strongly defended, and after severe fighting captured the place, with all its military stores. On the 25th of April, Fort Macon, which defended the harbor of Beaufort, N. C., was captured, and the object for which the expedition sailed, was fully accomplished.

On the 8th of March, the Confederate iron-plated ship "Merrimac" sailed out from Norfolk and attacked and sunk the "Cumberland" and "Congress" in Hampton Roads, after the bravest resistance. On that night the "Monitor," the first of a class of iron-clads which were invented by Ericsson, fortunately arrived from New York, under command of Lieut. Worden. The next morning the "Merrimac," now the "Virginia," was attacked by the "Monitor," and after several hours' hard fighting the former was compelled to return to Norfolk, badly disabled, and did not again appear in the harbor.

On the 28th of February, an expedition was sent out from Port Royal, which succeeded during the month of March in capturing, with little resistance, most of the important places in Florida, and also the towns of Brunswick and Darien in Georgia. On the 11th of April, an expedition under Gen. Hunter, after a severe bombardment, captured Fort Pulaski,

off Savannah, by which that city was thoroughly blockaded.

The Army of the Potomac, on the opening of the campaign in the spring, was increased to nearly 200,000 men. This army was designed to operate directly against the city of Richmond. Early in April it was decided to move the troops to Fortress Monroe, and to approach the Confederate capital by way of the peninsula lying between the York and James Rivers. Gen. McClellan, who was in command, moved his troops to Yorktown, which was strongly fortified. Considering it imprudent to make a direct assault upon the enemy's works, he besieged the city for a month, at the end of which time, May 4th, Magruder, who was in command of the garrison, evacuated the place. The next day, May 5th, he defeated the Confederates at Williamsburg, and, on the 9th, at West Point. He continued his march toward Richmond, and before the end of the month, the advance of his army was within seven miles of that city.

Gen. Wool, in command of Fortress Monroe, occupied Norfolk on the 10th of May. On his approach the enemy destroyed their stores, burned the navy-yard, and, on the 11th of May, blew up the famous iron-clad "Virginia," thus leaving the James River open to Fort Darling, a few miles below Richmond.

Movements in the Shenandoah Valley.—At the time of the general movement of the Army of the East, Gen. Banks was in command of the troops in the Shenandoah Valley. He had moved as far south as Harrisonburg, when, about the last of March, the Confederate Gen. Jackson, known after the battle of Bull Run as "Stonewall" Jackson, was sent against him. Banks fell back as far as Strasburg. On the 23d of May, Jackson attacked and defeated a portion of his army at Front Royal, which compelled Banks to fall back from Strasburg to the Potomac River,

which, by a forced march, he succeeded in reaching, and crossed with the main portion of his army, closely pursued by Jackson.

Gen. Fremont and Shields were sent into the Valley to check the progress of Jackson. The latter, learning of their approach, rapidly retreated southward, pursued by the Union troops. He defeated Fremont at Cross Keys, June 8th, and the next day defeated Shields' division at Port Republic. The pursuit was then abandoned, and Jackson marched to join Lee's army before Richmond.

This movement of Jackson's rendered it necessary to detain a force of about 20,000 men to protect Washington, and also prevented McDowell's army, of 40,000 men, from joining McClellan on the Peninsula.

After the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, and West Point, May 9th, Lee's army was considerably reinforced and strengthened. On the 30th of May, the national pickets in front of Gen. Casey's division were attacked by the Confederates, but repulsed. During the night of the 30th it became evident to the commanders of the Union forces, that large bodies of the Confederate army were approaching from toward Richmond, and that an engagement was imminent. The next morning, May 31st, the south wing of the Union army was attacked by the Confederates, under Gen. Johnston, at Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, near the Chickahominy. The battle which ensued lasted for two days, when, after desperate fighting and heavy losses on both sides, the Confederates were repulsed. Gen. Johnston was severely wounded, and Gen. Robert E. Lee, who had been employed in West Virginia, succeeded him. A portion of McClellan's army succeeded in going within three and a half miles of Richmond.

The Seven Days' Battles.—Jackson's raid into the Shenandoah Valley, having prevented McDowell from

joining McClellan, as before stated, and the latter having his lines extended some twenty miles along the river and through the swamps, found it necessary to change his base from the York River to the James. This movement brought on those desperate encounters known as the Seven Days' Battles. On the 26th of June, nearly four weeks after the battle of Fair Oaks, during which time Lee's army had been considerably strengthened, the Union forces, under Gen. Reynolds, were attacked at Mechanicsville, and after a brave resistance the enemy were compelled to retire with severe loss. This was the first of that series of battles which continued from June 26th to July 2d, the more important of which were those of Cold Harbor, June 27th; Savage Station, 29th; and White Oak Swamp, on the 30th. The last of this series of battles was fought at Malvern Hill, July 1st, and was one of the bloodiest of the war. The Confederates were defeated, but the losses on both sides were heavy.

Gen. McClellan has been severely censured for not pressing on to Richmond after the battle of Malvern Hill, instead of retreating to Harrison's Landing, six miles down the James River. Many of his subordinate officers were of the opinion that after the victory of July 1st, Richmond could have been easily captured. Notwithstanding, McClellan claimed a complete victory at Malvern Hill, he declared it was necessary to fall back to a point where his supplies could be brought him with safety. He attributed the failure of the Peninsular campaign to the lack of support he should have received from Gen. McDowell's forces. During the terrible struggle which commenced at Mechanicsville and ended at Malvern Hill, McClellan's loss was about 15,000 men, and the loss of the Confederates was considerably more.

The result of this campaign had a depressing effect on the army and

people of the North, and encouraged the enemy to renewed exertions to secure their independence. On the day of the battle of Malvern Hill, President Lincoln called for 300,000 additional volunteers.

Just before the commencement of the Seven Days' Battles, the separate commands of Gens. Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, and those in the fortifications about Washington, were consolidated, and known as the Army of Virginia. Gen. Pope was appointed commander of the combined forces.

Gen. McClellan declined to renew the effort to capture Richmond without a reinforcement of at least 50,000 men; but these could not be furnished without endangering the safety of Washington. Under these circumstances, Gen. Halleck, who had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the United States, ordered McClellan to withdraw his army from the Peninsula, and unite it with the Army of Virginia. Against this movement McClellan sternly remonstrated; but his orders being peremptory, he commenced the evacuation of the Peninsula August 14th, eleven days after he had been ordered to make this movement. This dilatoriness on the part of McClellan, resulted in the enemy's favor and proved disastrous to the Union cause.

Early in August, Gen. Lee, having thoroughly reorganized his army, and apprehending no further danger by way of the Peninsula, marched northward toward Washington. On the 9th of August, a large body of his troops, under "Stonewall" Jackson, attacked Gen. Banks' division of the Army of Virginia at Cedar Mountain. The contest was short but severe. Gen. Banks held his position, while the enemy fell back two miles and did not renew the fight. Gen. Pope, still expecting and impatiently awaiting reinforcements from McClellan's army, retreated slowly, fighting the enemy almost daily. The most noted of these

engagements were at Manassas, August 26; at Groveton, August 29; at Bull Run, August 30; and at Chantilly, September 1, where Gens. Stevens and Kearney fell. After the battle of Chantilly, Gen. Pope's army was withdrawn to Alexandria and the intrenchments of Washington. Gen. Pope's loss in this campaign was very heavy. He attributed his failure to Gen. McClellan's dilatory movements in forwarding reinforcements from the Peninsula. Gen. Pope was now relieved of the command of the Army of Virginia, and succeeded by Gen. McClellan.

Lee abandoned his attack on Washington and turned towards Maryland. He crossed the Potomac and occupied Frederick and Hagerstown. He was pursued and overtaken by Gen. McClellan at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14. A general engagement took place. The fight was severe and the loss heavy on both sides. Gen. Reno was among the killed. The Confederates were defeated, and Lee, not deeming it prudent to advance farther north, turned towards the Potomac, and made a stand at Sharpsburg. On account of McClellan's delay in making the attack, Lee was joined by Jackson, who had just received the surrender of Harper's Ferry, in command of Col. Miles, with its garrison and munitions of war. On the morning of September 17th, the battle was opened at Antietam Creek, by Gen. Hooker's division, and raged, with fearful destruction of life, during the entire day. Night closed the struggle, with the contending armies in nearly the same position as when it commenced. The Union army numbered about 70,000 men, and Lee's army about 80,000. The losses were about 10,000 on each side. Contrary to the desire of Gen. Hooker and other subordinate officers, Gen. McClellan declined to renew the attack in the morning, and Lee was permitted to recross the Potomac with his

army into Virginia, having lost about 30,000 men in this campaign.

The Union army remained in Maryland until late in October, during which time the Confederate Gen. Stuart made a raid completely around it. Gen. McClellan then moved his army into Virginia. His movements had been characterized by so much delay, that he was removed from command, and superseded by Gen. Burnside.

Immediate preparations were now commenced for prosecuting the war with renewed energy. Gen. Burnside received his appointment on the 7th of November, and early in December commenced his march towards the Rappahannock, intending to cross at Fredericksburg, and proceed towards Richmond. On the 11th of September, he commenced crossing the river with his army, and on the 13th was fought the desperate but unsuccessful battle, on the heights and in the rear of Fredericksburg. Burnside was now compelled to recross the river with his shattered army. It was a difficult task, but successfully accomplished. His loss in the engagement was about 11,000 men. With this defeat closed the campaign of 1862. While the operations in Virginia had proved so disastrous to the Union army, much had been gained in the South and South-west.

1863.—January 1st, President Lincoln published a proclamation confirming his manifesto of September 22, 1862, and declared all the slaves in the States in rebellion, free, and under the military protection of the United States.

Notwithstanding the reverses of the armies in Virginia in 1862, the campaign was opened in 1863 with renewed determination to capture the Confederate capital; also for the army at the West to open the Mississippi River. Gen. Hooker succeeded Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, which now numbered about 120,000 men.

March 17th, 200 cavalry, under command of Gen. Averill, crossed the Rappahannock, near Kelley's Ford, where but a single horseman could cross at once, and in the face of a most terrible fire from sharp-shooters, charged the enemy in their intrenchments, and killed or captured nearly the entire force. Gen. Averill then encountered Stuart's cavalry, and after a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, routed them with great slaughter and captured nearly 100 prisoners.

On the 27th of April, Gen. Hooker broke camp at Falmouth, crossed the Rappahannock, and on the 30th had massed his troops in the vicinity of Chancellorsville. Here he was attacked by Gen. Lee on the 2d of May. The battle raged with terrific fury for two days, with alternations of victory and defeat. Hooker was finally defeated with a loss of about 12,000 men, and compelled to recross the river. During this engagement the famous "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded. While the fight was going on at Chancellorsville, Gen. Stoneman with a large cavalry force crossed the Rapidan east of Orange Courthouse, and made a bold and partially successful raid into Northern Virginia, cutting the enemy's communications in every direction.

Lee now attempted a second invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Hooker succeeded in getting his army between Lee and Washington, and thus saved the national capital; Lee then moved his army north, captured Winchester and Martinsburg, crossed Maryland and invaded Pennsylvania. Troops were rapidly gathered at Harrisburg and other points in the vicinity, and the progress of the invading army was checked.

Gen. Meade succeeded Gen. Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac, and pressed forward to intercept Lee. The two armies, each about 80,000 strong, met at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The battle commenced

on the 1st of July, and lasted for three days. The struggle was fierce and the victory decisive. The enemy were driven from the field, thoroughly defeated, and returned to Virginia, closely pursued by Meade. This battle may be considered the turning point of the war. Lee lost during this invasion about 40,000 men.

Siege of Vicksburg.—The attempts made during 1862 to capture Vicksburg, had, as before stated, been unsuccessful. Gen. Grant, now in command of the united armies of the Tennessee and the Mississippi, determined to carry out his plan for the capture of this stronghold. Gen. Sherman, who was still in the vicinity of Vicksburg with his command, accompanied by Admiral Porter's fleet, moved up the Arkansas, and captured Arkansas Post, the key to that river. Several attempts were made during the first months of the year, to capture Vicksburg from the north. But failing in this, Grant crossed the river, and moved his army from Millikin's Bend, south, on the west side of the river, to New Carthage, below Vicksburg, with the intention of recrossing and approaching that city from the south.

About this time Gen. Grierson, of Illinois, with the 6th and 7th Illinois Cavalry, set out from La Grange, Tennessee, marched through the center of Mississippi, passing round Pemberton's Confederate army, destroying as they went railroads, bridges, and immense quantities of stores of all kinds belonging to the enemy. On the evening of May 2d they reached Baton Rouge, Louisiana, having traveled nearly 800 miles in sixteen days. They brought into Baton Rouge about 1,000 horses and a large number of cattle.

On the 8th of May, Col. Streight, with 1,700 men, while making a raid through Georgia, was captured with his command by Forrest's cavalry, two miles from Cedar Bluff.

Gen. Grant recrossed the Mississippi

pi, May 1st, and attacked and defeated Gen. Bowen, at Port Gibson, with a loss of 1,500 men and five pieces of artillery. May 12th, Gen. McPherson attacked Raymond, Miss., and took the town after a hard fight. The next day Grant defeated Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson, Miss., and captured large quantities of military stores, besides 400 prisoners. The State capitol was destroyed by fire. May 15th, Gen. Grant attacked and signally defeated Pemberton's army at Baker's Creek, Mississippi. Pemberton's loss was very heavy. Two days later, May 17th, Grant again attacked Pemberton and defeated him at Big Black River. Pemberton was now driven within his intrenchments at Vicksburg, and Grant secured to himself a firm position in the rear of the city.

When Gen. Grant moved his army down the west side of the Mississippi, Admiral Porter ran his fleet past the batteries, and joined Farragut below Vicksburg, who had in the same way passed Port Hudson. Porter now assisted Grant in the investment of Vicksburg. During the siege, Johnston made several ineffectual efforts to relieve Pemberton and his army. On the 23d of June he attacked Osterhaus' division at Big Black River, but was defeated with great slaughter. Gen. Grant made two assaults on Vicksburg, but was repulsed with heavy loss. The siege, however, was kept up, with continual bombardment, until July 4th, when Pemberton surrendered his entire army, with his munitions of war, to Gen. Grant.

Opening of the Mississippi River.—In the month of May, Gen. Banks invested Port Hudson. Two grand attacks were made by land and water on the 27th of May and on the 14th of June, in which portions of the enemy's works were taken. At last on the 8th of July, four days after the fall of Vicksburg, Gen. Gardiner surrendered with 7,000 prisoners to Gen. Banks, and the whole of the Mississippi was opened.

Operations in Tennessee and Georgia.—Since the hard-fought battle of December 31st, at Stone River, fighting had been going on between the two armies until January 3d, when the Confederates commenced their retreat. Gen. Rosecrans, with his army, remained near Murfreesborough, acting for the most part merely on the defensive, until the last of June, when he moved south and drove Bragg's army across the Cumberland Mountains, as far as Chickamauga, in Georgia, near the Chattanooga River. Here Bragg made a stand, and being reinforced by Gens. Longstreet, from Virginia, and Johnston, from Mississippi, attacked Rosecrans at Chickamauga, on the 19th of September. The battle continued during the day, and at night both armies occupied nearly the same position that they did in the morning. The fight was renewed the next morning, and lasted until dark, when the Union army was compelled to fall back to Chattanooga, having lost heavily during the two days' engagement.

On the 20th of October, the Departments of the Cumberland and Mississippi were consolidated, and placed under command of Gen. Grant. Gen. Rosecrans was removed, and Gen. Thomas succeeded him. Rosecrans' army was closely besieged at Chattanooga, but when Gen. Grant assumed command, the army was reinforced by Gens. Sherman and Hooker, and immediate preparations commenced to force Bragg to raise the siege. On the 23d of November, Bragg's army was attacked, and during the three days' engagement, which included the battle at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, he was badly defeated on the 25th, losing about 6,000 prisoners and 50 guns. Bragg now retreated into Georgia, and was soon after relieved of his command.

The Siege of Knoxville.—Gen. Burnside, who had gone to East Tennessee, was now besieged at Knox-

ville by Gen. Longstreet. On the 29th of November, Longstreet made a desperate assault upon Burnside's works, endeavoring to carry them by storm. He was repulsed with heavy loss. Directly after the defeat of Bragg at Missionary Ridge, Sherman was sent into East Tennessee to aid Burnside. Longstreet, hearing of his approach, and having failed in his attempt to capture Knoxville by storm, raised the siege on the 3d of December, and retreated into Virginia, where he joined Lee's army.

Morgan's Raid.—On the 8th of July, Morgan commenced a cavalry raid into Indiana and Ohio. He crossed the Ohio River into Harrison County, Indiana, marched rapidly through the southern part of the State into Ohio, committing many depredations. On the 18th, he lost his artillery and 1,300 prisoners. With a mere fragment of his command, he retreated to Columbiana County, Ohio, where, on the 20th, he surrendered to Gen. Shackleford.

Other Events of 1863.—On the 1st of January, the Union garrison and the steamer "Harriet Lane" were captured at Galveston, Texas. The "Westfield" was destroyed, to keep it from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the 28th of the same month, Gens. Sumner and Franklin were relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac. February 28th, the Confederate steamer "Nashville," while attempting to run the blockade, grounded near Fort McAllister, and was destroyed by the blockading fleet. On the 17th of June, the Confederate ram "Atlanta" was captured off the coast of South Carolina, after a brief fight, by the "Weehawken," commanded by Capt. John Rodgers. July 1st, Missouri passed the ordinance of Emancipation. On the 13th of the same month, commenced what is known as the "draft riots" in New York City, in consequence of the enforcement of the conscription decree. They continued

until the 16th, during which time many negroes were murdered, and much property destroyed. On the 17th, Gen. Sherman attacked Jackson, Mississippi, defeated Johnston, and occupied the city. A large quantity of stores was captured, about forty locomotives, and all the rolling stock of three railroads. On the same day, Gen. Ransom captured Natchez, with a large quantity of ammunition, about two thousand head of cattle, and an immense quantity of sugar.

August 7th, Gen. Pope, who was sent against the Indians, defeated the Sioux, and reported the Indian war at an end. On the 22d of the same month, Gen. Blunt attacked the Confederate troops, numbering about 11,000, under Gen. Cooper, in the Indian Territory, and compelled them to retreat to Red River. On the 15th of September, President Lincoln issued his proclamation suspending the Habeas Corpus Act.

During the month of November, the first Fenian Convention assembled at Chicago. According to tradition, the Fenians or Finians, were a national militia, established in Ireland by Fin or Fionn, the son of Cumhal.

1864.—The aspect of affairs at the commencement of 1864 was much more favorable to the Union, and disheartening to the Confederate cause, than at the opening of the campaign of 1863. President Davis, in his message to the Confederate Congress, acknowledged reverses, but assumed to be hopeful. The National Government entered upon the campaign of 1864 with renewed determination and energy. Gen. Grant was appointed Lieutenant-General, and assigned to the command of all the armies of the United States. The armies of the West and South were turned over to Gen. Sherman, including the Departments of Ohio, under Gen. Schofield; the Cumberland, under Gen. Thomas; and the Tennessee (formerly Sherman's), under McPherson. Gen. Grant made his head-quarters with the

Army of the Potomac, although Gen. Meade still held the command of that army. The cavalry corps was under command of Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Sigel was assigned to the Department of West Virginia, and Gen. Foster to that of the South. Gen. Butler was in command of a force at Fortress Monroe.

Movements in the West.—Early in February, Gen. Sherman left Vicksburg with his command, to make a raid through Mississippi. On the 15th of that month he arrived at Meridian. Here he was to be joined by Gen. Smith, with a cavalry force from Memphis. Smith was attacked and defeated by Gen. Forrest's cavalry. Being thus prevented from joining Sherman, the latter was compelled to return to Vicksburg. During his raid he destroyed the enemy's railroad communications in several places, and secured an immense amount of plunder. After defeating Smith, Forrest moved towards Kentucky. He captured Union City, Tennessee, March 24th, and the next day attacked Paducah, Kentucky, and fired the place. April 12th he captured Fort Pillow, and immediately after the surrender, commenced an indiscriminate massacre of the wounded soldiers, both white and colored, and not sparing women and children who had taken refuge in the fort.

During the month of April, the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana offered to raise for the general government 85,000 men for one hundred days. The services of men for one hundred days were accepted, and government appropriated \$20,000,000 for their payment.

Red River Expedition.—Early in March, an expedition was planned for the capture of Shreveport, Louisiana. Gen. Banks moved up the river from New Orleans as far as Alexandria, on the Red River, where he was joined by Gen.

Smith, from Vicksburg; also by Admiral Porter's fleet of gun-boats. The expedition was under command of Gen. Banks. Gen. Smith led the advance, and on the 15th of March, with the assistance of the gun-boats, captured Fort De Russey, Louisiana, on the Red River, with over 300 prisoners and an immense amount of ammunition and stores. On the 21st he entered Natchitoches.

On the 8th of April, a portion of Banks' army, under command of Gen. Stone, was surprised and defeated at Sabine Cross Roads, near Mansfield, below Shreveport. The attack was renewed the next day at Pleasant Hill, and the enemy defeated. Banks now retreated to Alexandria, and the fleet, which had ascended nearly to Shreveport, returned, and after much difficulty in passing the rapids at Alexandria, the whole expedition reached the Mississippi. Gen. Steele, who left Little Rock for the purpose of co-operating with Banks, on learning of the defeat of the latter near Shreveport, turned back, and after much hard fighting, succeeded in reaching Little Rock, May 2d. Thus the expedition was an entire failure, and the cause of much mortification.

In February, an expedition was sent out by Gen. Gillmore, from Hilton Head into Florida, under Gen. Seymour. He defeated the Confederates at Pensacola, but was himself severely defeated soon after at Olustee.

In April, Plymouth, North Carolina, was captured by the Confederates under Gen. Hoke, assisted by the ram "Albemarle." In October following, the "Albemarle" was sunk by Lieut. Cushing, and the place recaptured.

A General Movement Ordered.—During the month of April, preparations were made on an extensive scale for the movement of the Army of the Potomac upon Richmond, and of the Western army upon Atlanta, Georgia, from Chattanooga. The move-

ment was to be made on the 4th of May. On that day the Army of the Potomac, numbering 140,000 men, under command of Gen. Meade, left its position near Culpeper Court-house, and crossed the Rapidan River. Lee's army was strongly entrenched in Orange County. Gen. Grant's army moved south to Lee's right, and entered what was called the Wilderness, near the old battleground of Chancellorsville. Here they were attacked by Lee's army on the 5th of May, and after three days of hard fighting, with fearful losses on both sides, Lee was driven back to Spottsylvania Court-house, leaving 3,000 killed and 10,000 wounded on the field in possession of the Union army. On the 12th of May the battle was renewed at Spottsylvania, and resulted in fearful losses on both sides. By continual hard fighting and flank movements, Lee was driven back to the defenses of Richmond. Among the most severe engagements which occurred between the armies of Grant and Lee, were those of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, already mentioned, and Cold Harbor, June 1st and 3d. Entire loss in the Army of the Potomac from the time it crossed the Rapidan until it crossed the James River, in killed, wounded, and missing, was more than 50,000 men. It was during this march that Gen. Grant sent his famous dispatch to Washington, containing these words: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Sheridan's Raid.—On the 7th of May, Gen. Sheridan was sent with 10,000 cavalry to destroy the railroad between Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley. This he accomplished, and succeeded in approaching within three miles of the Confederate capital. He returned and joined the Potomac army on the 25th of June.

On the 1st of May, Gen. Butler, with a considerable force, left Fortress Monroe, and proceeded towards Richmond, for the purpose of co-operating

with Gen. Grant. It was designed that he should capture and hold Petersburg. On the 5th of May, he landed on the south side of the James. He was afterwards attacked by the Confederates, and not only failed to reach Petersburg, but by his defeat, Beauregard was enabled to join Lee. Butler fortified City Point and Bermuda Hundred, thus securing a foot-hold which proved of much importance in Grant's subsequent movements. About the middle of June, Grant transferred his army to the south side of the James and assaulted Petersburg, which Lee had hastily fortified. This being an important position on account of its railroad connections, by which that city and Richmond were furnished with supplies, Lee threw his whole army into its fortifications, to secure its defense. Grant finding it impossible to capture Petersburg by direct assault, commenced the siege of that city and of Richmond. The siege was prosecuted with energy during the remainder of the year, and several engagements took place between the contending armies.

On the 30th of July, Grant ordered the explosion of a mine at Petersburg, under one of the enemy's forts, by which 250 Confederates were killed; but the assault which followed was repulsed with great slaughter. On the 18th of August following, Grant attacked the Confederates at Reams' Station, and after three days' hard fighting succeeded in destroying a part of the Weldon Railroad below Petersburg. In September, Grant advanced his lines on the north side of the James River to within seven miles of Richmond.

On the 1st of May, Gen. Sigel moved up the Shenandoah Valley with a force of about 10,000 men, for the purpose of operating on the flank and rear of Lee's army. He was met and defeated by Breckinridge on the 15th, at New Market. Sigel was then succeeded by Hunter, who made a second

attempt to cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and capture Lynchburg. On the 5th of June, he defeated the army at Piedmont, but Lee sent a large force to Lynchburg, and Hunter was compelled to retreat into West Virginia.

Early's Raid into Pennsylvania.—After Hunter's retreat into West Virginia the Confederates again occupied the Shenandoah Valley. Early in July a third invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania was commenced, with the design of drawing Grant's forces from Petersburg and Richmond. The Confederates under Gen. Early moved towards the Potomac, which they crossed, and entered Maryland on the 5th of July. They defeated Gen. Wallace at Monocacy River, and threatened Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. On the 30th of July they burned a portion of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and then returned with much plunder to the Shenandoah Valley. Early was followed by Sheridan, who was now in command of that portion of the Union army, and overtaken and badly defeated at Winchester, September 19th. He was again defeated, on the 22d, at Fisher's Hill. As Lee's army had drawn a large portion of their supplies from the Shenandoah Valley, Grant ordered Sheridan to destroy the crops, mills, agricultural implements, and capture the stock, as he moved through the Valley. This he effectually accomplished. On the 19th of October, during Sheridan's absence, his forces were suddenly attacked by Early at Cedar Creek. The Union forces were at first driven back, but by the timely arrival of Sheridan, who had hastened to the scene of action, they rallied, and, fired by the spirit of their heroic leader, their partial defeat was changed to a complete victory. The Confederates were now compelled to withdraw from the Shenandoah Valley.

Sherman's March to Atlanta.—

On the 1st of May, Gen. Sherman's forces, which were stationed near Dalton, at Ringgold, and on the Chickamauga, numbered nearly 100,000 men, and 250 guns. The Confederate army under Johnston, 60,000 strong, was at Dalton. On the 6th of May, Sherman advanced on the enemy in three lines: Gen. Thomas moved towards Tunnel Hill; Gen. Schofield, who was at Cleveland, thirty miles north-east of Chattanooga, commanded the left; and Gen. McPherson moved round to the right upon Resaca, in the rear of Johnston's army, fifteen miles south of Dalton. Johnston, finding himself outflanked by Sherman, fell back to Resaca, and Sherman occupied Dalton. On the 14th and 15th there was severe fighting at Resaca, and Johnston, being again outflanked, fell back on Calhoun, and afterwards, by several flank movements, was driven to Dallas, where he made a stand, and was defeated, May 28th. On the 5th of June, a portion of Johnston's army was flanked at Acworth, and the place occupied by Sherman. On the 15th of June, Sherman attacked the enemy at Pine Mountain, and forced them back to their fortifications between Kenesaw and Lost Mountains. From this time to July 10th, there were several engagements, and much severe fighting, when Johnston was compelled to retire to the fortifications of Atlanta.

On the 20th, 22d, and 28th of July, there was desperate fighting between the two armies before Atlanta, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates. Gen. Johnston had been removed, and Gen. Hood was in command of the Confederate army. The siege was continued until September 1st, when Hood was compelled to evacuate Atlanta to avoid capture by Sherman, who was now moving at the south of him. Before leaving Atlanta, Hood blew up nearly one hundred car loads of ammunition, and destroyed a vast amount of stores to prevent their falling into the hands of the Union

army. Sherman immediately occupied the city. On the 4th he issued an order for the removal of all the inhabitants from the place, north or south, as they might choose, as Atlanta must be held exclusively for military purposes.

Sherman spent most of September at Atlanta, recruiting his army, and preparing for the fall campaign. Atlanta was a place of much importance, and its loss was a severe blow to the Confederacy. Hood, hoping to compel Sherman to withdraw his troops from Atlanta, moved north into Tennessee, and attempted to cut the Federal communications with Chattanooga and Nashville. He was pursued by a portion of Sherman's army, but as he declined to make a stand and meet his pursuers in battle, Sherman left Thomas, now in command of the Army of the Tennessee, to watch Hood, and he returned to Atlanta, to prepare for his "March to the Sea." On the 30th of November, Hood attacked the Union forces under Schofield, at Franklin, Tenn., when a severe battle ensued, in which Hood was defeated. Thomas' army retreated to Nashville, where it was joined by Gen. A. J. Smith's command. On the 15th of December, Thomas marched out of Nashville, and attacked Hood, who had taken a position about one mile from the city. The struggle was fierce and bloody. Gens. Smith and Schofield succeeded in turning Hood's right, and drove his whole force from the field. The Confederate Gen. Chalmers' head-quarters, with all his books and papers, were captured. Hood then fell back about eight miles, where he was attacked the next day, and completely routed, a large number of his troops being taken prisoners. He then retreated south, followed by the Union forces, and on the 29th of December crossed the Tennessee River with 18,000 men and 8 guns, all that was left of his army of 40,000 men and 115 guns which he had at Nashville.

Sherman's March to the Sea.—

On the 14th of November, Sherman commenced his celebrated march through Georgia to Savannah. The right wing of his army, under Gen. O. O. Howard, marched towards Macon, and the left, under Gen. Slocum, moved towards Augusta. The cavalry was under command of Gen. Kilpatrick. Before leaving Atlanta, Sherman fired the city, destroying every thing that could be of service to the enemy, and cut his own railroad and telegraph communications with the North. On the 19th, Gov. Brown of Georgia and his legislature, left Milledgeville in haste, on learning of the approach of Sherman's army. The next day Gen. Howard, in command of the right wing, entered the city. The left wing reached Greensboro the same day. On the 22d, Gen. Slocum reached Milledgeville, where he joined Gen. Howard's division. While remaining at the capital, Gen. Sherman occupied Gov. Brown's house.

On the 24th of November, General Sherman's forces left Milledgeville, and continued their march towards the sea. December 10th, his advance reached Savannah, and on the 13th, Fort McAllister was stormed and captured, thus opening communication with the fleet and the Ogeechee River. On the 20th, Sherman demanded the surrender of Savannah, which was refused by Gen. Hardee, in command of the city. During the night Hardee blew up his rams, crossed the Savannah River, and fled towards Charleston. The next day Sherman entered the city, captured 800 prisoners, 150 cannon, 13 locomotives, about 200 cars, 3 steamers, and more than 30,000 bales of cotton. Gen. Geary was appointed Military Governor.

Attack on Fort Fisher.—On the 24th of December an expedition consisting of a fleet under command of Admiral Porter, and a land force of about 8,000 men under Gen. Butler,

was sent against Fort Fisher, which commanded the entrance to Wilmington, N. C. The bombardment was commenced by Admiral Porter, without the co-operation of the land forces. The next day December 25th, Gen. Butler landed above the fort, and after making an unsuccessful demonstration on the enemy's works, decided they were too strong to be taken by assault, and the expedition returned to Fortress Monroe, having accomplished nothing. Wilmington was the only port on the coast open to the Confederates at the close of 1864.

Capture of the Forts in Mobile Bay.—In July, 1864, an expedition, consisting of a powerful fleet under Commodore Farragut, and a land force under command of Gen. Granger, was fitted out for the purpose of capturing the enemy's strong works defending Mobile. On the 5th of August the fleet passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, with Commodore Farragut, its intrepid commander, lashed to the main-top of the "Hartford," his own vessel, where he might the better see to direct the operations of the fleet. The Confederate ram "Tennessee" attacked the fleet, but was soon compelled to surrender, and several other vessels were destroyed. The forts soon after surrendered to Gen. Granger. In December following, Farragut was made Vice-Admiral.

Other Events of 1864.—On the 19th of June the Confederate cruiser "Alabama," which had long been a terror to American commerce, was attacked by the United States frigate "Kearsarge," commanded by Captain J. A. Winslow, off Cherbourg, France, and after an engagement of two hours, the "Alabama" was sunk. Captain Semmes, her commander, and a portion of her crew, were rescued by the British yacht "Deerhound," and 68 picked up by the "Kearsarge." Six were killed and about 20 wounded.

October 7th, the Confederate cruiser "Florida" was captured in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, by Commo-

dore Collins, in the gun-boat "Wachusett."

During the year many minor engagements occurred between the hostile forces, which have been necessarily omitted in this record. The year closed under much more favorable auspices for the Union cause than the preceding year. Sherman's successful march from Atlanta to the sea had revealed the fact that the enemy's resources were fast being exhausted, and that their final defeat was but a question of time.

As President Lincoln's term of office was about to expire he was nominated for re-election, early in the season, by the Republicans, and Gen. McClellan was nominated by the Democrats. The election occurred on the 8th of November, when Lincoln was re-elected by a very large majority; receiving 212 electoral votes against 21 received by McClellan. On the same day McClellan resigned his commission in the United States army.

1865.—The result of the election in 1864 had decided the fact that the national government were determined to prosecute the war until a peace was confirmed, and that they were to be sustained by the people of the North. Although the Confederate army held many positions of minor importance in the seceded States, they really had but little strength east of the Mississippi River, except in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. With Sherman's army at Savannah, encouraged by its triumphant march through the heart of their country, and Grant strongly intrenched before their capital, the Confederates had but little to hope for in the future.

On the 16th of January, a second expedition sent against Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, commenced a terrific bombardment of the fort, and the works were soon after captured by the land forces under Gen. Terry. Other forts in the harbor were now

forced to surrender, and Wilmington was effectually closed against blockade runners.

January 22d, Sherman left Savannah and commenced his march northward. The Confederates being deceived as to the real designs of his movements, he was enabled to continue his march with little opposition, and entered Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, February 17th. The enemy's forces being now divided, Gen. Hardee evacuated Charleston, which was immediately occupied by colored troops under command of Gen. Gillmore. Six thousand bales of cotton were destroyed. The ammunition stored in the railroad depot exploded and many lives were lost. Gen. Gillmore soon after hoisted the Union flag over Fort Sumter.

Sherman continued his march north through Cheraw and Fayetteville, N. C., and on the 23d of March entered Goldsborough, where he was joined by Gen. Terry's forces from Wilmington, and Gen. Schofield from Newbern. Gen. Johnston was now at Raleigh, with 40,000 Confederate troops.

Movements of the Army of the Potomac.—During the winter, Lee had made several fierce assaults upon Grant's lines, without effect. In the meantime Grant had been strengthening his works, preparatory to a general attack to be made in co-operation with Sherman's forces. On the 27th of February, Sheridan, with a strong cavalry force moved up the Shenandoah Valley, attacked and defeated Early at Waynesboro, and, after destroying the railroads and canals through Northern Virginia, reached Grant's army before Richmond, March 27th. Two days before, Lee made a desperate effort to break Grant's lines, but was severely defeated. With the Union troops rapidly closing in around him, and no prospect of relief, Lee's position now became critical. March 31st, commenced the three days' sanguinary

conflict before Petersburg. April 1st, Sheridan attacked Lee's right at Five Forks, and after severe fighting, broke through his lines. The battle was continued through the next day, along the entire lines, and during the following night Lee evacuated Richmond and Petersburg, and retreated towards Danville, with the Union army in close pursuit. Richmond and Petersburg were immediately occupied by Grant's troops. On the 6th of April, Lee was attacked and defeated; and on the 9th, finding it impossible to escape, surrendered his army to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court-house.

The news of Lee's surrender was received with the wildest demonstrations of rejoicing throughout the North, it being considered as virtually closing the war. But the nation's joy was soon turned to sorrow, and their grief became as bitter as their rejoicings had been ecstatic.

Assassination of President Lincoln.—On the morning of April 15, 1865, the nation was startled by the announcement that President Lincoln had been shot by J. Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theater, at Washington, and that Secretary Seward and his son had been assaulted with intent to kill, at their own house. The story of the assassination is briefly told in the following letter from Secretary Stanton to Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England:

"WASHINGTON, April 15th.

"SIR—It has become my distressing duty to announce to you that last night His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, was assassinated, about the hour of half-past ten o'clock, in his private box at Ford's Theater, in this city. The President about eight o'clock accompanied Mrs. Lincoln to the theater. Another lady and gentleman were with them in the box. About half-past ten, during a pause in the performance, the assassin entered the box, the door of which was unguarded,

hastily approached the President from behind, and discharged a pistol at his head. The bullet entered the back of his head, and penetrated nearly through. The assassin then leaped from the box upon the stage, brandishing a large knife or dagger, and exclaimed 'Sic semper tyrannis!' and escaped in the rear of the theater. Immediately upon the discharge, the President fell to the floor insensible, and continued in that state until twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning, when he breathed his last."

Vice-President Johnson was sworn into office as President April 15th.

Surrender of Johnston.—On the 6th of April, Sherman moved his army towards Raleigh, and soon drove Gen. Johnston from the city, of which he took possession on the 13th. Negotiations between Sherman and Johnston were soon entered into which resulted in the surrender of the latter with his entire command on the 26th of April. The next day, April 27th, Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, was mortally wounded and captured in a tobacco-house near Port Royal. May 4th, Gen. Taylor in command at Mobile surrendered to the national forces. May 10th, Jefferson Davis, who had fled from Richmond, was captured at Irwinsville, 75 miles south-west from Macon, Ga., by the 4th Michigan Cavalry, under Col. Pritchard of Gen. Wilson's command. May 26th, Kirby Smith in command of the Confederate forces in Texas, surrendered. This was the last armed force of the Confederacy, and thus the war was closed.

JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Before the death of President Lincoln, correspondence commenced between Mr. Adams, Minister to England, and Earl Russell, respecting the claims for damages inflicted upon American commerce by the Confederate cruiser "Alabama." This vessel having been fitted out in a British port, it was claimed by the U. S.

Government that England should be held responsible for these depredations. The correspondence continued through the summer, and was resumed at different times during Johnson's administration. But England refused to admit the validity of the claims, or submit the question to the arbitration of any foreign power. For the final settlement of the Alabama Claims, see Grant's Administration.

May 22d, President Johnson proclaimed the Southern ports open, and a conditional amnesty to those engaged in the late rebellion.

Early in Johnson's administration it became apparent that he was not in sympathy with Congress and the Republican party by which he was elected to office. In his inaugural address he gave strong indications that he would pursue the same policy towards the seceded States which had been adopted by Mr. Lincoln. But he soon declared himself opposed to what he termed centralization, and in favor of State rights, which naturally brought him in sympathy with the Democratic party and the friends of secession, and in opposition to the measures of reconstruction adopted by Congress.

The President and Congress being thus opposed to each other in measures of a strictly political character, the work of reconstruction was greatly retarded. Many of the acts passed by Congress were vetoed by the President, and thus failed to become laws, unless by the requisite two-thirds vote their enactment was secured without his approval.

The subject of equal negro suffrage caused much discussion in Congress and in political circles during Johnson's administration; but by the passage of the Fifteenth Article of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, providing that "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous

condition of servitude," the right of equal suffrage was secured.

On the 7th of July, 1865, after a protracted trial, four of the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln, namely, Payne, Atzerott, Harrold, and Mrs. Surratt, were hung. On the 10th of November of the same year, Capt. Wirz, after a military trial, was executed for cruelty to the Federal prisoners at Andersonville.

During the months of September, October, and November, many of the seceded States passed ordinances annulling secession, abolishing slavery, and renouncing the Confederate debt.

December 4th, President Johnson delivered his message to Congress, in which he required from the other Southern States the repeal of their act of secession, abolition of slavery, and repudiation of the Confederate debt. April 2, 1866, he issued a proclamation, declaring "that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded."

STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

The aggregate quotas charged against the several States under all the calls made by President Lincoln, was..... 2,759,019

The aggregate number of men credited on the several calls, and put into the service of the United States, including the army, navy, and marine corps, was..... 2,656,553

Leaving a difference at the close of the war, on all calls, of..... 102,496

Colored troops enlisted during the war..... 186,017

MORTALITY IN THE UNION ARMY.

Killed or died of wounds..... 96,089
Died of disease..... 184,231

Aggregate..... 280,320

Officers killed or died of wounds..... 4,672
" died of disease..... 1,971

Total..... 6,613

This list of mortality does not include the many thousands who died after they were discharged from the service, from wounds received and diseases contracted while in the service.

Proportion of deaths from all causes in the troops from twenty-three loyal States, 1 in 11.

Proportion of deaths from all causes among the troops from New England, 1 in 6.

Proportion of deaths among the troops of the four Middle States, 1 in 14.

Proportion of deaths among the troops of the other thirteen loyal States, 1 in 11.

It will be observed by these statistics that New England lost a much larger proportion of her troops in the service than the Middle and Western States.

The proportion of deaths from disease to the number of enlisted men among the colored troops, was nearly 1 in 7, while the deaths from the same causes among the white troops was but about 1 in 15.

Commutation money paid.....	\$26,366,316
Bounty paid during the war.....	300,223,500
Number of men who received bounties.....	1,722,590
Number who received no bounties..	738,372
Aggregate Federal force March 1, 1865.....	965,561
Naval force, men.....	51,000
" " vessels.....	700

CONFEDERATE FORCES SURRENDERED TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

Army of Northern Virginia, Gen. Lee.....	27,805
Army of Tennessee, Gen. Johnston...	31,243
Army of Missouri, Gen. Jeff. Thompson.....	7,976
Army of Alabama, Lieut.-Gen. Dick Taylor.....	42,293
Army of Trans-Miss., Gen. E. K. Smith.....	17,684
Paroled in Dist. of Va.....	9,072
Paroled at Cumberland, Md., and other stations.....	9,377
Paroled in Alabama and Florida, by McCook.....	6,428
Paroled in Dist. of Washington.....	3,390
Paroled in Va., Tenn., Ga., Ala., La., and Texas.....	13,922
Surrendered at Nashville and Chattanooga.....	5,029
Total.....	174,223

Confederate prisoners in Federal custody at the close of the war.....	98,802
Grand Total.....	273,025

Federal debt at the close of the war.....	\$2,757,253,275
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The above statistics may not be strictly correct in every particular, as they could not all be obtained from official sources. They will be found, however, to vary but little, if any, from an accurate statement.

Fenian Raid.—About the last of May, 1866, preparations were made on an extensive scale by the Fenians for a raid into Canada, from the borders of Vermont and New York. On the 31st of May, a party of them, under Col. O'Neil, crossed the frontier into Canada, and occupied Fort Erie. On the 2d of June, in an engagement with the Canadian forces, they were defeated, and O'Neil killed. On the 7th of June, President Johnson issued a proclamation against the Fenian movement, and adopted measures by which further aggressions were prevented.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—One of the greatest achievements of 1866 was the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable between Great Britain and America; a full account of which may be found in the article on Telegraphy.

December 13th of the same year suffrage was given to the colored men in the District of Columbia, by Act of Congress.

On the 2d of March, 1867, Congress passed what is known as the "Tenure of Office" Bill; also provided for a military government for the Southern States.

April 10th the Senate approved the treaty for the purchase of Russian America. (See Alaska, in Objects of Interest; also article on Acquisition of Public Domain.)

January 10, 1868, Sec. Seward announced that twenty-one States had ratified the Fourteenth Article of

the Amendments to the Constitution.

January 13th a bill passed Congress, declaring that five members shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court, and that a concurrence of two-thirds of all the members shall be necessary to a decision adverse to the validity of any law passed by Congress.

July 4th, President Johnson issued a proclamation of general amnesty and pardon to all engaged in the late rebellion, except those already indicted for treason or other felony.

Impeachment of President Johnson.—The want of harmony which was early developed between President Johnson and Congress, grew into a bitter feeling of hostility during the last year of his administration. Many of his acts were regarded by Congress not only as deleterious to the best interests of the nation, but also in violation of the Federal Constitution. On the 29th of January he instructed Gen. Grant not to obey any order from the War Department, unless authorized by himself. On the 21st of February he ordered the removal of Sec. Stanton from the War Office, and authorized Gen. Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. But Stanton refused to obey the order until action be taken in the matter by the Senate. The Senate disapproved the action of the President, and declared it to be unconstitutional. The next day, Adj.-Gen. Thomas was arrested for violation of the Tenure of Office Bill, under complaint of Sec. Stanton. He was released on \$10,000 bail. February 24th the United States House of Representatives resolved, by a vote of 126 to 47, that "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." The President sent a message to the Senate, vindicating his position. The High Court of Impeachment opened on the 23d of March, Chief Justice Chase presiding. On the 16th of May a vote was taken

on the eleventh article of impeachment, resulting in 36 for conviction (all Rep.), and 19 (12 Dem., 7 Rep.) for acquittal; thus failing by one to secure a two-thirds vote, necessary for conviction. The final vote was taken on the 26th of May, resulting in 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal. The impeachment having failed by this result, the Court adjourned *sine die*. In December following, the Senate passed a resolution denouncing President Johnson's views on the national debt, and disapproving his financial recommendations.

Difficulties with Paraguay.—During the summer of 1868, difficulties arose between Mr. Washburn, U. S. Ambassador, and the government of Paraguay. Gumecindo Benitez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, alleged that certain foreigners, charged with conspiracy against President Lopez, were sheltered in the Legation of the United States. Mr. Washburn was asked to deliver up Messrs. Bliss, an American, and Masterman, an Englishman, to the Paraguayan Government. This he declined to do, and demanded his passports. Near the close of the year, Gen. McMahon, having been appointed Ambassador to Paraguay, received instructions to proceed to Asuncion with Rear-Admiral Davis and a naval squadron, and redress the wrongs committed on American citizens. He arrived at his destination and presented his demand to President Lopez, who had established his head-quarters at Luque. President Lopez so far acceded to this demand as to release the prisoners, Bliss and Masterman, to Admiral Davis, on condition that they should be tried in the United States.

Release of Jefferson Davis.—At the time of the capture of Mr. Davis, in 1865, he was brought to Fortress Monroe, where he was imprisoned, and remained for two years, when he was released on bail. His trial was ordered to take place at several different times, and as often postponed

to some future day, until, on the 19th of February, 1869, he was released, and his sureties relieved from any further responsibility in his case.

During the summer of 1868, Gen. Grant became the candidate of the Republican party, and Horatio Seymour of the Democratic party, for President of the United States. The campaign which followed was a spirited one, all the States participating except Virginia. Gen. Grant received 214 electoral votes, and Mr. Seymour 80.

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

During the four years intervening between the close of the war, and the commencement of Grant's administration, much progress was made towards the restoration of harmony and peaceful intercourse between the people of the North and the South; yet much remained to be accomplished to secure that confidence and co-operation between the several States and the general government, indispensable to their mutual prosperity.

The Pacific R. R.—At the commencement of Grant's administration this great thoroughfare, which was to span the continent, and, by connecting lines, unite the two great oceans, was well-nigh completed. On the 17th of April, 1869, the first cargo of tea arrived at Chicago from San Francisco, by way of the Central Pacific R. R. The entire line, however, was not completed and opened for travel until May 10th. The Union Pacific R. R., which extends from the Missouri River, at Omaha, Neb., to Ogden in Utah Ter., 1,032 miles long, is now connected with the Iowa lines of railroad by a bridge from Omaha to Council Bluffs. The Central Pacific extends from Ogden to San Francisco, a distance of 878 miles. (See article on Railroads.)

The French Cable.—On the 23d of July, 1869, the steamers which had

been engaged in laying the telegraph cable that was to connect the United States with France, arrived at Duxbury, Mass., having successfully accomplished the work assigned them.

Alabama Claims.—Among the more important acts of the present administration which have become historical, are those resulting from the policy adopted for the settlement of international difficulties; prominent among which is the "Washington Treaty," by which the Alabama Claims, and other questions of controversy between the United States and Great Britain, were settled by arbitration.

The Commissioners by whom the Washington Treaty was concluded, were, on the part of Great Britain—Earl de Gray and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John McDonald, and Professor Montague Bernard. Secretary to the Commission—Lord Tenderden.

On the part of the United States—Hon. Judge Samuel Nelson, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Geo. N. Williams, Hon. R. C. Schenck, Hon. Judge E. R. Hoar. Secretary to the Commission—J. C. Bancroft Davis.

The British members of the Joint High Commission arrived in New York February 22, 1871. The Commission held its sessions in Washington, and on the 8th of May concluded the treaty for the settlement of the claims between the two countries.

On the 24th of the same month, the Senate of the United States ratified the treaty. The English Government, not being satisfied with all the terms of the treaty, at first refused to ratify it. On the 2d of June, President Grant declared that he should consider a failure on the part of the British Government to ratify the Treaty of Washington as a breach of faith. It was, however, ratified, after much opposition, a few weeks later.

The Commissioners appointed for the settlement of the Alabama Claims,

by virtue of this treaty, were, on the part of Great Britain—Sir Alexander Cockburn.

On the part of the United States—Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

On the part of Switzerland—Ex-President Staempfli.

On the part of Italy—Count Sclop.

On the part of Brazil—Baron Itajuba.

On the 15th of December, the Tribunal of Arbitration met at Geneva, and adjourned until April.

The following is a summary of the claims for losses by the Confederate cruisers, filed by the American Commissioners to the Geneva Conference, under the Treaty at Washington:

By the Alabama.....	\$6,547,609 86
By the Boston.....	400 00
By the Chickamauga.....	95,654 85
By the Florida.....	3,698,609 34
By the Georgia.....	383,976 34
By the Nashville.....	69,536 70
By the Retribution.....	20,334 52
By the Saline.....	5,540 00
By the Shenandoah.....	6,488,220 31
By the Sumter.....	10,695 83
By the Tallahassee.....	579,955 55
Total.....	\$17,900,633 46
For losses from increased war premiums.....	1,120,795 15
	\$19,021,428 61

The arbitrators, who concluded their labors in 1872, refused to admit all indirect claims for damages, but awarded to the United States damages, for which Great Britain was held responsible, to the amount of \$15,500,000 in gold. This award was opposed by Mr. Cockburn, Commissioner on the part of England, and its announcement was received with great dissatisfaction in London.

The year 1871 is believed to be without a parallel in its record of important events—civil, political, and ecclesiastical; and in the extraordinary number of disasters and calamities on land and sea.

The Corean Difficulty.—June 1, 1871, as an American naval force was making a survey along the coast of Corea, Asia, they were fired on from masked batteries by the Coreans. The Americans returned the

fire, and drove the natives from their guns. The next day Minister Low demanded an apology and redress from the Korean authorities for this unprovoked attack upon United States vessels. He received the insulting reply that "the Korean civilization of 4,000 years brooks no interference from outside barbarians." To avenge this insult, a United States naval force landed on the Island of Kang Noe, June 10th, and destroyed one of the enemy's forts.

In October, 1872, Emperor William of Germany, to whom was referred England's claim to San Juan, gave his decision in favor of the United States.

During the autumn of 1873, occurred one of those periodical revulsions which disturb the financial affairs of the country, and annihilate the fortunes of many whose wealth is suddenly accumulated, and often as suddenly swept away by the fluctuations in the gold and stock market. Its effect upon legitimate commercial pursuits was not as deleterious as was at first apprehended. By the timely, temporary relief rendered by the general government, and the liberal yet cautious policy pursued by the banks, but little very serious embarrassment has been experienced, beyond that consequent upon the failure of those houses whose necessary suspension was the result of an injudicious speculation in railroad and other stocks.

The year 1873 has, in the main, been characterized by general prosperity in all branches of industry, by a greater degree of harmony between the different portions of our own country, and by no breach in our friendly relations with foreign powers.

Having thus briefly reviewed the history of this country, its origin, rapid growth and development in all the essential elements of a great, prosperous, and Christian nation, we feel constrained to close this record

as we commenced it; and with the flattering prospect of her future prosperity, believe the student of history at the close of each succeeding century of our national existence will say, with us at the close of the first, that the United States has not only a complete but a glorious history.

PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

From 1774 to 1789.

NAME.	FROM	CHOSEN
Peyton Randolph.....	Virginia.....	1774 Sept.
John Hancock.....	Massachusetts.....	1775 May.
Henry Laurens.....	South Carolina.....	1777 Nov.
John Jay.....	New York.....	1778 Dec.
Samuel Huntington.....	Connecticut.....	1779 Sept.
Thomas McKean.....	Delaware.....	1781 July.
John Hanson.....	Maryland.....	1781 Nov.
Edward Bondinot.....	New Jersey.....	1782 Nov.
Thomas Mifflin.....	Pennsylvania.....	1783 Nov.
Richard Henry Lee.....	Virginia.....	1784 Nov.
John Hancock.....	Massachusetts.....	1785 Nov.
Nathaniel Gorham.....	Massachusetts.....	1786 June
Arthur St. Clair.....	Pennsylvania.....	1787 Feb.
Cyrus Griffin.....	Virginia.....	1788 Jan.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

1789...	George Washington, Va., President	1797
1789...	John Adams, Mass., Vice-President	1797
1789...	Thomas Jefferson, Va., Secretary of State.....	1794
1794...	Edmund Randolph, Va., Secretary of State.....	1795
1795...	Timothy Pickering, Mass., Secretary of State.....	1797
1789...	Alexander Hamilton, N. Y., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1795
1795...	Oliver Wolcott, Conn., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1797
1789...	Henry Knox, Mass., Secretary of War.....	1795
1795...	Timothy Pickering, Mass., Secretary of War.....	1796
1796...	James McHenry, Md., Secretary of War.....	1797
1789...	Samuel Osgood, Mass., Postmaster-General.....	1794
1794...	Timothy Pickering, Mass., Postmaster-General.....	1795
1795...	Joseph Habersham, Ga., Postmaster-General.....	1801
1789...	Edmund Randolph, Va., Attorney-General.....	1794
1794...	William Bradford, Penn., Attorney-General.....	1795
1795...	Charles Lee, Va., Attorney-General.....	1807

SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

1797...John Adams, Mass., President.....	1801
1797...Thomas Jefferson, Va., Vice-President.....	1801
1797...Thomas Pickering, Mass., Secretary of State.....	1800
1800...John Marshall, Va., Secretary of State.....	1801
1797...Oliver Wolcott, Conn., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1800
1800...Samuel Dexter, Mass., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1801
1797...James McHenry, Md., Secretary of War.....	1800
1800...Samuel Dexter, Mass., Secretary of War.....	1801
1801...Roger Griswold, Conn., Secretary of War.....	1801
1797...George Cabot, Mass., Secretary of the Navy.....	1798
1798...Benjamin Stoddard, Md., Secretary of the Navy.....	1801
1797...Joseph Habersham, Ga., Postmaster-General.....	1801
1797...Charles Lee, Va., Attorney-General.....	1801

THIRD ADMINISTRATION.

1801...Thomas Jefferson, Va., President.....	1809
1801...Aaron Burr, N. Y., Vice-President.....	1805
1805...George Clinton, N. Y., Vice-President.....	1809
1801...James Madison, Va., Secretary of State.....	1809
1801...Samuel Dexter, Mass., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1802
1802...Albert Gallatin, Pa., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1809
1801...Henry Dearborn, Mass., Secretary of War.....	1809
1801...Benjamin Stoddard, Md., Secretary of the Navy.....	1802
1802...Robert Smith, Md., Secretary of the Navy.....	1805
1805...Jacob Crowninshield, Mass., Secretary of the Navy.....	1809
1801...Joseph Habersham, Ga., Postmaster-General.....	1802
1802...Gideon Granger, Conn., Postmaster-General.....	1809
1801...Levi Lincoln, Mass., Attorney-General.....	1805
1805...Robert Smith, Md., Attorney-General.....	1806
1806...John Breckinridge, Ky., Attorney-General.....	1807
1807...Casar A. Rodney, Del., Attorney-General.....	1809

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.

1809...James Madison, Va., President.....	1817
1809...George Clinton, N. Y., Vice-President.....	1812
1813...Elbridge Gerry, Mass., Vice-President.....	1814
1809...Robert Smith, Md., Secretary of State.....	1811
1811...James Monroe, Va., Secretary of State.....	1817
1809...Albert Gallatin, Pa., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1814
1814...George W. Campbell, Tenn., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1814
1814...Alexander J. Dallas, Penn., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1817
1809...William Eustis, Mass., Secretary of War.....	1812

1813...John Armstrong, N. Y., Secretary of War.....	1814
1814...James Monroe, Va., Secretary of War.....	1815
1815...William H. Crawford, Ga., Secretary of War.....	1817
1809...Paul Hamilton, S. C., Secretary of the Navy.....	1813
1813...William Jones, Penn., Secretary of the Navy.....	1814
1814...Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Mass., Secretary of the Navy.....	1817
1809...Gideon Granger, Mass., Postmaster-General.....	1817
1814...Return J. Meigs, Ohio, Postmaster-General.....	1817
1809...Casar A. Rodney, Del., Attorney-General.....	1811
1811...William Pinckney, Del., Attorney-General.....	1814
1814...Richard Rush, Penn., Attorney-General.....	1817

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.

1817...James Monroe, Va., President.....	1825
1817...Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y., Vice-President.....	1825
1817...John Q. Adams, Mass., Secretary of State.....	1825
1817...William H. Crawford, Ga., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1825
1817...George Graham, Va., Secretary of War.....	1817
1817...John C. Calhoun, S. C., Secretary of War.....	1825
1817...Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Mass., Secretary of the Navy.....	1818
1818...Smith Thompson, N. Y., Secretary of the Navy.....	1823
1823...John Rogers, Mass., Secretary of the Navy.....	1823
1823...Samuel L. Southard, N. J., Secretary of the Navy.....	1825
1817...Return J. Meigs, Ohio, Postmaster-General.....	1823
1823...John McLean, Ohio, Postmaster-General.....	1825
1817...Richard Rush, Penn., Attorney-General.....	1817
1817...William Wirt, Va., Attorney-General.....	1825

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.

1825...John Quincy Adams, Mass., President.....	1829
1825...John C. Calhoun, S. C., Vice-President.....	1829
1825...Henry Clay, Ky., Secretary of State.....	1829
1825...Richard Rush, Pa., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1829
1825...James Barbour, Va., Secretary of War.....	1823
1828...Peter B. Porter, N. Y., Secretary of War.....	1829
1825...Samuel L. Southard, N. J., Secretary of the Navy.....	1829
1825...John McLean, Ohio, Postmaster-General.....	1829
1825...William Wirt, Va., Attorney-General.....	1829

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.

1829...Andrew Jackson, Tenn., President.....	1837
1829...John C. Calhoun, S. C., Vice-President.....	1832
1833...Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Vice-President.....	1837

1829...	Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Secretary of State.....	1831
1831...	Edward Livingstone, La., Secretary of State.....	1833
1833...	Louis McLane, Del., Secretary of State.....	1834
1834...	John Forsyth, Ga., Secretary of State.....	1837
1829...	Samuel D. Ingham, Penn., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1831
1831...	Louis McLane, Del., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1833
1833...	William J. Duane, Penn., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1833
1833...	Roger B. Taney, Md., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1834
1834...	Levi Woodbury, N. H., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1837
1829...	John H. Eaton, Tenn., Secretary of War.....	1831
1831...	Lewis Cass, Mich., Secretary of War.....	1836
1829...	John Branch, N. Y., Secretary of the Navy.....	1831
1831...	Levi Woodbury, N. H., Secretary of the Navy.....	1834
1834...	Mahlon Dickerson, N. J., Secretary of the Navy.....	1837
1829...	William T. Barry, Ky., Postmaster-General.....	1835
1833...	Amos Kendall, Ky., Postmaster-General.....	1837
1829...	John McPherson Berrien, Ga., Attorney-General.....	1831
1831...	Roger B. Taney, Md., Attorney-General.....	1834
1834...	Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., Attorney-General.....	1837

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.

1837...	Martin Van Buren, N. Y., President.....	1841
1837...	Richard M. Johnson, Ky., Vice-President.....	1841
1837...	John Forsyth, Ga., Secretary of State.....	1841
1837...	Levi Woodbury, N. H., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1841
1837...	Joel R. Poinsett, S. C., Secretary of War.....	1841
1837...	Mahlon Dickerson, N. J., Secretary of the Navy.....	1838
1838...	James K. Paulding, N. Y., Secretary of the Navy.....	1841
1837...	Amos Kendall, Ky., Postmaster-General.....	1840
1840...	John M. Niles, Conn., Postmaster-General.....	1841
1837...	Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., Attorney-General.....	1838
1838...	Felix Grundy, Tenn., Attorney-General.....	1840
1840...	Henry D. Gilpin, Penn., Attorney-General.....	1841

NINTH ADMINISTRATION.

1841...	William Henry Harrison, Ohio, President.....	1841
1841...	John Tyler, Va., Vice-President (became President).....	1841
1841...	Daniel Webster, Mass., Secretary of State.....	1843
1843...	Hugh S. Legare, S. C., Secretary of State.....	1843
1843...	Abel P. Upshur, Va., Secretary of State.....	1844
1844...	John Nelson, Md., Secretary of State.....	1844

1844...	John C. Calhoun, S. C., Secretary of State.....	1845
1841...	Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.....	1841
1841...	Walter Forward, Penn., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1843
1843...	John C. Spencer, N. Y., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1844
1844...	George M. Bibb, Ky., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1845
1841...	John Bell, Tenn., Secretary of War.....	1841
1841...	John C. Spencer, N. Y., Secretary of War.....	1843
1841...	William Williams, Penn., Secretary of War.....	1845
1841...	Geo. E. Badger, N. C., Secretary of the Navy.....	1841
1841...	Abel P. Upshur, Va., Secretary of the Navy.....	1843
1844...	Thomas W. Gilmer, Va., Secretary of the Navy.....	1844
1844...	John Y. Mason, Va., Secretary of the Navy.....	1845
1841...	Francis Granger, N. Y., Postmaster-General.....	1841
1841...	Charles A. Wickliffe, Ky., Postmaster-General.....	1845
1841...	John J. Crittenden, Ky., Attorney-General.....	1841
1841...	Hugh S. Legare, S. C., Attorney-General.....	1843
1843...	John Nelson, Md., Attorney-General.....	1845

TENTH ADMINISTRATION.

1845...	James K. Polk, Tenn., President.....	1849
1845...	George M. Dallas, Penn., Vice-President.....	1849
1845...	James Buchanan, Penn., Secretary of State.....	1849
1845...	Robert J. Walker, Miss., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1849
1845...	William L. Marcy, N. Y., Secretary of War.....	1849
1845...	George Bancroft, Mass., Secretary of the Navy.....	1846
1846...	John Y. Mason, Va., Secretary of the Navy.....	1849
1845...	Cave Johnson, Tenn., Postmaster-General.....	1849
1845...	John Y. Mason, Va., Attorney-General.....	1846
1846...	Nathan Clifford, Maine, Attorney-General.....	1843
1848...	Isaac Toucey, Conn., Attorney-General.....	1849

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.

1849...	Zachary Taylor, La., President.....	1850
1849...	Millard Fillmore, N. Y., Vice-President.....	1850
1849...	John M. Clayton, Del., Secretary of State.....	1850
1850...	Daniel Webster, Mass., Secretary of State.....	1852
1852...	Edward Everett, Mass., Secretary of State.....	1853
1849...	William M. Meredith, Penn., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1850
1850...	Thomas Corwin, Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.....	1853
1849...	George W. Crawford, Ga., Secretary of War.....	1850
1850...	William A. Graham, N. C., Secretary of War.....	1852
1852...	John P. Kennedy, Md., Secretary of War.....	1853

1849...	Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.....	1850
1850...	James A. Pearce, Md., Secretary of the Interior.....	1850
1850...	T. McKennon, Pa., Secretary of the Interior.....	1850
1850...	Alexander H. H. Stuart, Va., Secretary of the Interior.....	1853
1849...	Jacob Collamer, Vt., Postmaster-General.....	1850
1850...	N. K. Hall, N. Y., Postmaster-General.....	1852
1852...	Samuel D. Hubbard, Conn., Postmaster-General.....	1853

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION.

1853...	Franklin Pierce, N. H., President.....	1857
1853...	William R. King, Ala., Vice-President.....	1853
1853...	William L. Marcy, N. Y., Secretary of State.....	1857
1853...	James Guthrie, Ky., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1857
1853...	Jefferson Davis, Miss., Secretary of War.....	1857
1853...	James C. Dobbin, N. C., Secretary of the Navy.....	1857
1853...	Robert McClellan, Mich., Secretary of the Interior.....	1857
1853...	James Campbell, Penn., Postmaster-General.....	1857
1853...	Caleb Cushing, Mass., Attorney-General.....	1857

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

1857...	James Buchanan, Penn., President.....	1861
1857...	John C. Breckinridge, Ky., Vice-President.....	1861
1860...	Lewis Cass, Mich., Secretary of State.....	1860
1860...	Jeremiah S. Black, Penn., Secretary of State.....	1861
1857...	Howell Cobb, Ga., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1860
1860...	Philip F. Thomas, Md., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1861
1861...	John A. Dix, N. Y., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1861
1857...	John B. Floyd, Va., Secretary of War.....	1860
1860...	Joseph Holt, Ky., Secretary of War.....	1861
1857...	Isaac Toucey, Conn., Secretary of the Navy.....	1861
1857...	Jacob Thompson, Miss., Secretary of the Interior.....	1861
1857...	Aaron V. Brown, Tenn., Postmaster-General.....	1859
1859...	Joseph Holt, Ky., Postmaster-General.....	1861
1861...	Horatio King, Me., Postmaster-General.....	1861
1857...	Jeremiah S. Black, Penn., Attorney-General.....	1860
1860...	Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio, Attorney-General.....	1861

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

1861...	Abraham Lincoln, Ill., President.....	1865
1861...	Hannibal Hamlin, Me., Vice-President.....	1865

1865...	Andrew Johnson, Tenn., Vice-President (became President).....	1865
1861...	William H. Seward, N. Y., Secretary of State.....	1869
1861...	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.....	1864
1864...	William P. Fessenden, Me., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1865
1865...	Hugh McCulloch, Ind., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1869
1861...	Simon Cameron, Penn., Secretary of War.....	1862
1862...	Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio, Secretary of War.....	1865
1861...	Gideon Welles, Conn., Secretary of the Navy.....	1869
1861...	Caleb B. Smith, Ind., Secretary of the Interior.....	1862
1863...	John P. Usher, Ind., Secretary of the Interior.....	1865
1865...	James Harlan, Iowa, Secretary of the Interior.....	1866
1866...	O. H. Browning, Ill., Secretary of the Interior.....	1869
1861...	Montgomery Blair, Md., Postmaster-General.....	1864
1864...	William Dennison, Ohio, Postmaster-General.....	1866
1866...	Alexander W. Randall, Wis., Postmaster-General.....	1869
1861...	Edward Bates, Mo., Attorney-General.....	1864
1864...	James Speed, Ky., Attorney-General.....	1866
1866...	Henry F. Stanbury, Ky., Attorney-General.....	1868
1868...	William M. Evarts, N. Y., Attorney-General.....	1869

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

1869...	Ulysses S. Grant, Ill., President.....	
1869...	Schuyler Colfax, Ind., Vice-President.....	1873
1873...	Henry Wilson, Mass., Vice-President.....	
1869...	Hamilton Fish, N. Y., Secretary of State.....	
1869...	George S. Boutwell, Mass., Secretary of the Treasury.....	1872
1872...	Wm. A. Richardson, Mass., Secretary of the Treasury.....	
1869...	J. A. Rawlins, Secretary of War.....	1869
1869...	Wm. W. Belknap, Iowa, Secretary of War.....	
1869...	Adolph E. Borie, Penn., Secretary of Navy.....	1869
1869...	Geo. M. Robeson, N. J., Secretary of Navy.....	
1869...	J. D. Cox, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.....	1870
1870...	Columbus Delano, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.....	
1869...	J. A. J. Creswell, Md., Postmaster-General.....	
1869...	E. R. Hoar, Mass., Attorney-General.....	1870
1870...	A. T. Akerman, Attorney-General.....	1871
1871...	George H. Williams, Oregon, Attorney-General.....	

NAVAL BATTLES OF THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

DATE.		WHERE FOUGHT.	VESSELS.	
1812.			AMERICAN.	BRITISH.
August	13.	Off Newfoundland.	<i>* Essex.</i>	Alert.
August	19.	Off Massachusetts.	<i>Constitution.</i>	Guerriere.
October	18.	Off North Carolina.	<i>Wasp.</i>	Frolic.
October	25.	Near Canary Islands.	<i>United States.</i>	Macedonian.
December	29.	Off San Salvador.	<i>Constitution.</i>	Java.
1813.				
February	24.	Off Demarara.	<i>Hornet.</i>	Peacock.
June	1.	Massachusetts Bay.	Chesapeake.	Shannon.
August	14.	British Channel.	Argus.	Pelican.
September	5.	Off Coast of Maine.	<i>Enterprise.</i>	Boxer.
September	10.	Lake Erie.	9 Vessels.	6 Vessels.
1814.				
March	28.	Harbor of Valparaiso.	Essex.	<i>Phebe.</i>
April	29.	Off Coast of Florida.	<i>Peacock.</i>	Epervier.
June	28.	Near British Channel.	<i>Wasp.</i>	Reindeer.
September	1.	Near Africa.	<i>Wasp.</i>	Avon.
September	11.	Lake Champlain.	14 Vessels.	17 Vessels.
December	14.	Lake Borgne.	5 Gunboats.	40 Barges.
1815.				
January	15.	Off New Jersey.	President.	Squadron.
February	20.	Off Island of Madeira.	<i>Constitution.</i>	Cyone.
March	23.	Off Brazil.	<i>Hornet.</i>	Penguin.

* Name of the successful vessel in italics.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

F. French victorious. B. British victorious.

- B. 1754. Great Meadows, May 28.
 F. Fort Necessity, July 4.
 F. 1755. Monongahela, July 9.
 F. Lake George, Sept. 8.
 F. 1756. Oswego, Aug. 14.
 F. Kittanning, Sept. 8.
 F. 1757. Fort William Henry, Aug. 9.
 F. 1758. Ticonderoga, July 8.
 B. Louisburg, July 26.
 B. Fort Frontenac, Aug. 27.
 B. Fort Duquesne, Nov. 23.
 B. 1759. Fort Niagara, July 25.
 F. Montmorenci, July 31.
 B. Plains of Abraham, Sept. 13.
 B. Quebec, Sept. 18.
 B. 1760. Sillaney, April 28.
 B. Montreal, Sept. 8.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

A. Americans victorious. B. British victorious.

- B. 1775. Lexington, April 19.
 B. Bunker Hill, June 17.
 B. Quebec, Dec. 31.
 A. 1776. Fort Moultrie, June 28.
 B. Long Island, Aug. 27.
 B. White Plains, Oct. 28.
 B. Fort Washington, Nov. 16.
 A. Trenton, Dec. 16.
 A. 1777. Princeton, Jan. 3.
 B. Ticonderoga, July 5.
 A. Bennington, Aug. 16.
 B. Brandywine, Sept. 11.
 A. Stillwater, Sept. 19.
 B. Paoli, Sept. 20.

- B. 1777. Germantown, Oct. 4.
 B. Fort Clinton, Oct. 6.
 B. Fort Montgomery, Oct. 6.
 A. Saratoga, Oct. 7.
 A. Fort Mercer, Oct. 22.
 A. Fort Mifflin, Oct. 22.
 B. Fort Mifflin, Nov. 16.
 A. 1778. Monmouth, June 28.
 B. Wyoming, July 3.
 A. Rhode Island, Aug. 29.
 B. Savannah, Dec. 29.
 A. 1779. Kettle Creek, Feb. 14.
 B. Brier Creek, March 3.
 B. Stone Ferry, June 20.
 A. Stony Point, July 15.
 B. Penobscot, Aug. 13.
 B. Savannah, Oct. 9.
 B. 1780. Charleston, May 12.
 A. Springfield, N. J., June 23.
 B. Rocky Mount, July 30.
 A. Hanging Rock, Aug. 6.
 B. Sander's Creek, Aug. 16.
 B. Fishing Creek, Aug. 18.
 A. King's Mountain, Oct. 7.
 A. 1781. Cowpens, Jan. 17.
 B. Guilford Court-house, March 15.
 B. Fort Griswold, Sept. 6.
 B. Entaw Springs, Sept. 8.
 A. Yorktown, Oct. 19.

SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

A. Americans victorious. B. British victorious.

- B. 1812. Brownstown, Aug. 5.
 A. Brownstown (second) Aug. 9.
 B. Queenstown, Oct. 13.
 B. 1813. Frenchtown, Jan. 22.
 A. York, April 27.
 A. Fort Meigs, May 5.

- A. 1813. Sacket's Harbor, May 29.
 A. Fort Stephenson, Aug. 2.
 A. Thames, Oct. 5.
 A. Chrysler's Field, Nov. 11.
 B. 1814. La Colle, March 30.
 A. Chippewa, July 5.
 A. Lundy's Lane, July 25.
 A. Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
 B. Bladensburg, Aug. 24.
 A. Plattsburg, Sept. 11.
 B. North Point, Sept. 12.
 A. Fort Mifflin, Sept. 13.
 A. Fort Bowyer, Sept. 15.
 A. Fort Erie, Sept. 17.
 A. Near New Orleans, Dec. 23.
 A. 1815. New Orleans, Jan. 8.

MEXICAN WAR.

Americans victorious in every battle.

1846. Palo Alto, May 8.
 Resaca de la Palma, May 9.
 Monterey, Sept. 23.
 Bracito, Dec. 25.
 1847. Buena Vista, Feb. 23.
 Sacramento, Feb. 28.
 Vera Cruz, Feb. 27.
 Cerro Gordo, April 18.
 Contreras, Aug. 20.
 Churubusco, Aug. 20.
 Molino del Rey, Sept. 8.
 Chapultepec, Sept. 12-13.

REBELLION.

U. Union army victorious.

C. Confederate army victorious.

- U. 1861. Fairfax Court-house, Va., June 3.
 C. Big Bethel, June 10.
 C. Carthage, Mo., July 5.
 U. Laurel Hill, Va., July 10.
 U. Rich Mountain, July 11.
 U. Carrick's Ford, Va., July 13.
 C. Scraxtown, Va., July 13.
 C. Blackburn Ford, July 18.
 C. Bull Run, July 21.
 C. Wilson Creek, Mo., Aug. 10.
 C. Boone Court-house, Va., Sept. 1.
 U. Carnifex Ferry, Va., Sept. 10.
 U. Cheat Mountain, Va., Sept. 12.
 U. Papinsville, Mo., Sept. 21.
 U. Romney, Va., Sept. 24.
 U. Santa Rosa Island, Fla., Oct. 9.
 U. Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21.
 C. Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21.
 U. Wild Cat, Ky., Oct. 21.
 U. Romney, Va., Oct. 25.
 U. Springfield, Mo., Oct. 26.
 U. Gauley Bridge, Va., Nov. 1.
 U. Forts Walker and Beauregard, at Port Royal, Nov. 7—captured.
 C. Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7.
 U. Pickett, Ky., Nov. 11.
 U. Camp Alleghany, Dec. 13.
 Drawn. Munfordsville, Ky., Dec. 17.
 U. Drainsville, Va., Dec. 20.
 U. 1862. Port Royal Island, Jan. 2.
 U. Huntsville, Mo., Jan. 4.
 U. Prestonburg, Ky., Jan. 10.
 U. Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19.
 U. Fort Henry, Ky., Feb. 6.
 U. Fort Donelson, Feb. 16.
 C. Fort Craig, New Mexico, Feb. 21.
 U. Pittsburg Landing, March 2.
 U. Pea Ridge, Ark., March 8.

- U. 1862. Newbern, N. C., March 14.
 U. Winchester, Va., March 23.
 U. Valley's Ranch, N. M., March 28.
 U. Putnam's Ferry, Ark., April 1.
 U. Shiloh, April 6, 7.
 U. Island No. 10, April 8—surrendered.
 U. Fort Pulaski, April 11.
 U. Camden, N. C., April 19.
 U. Parotta, N. M., April 23.
 U. New Orleans, April 25—captured.
 U. Monterey, Tenn., May 3.
 U. Williamsburgh, Va., May 5.
 U. West Point, Va., May 7.
 U. McDowell, Va., May 8.
 C. Farnington, Miss., May 9.
 U. Louisburgh, Va., May 23.
 C. Front Royal, Va., May 23.
 U. Bottom Bridge, Va., May 24.
 U. Corinth, May 27.
 U. Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, June 1.
 U. Memphis, June 6—gunboats.
 U. Union Church, Va., June 7.
 U. Cross Keys, Va., June 8.
 C. Port Republic, Va., June 9.
 C. James Island, S. C., June 14.
 U. Battles before Richmond, June 25, July 1.
 C. Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13.
 U. Fayetteville, Ark., July 14.
 U. Moore's Hill, July 28.
 U. Baton Rouge, Aug. 5.
 U. Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9.
 U. Williamsport, Tenn., Aug. 11.
 U. Yellow Creek, Mo., Aug. 13.
 U. Centreville, Va., Aug. 28.
 C. Bull Run (second) Aug. 30.
 C. Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30.
 U. Weldon, Va., Aug. 31.
 C. Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1.
 U. Bretton's Lane, Tenn., Sept. 1.
 U. South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14.
 U. Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15.
 U. Antietam, Sept. 17.
 U. Munfordsville, Sept. 17.
 U. Inka, Miss., Sept. 19.
 C. Augusta, Ky., Sept. 27.
 U. Corinth, Miss., Oct. 14.
 U. Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 9.
 U. Maysville, Ark., Oct. 22.
 U. Fayetteville, Ark., Oct. 23.
 U. Cone Hill, Ark., Nov. 28.
 U. Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7.
 C. Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13.
 U. Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14.
 U. Dumfries, Va., Dec. 23.
 U. Van Buren, Ark., Dec. 23.
 C. Vicksburg, Dec. 28, 29.
 U. Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, Jan. 4, 1863.
 U. 1863. Arkansas Post, Jan. 10.
 U. Deserted House, Va., Jan. 30.
 U. Kelley's Ford, Va., March 17.
 U. Milton, Tenn., March 20.
 U. Cottage Grove, Tenn., March 21.
 U. Franklin, Tenn., April 8.
 U. Fayetteville, Ark., April 18.
 C. Beverly, Va., April 24.
 C. Fairmont, W. Va., April 30.
 U. Port Gibson, May 1.
 C. Fredericksburg, May 3-5.
 U. Farned's Creek, Miss., May 12.
 U. Jackson, Miss., May 14.
 U. Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16.
 U. Big Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17.
 U. Belle Plain, La., May 21.
 C. Port Hudson, May 27.
 U. Triune, Tenn., June 11.
 U. Gettysburg, Penn., July 1-3.
 U. Helena, Ark., July 4.
 C. Fort Wagner, July 18.
 U. Kelley's Ford, Aug. 1.

BIOGRAPHICAL TABLE OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS. 99

U	1863.	Granada, Miss., Aug. 17.
U		Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 1.
C		Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 20.
U		Madison Court-house, Va., Sept. 22.
U		Chattanooga, Nov. 25.
U		Knoxville, Nov. 29.
C	1864.	Olustee, Feb. 20.
U		Shreveport, La., April 8.
C		Fort Pillow—massacre, April.
U		The Wilderness, May 5, 6.
U		Spottsylvania, May 12.
C		Newmarket, Va., May 15.
U		Dallas, Ga., May 28.
U		Cold Harbor, Va., June 3.
U		Piedmont, June 5.
U		Bottom Bridge, Va., June 12.
U		Lost Mountain, June 16.
C		Monterey, July 9.
U		Atlanta, Ga., July 20.
U		Moorefield, Va., Aug. 7.
U		Dalton, Ga., Aug. 15.
U		Winchester, Va., Sept. 19.
U		Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22.
U		Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.
U		Blue River Mo., Oct. 23.
U		Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27.
U		Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30.
U		Nashville, Dec. 16.
U	1865.	Wilmington, Feb. 22.
U		Kingston, N. C., March 10.
U		Avershoro, N. C., March 16.
U		Bentonville, N. C., March 19.
U		Five Forks, Va., April 1.
U		Before Richmond, April 1-3.

BORN.		DIED.
1791...	Bryant, Wm. Cullen, poet.....	—
1779...	Buckingham, J. T.....	1861
1778...	Buel, Jesse, agricultural.....	1839
1791...	Bullions, Peter, educational.....	1864
1803...	Calvert, George Henry.....	—
1802...	Child, Lydia Maria.....	—
1810...	Clark, Willis Gaylord.....	1841
1799...	Comstock, John L.....	1858
1789...	Cooper, James F.....	1851
1824...	Curtis, George William.....	—
1765...	Dwight, Theo.....	1846
1821...	Eliot, Samuel.....	—
1797...	Emerson, George B.....	—
1803...	Emerson, Ralph Waldo.....	—
1790...	Everett, Alex. H.....	1847
1771...	Fessenden, Thomas.....	1837
1780...	Flint, Timothy.....	1810
1790...	Force, Peter.....	1868
1800...	Fowler, Orson S.....	—
1810...	Fuller, Sarah Margaret.....	1850
1816...	Goldwin, Parkes.....	—
1793...	Goodrich, Samuel Griswold.....	1860
1711...	Greene, Nathaniel.....	1786
1805...	Greenough, Horatio.....	1852
1815...	Griswold, Rufus W.....	1857
1828...	Haven, Alice B.....	1866
1804...	Hawthorne, Nathaniel.....	1864
1791...	Hayne, Robert Y.....	1835
1814...	Headley, Joel F.....	—
1807...	Herbert, Henry Wm.....	1858
1797...	Hildreth, Richard.....	1863
1808...	Hillard, George S.....	—
1819...	Holland, J. G.....	—
1783...	Irving, Washington.....	1859
1696...	Johnson, Samuel.....	1772
1813...	Judd, Sylvester.....	1853
1788...	Judson, Adoniram.....	1850
1789...	Judson, Ann Hazeltine.....	1826
1817...	Judson, Emily Chubbuck.....	1854
1820...	Kane, Elisha Kent.....	1857
1779...	Key, Francis S.....	1843
1824...	King, Thomas Starr.....	1864
—	Kirkland, Caroline M.....	1861
1820...	Le Vort, Octavia W.....	—
1825...	Lippincott, Sarah G.....	—
1810...	Mackintosh, Maria J.....	—
1758...	Minot, George R.....	1802
1785...	Mott, Valentine.....	1865
1814...	Motley, John L.....	—
1745...	Murray, Lindley.....	1826
1793...	Neal, John.....	—
1773...	Nott, Eliphalet.....	1866
1812...	Osgood, Francis S.....	1850
1796...	Palfrey, John G.....	—
1811...	Parton, Mrs. Sarah.....	—
1779...	Paulding, James K.....	1860
1796...	Prescott, Wm. H., historian.....	1859
1772...	Quincy, Josiah.....	1869
1745...	Rush, Benjamin.....	1813
1789...	Sedgwick, Catherine Maria.....	1867
1794...	Sparks, Jared.....	1866
1812...	Stowe, Harriet B.....	—
1795...	Tappan, William B.....	1819
1825...	Taylor, Bayard.....	—
1791...	Ticknor, George.....	1871
1793...	Ware, Henry, Jr.....	1843
1797...	Ware, William.....	1852
1788...	Webster, Noah.....	1843
1819...	Webster, Charles W.....	1856
1819...	Whipple, Edwin P.....	—
1766...	Wilson, Alexander.....	1813

BIOGRAPHICAL TABLE OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

ARTISTS.

BORN.	DIED.
1779...	Allston, Washington..... 1848
1828...	Bierstadt, Albert..... —
1814...	Brown, H. K., sculptor..... —
1826...	Church, F. E..... —
1766...	Dunlap, William..... 1829
1812...	Elliott, Charles Loring..... 1868
1792...	Harding, Chester..... 1866
1813...	Lossing, Benson J..... —
1791...	Morse, Samuel F. B..... 1872
1756...	Trumbull, John..... 1843

ASTRONOMERS.

1789...	Bond, Wm. C.....	1859
1773...	Bowditch, Nathl.....	1853
1791...	Olmstead, Dennison.....	1859

AUTHORS.

1763...	Abbott, Benj.....	1849
1803...	Abbott, Jacob.....	—
1805...	Abbott, John S. C.....	—
1810...	Aldrich, James.....	1856
1836...	Aldrich, T. B.....	—
1797...	Anthony, Chas.....	1867
1809...	Arthur, T. S., novelist.....	—
1798...	Baird, Robert, D. D.....	1863
1771...	Ballou, Rev. Hosea.....	1852
1800...	Bancroft, Geo., historian.....	—
1800...	Beecher, Cath. E.....	—
1791...	Brown, Goodf., grammarian.....	1857

CHEMISTS AND BOTANISTS.

1811...	Bailey, J. W.....	1857
1800...	Beck, Lewis C.....	1853
1780...	Cleveland, Parker.....	1858
1795...	Dana, Samuel L.....	1868

BORN.	DIED.
1784...Rafinesge S. C. J.....	1842
1779...Silliman, Benjamin.....	1864

CLERGYMEN.

1770...Abbott Abiel.....	1828
1809...Alexander, J. Addison.....	1860
1804...Alexander, James W.....	1859
—...Andrews, James O.....	1871
1772...Appleton, J., Pres. Bow. Coll.....	1819
1802...Bacon, Leonard.....	—
1778...Bangs, Nathan, D. D., and author.....	1862
1798...Barnes, Albert, D. D.....	1870
1793...Bedell, Gregory T., D. D.....	1834
1813...Beecher, Henry Ward.....	—
1755...Beecher, Lyman.....	1803
1805...Bethune, Geo. W. D. D., and poet.....	1862
1797...Breckinridge, John, D. D.....	1841
1800...Breckinridge, Robert.....	—
1751...Buckminster, Jos., D. D.....	1812
1796...Bush, George, D. D.....	1859
1802...Bushnell, Horace.....	—
1706...Byles, Rev. Mather, and author.....	1788
1780...Channing, William Ellery.....	1842
1807...Cheever, George B.....	—
1853...Cotton, John.....	1652
1725...Cooper, Samuel.....	1783
1724...Davis, Samuel.....	1761
1799...Doane, George W., bishop.....	1859
1777...Dow, Lorenzo.....	1834
1752...Dwight, Dr. Timothy.....	1817
1801...Eastburn, Manton.....	1872
1703...Edwards, Jonathan.....	1757
1604...Elliott, John.....	1690
1745...Emmons, Nathaniel.....	1840
1752...Fannett, Charles G.....	—
1790...Fannett, Ezra Stiles.....	1871
1790...Goodrich, Channcy A.....	1860
1789...Hawes, Joel.....	1867
1748...Hicks, Elias.....	1830
1793...Hitchcock, Edward.....	1864
1797...Hodge, Charles.....	—
1763...Holmes, Abiel.....	1837
1802...Hopkins, Mark.....	—
1721...Hopkins, Samuel.....	1803
1779...Humphrey, Herman.....	1859
1819...Huntington, F. D., Bishop.....	—
1786...Jarvis, Samuel F.....	1851
1782...Lowell, Charles.....	1861
1794...Maffitt, John Newland.....	1850
1663...Mather, Cotton.....	1728
1639...Mather, Increase.....	1723
1720...Mayhew, Jonathan.....	1766
1823...Milburn, Wm. Henry.....	—
1781...Miller, William.....	1849
1810...Parker, Theodore.....	1860
1811...Peabody, Andrew P.....	—
1799...Peabody, William B. O.....	1847
1800...Potter, Alonzo, bishop.....	1863
1794...Robinson, Edward.....	1864
1780...Stuart, Messes.....	1832
1792...Wainwright, J. M., bishop.....	1854
1796...Wayland, Francis.....	1865
1711...Wheelock, Eleazer.....	1779
1722...Witherspoon, John.....	1794
1770...Woods, Leonard.....	1831

JURISTS.

1792...Bates, Edward.....	—
1799...Choate, Rufus.....	1859
1816...Currie, Benjamin R.....	—
1752...Dane, Nathan.....	1825
1763...Kent, James.....	1847
1802...Kent, William.....	1861
1755...Marshall, John.....	1835
1784...Morton, Marcus.....	1864
1750...Parsons, Theophilus.....	1813

BORN.	DIED.
1810...Prentiss, S. S.....	1850
1782...Story, Joseph.....	1845
1777...Taney, Roger B.....	1864
1759...Washington, Bushrod.....	1829
1785...Wheaton, Henry.....	1848
1789...Woodbury, Levi.....	1851

MILITARY OFFICERS.

1737...Allen, Ethan.....	1789
1805...Anderson, Robert.....	1871
1740...Arnold, Benedict, traitor.....	1801
1774...Bainbridge, William, navy.....	1833
1751...Barber, Francis.....	1783
1768...Barron, James, navy.....	1851
1814...Berry, General Hiram G., Me.....	1863
1783...Biddle, James, U. S. Navy.....	1848
1750...Biddle, Nicholas, U. S. Navy.....	1778
1820...Brooks, W. T. H.....	1870
1736...Clinton, James.....	1812
1857...Ellsworth, Elmer E.....	1861
1777...Gaines, E. P.....	1849
1728...Gates, Horatio.....	1806
1741...Greene, Nathaniel.....	1786
1755...Hampton, Wade.....	1833
1752...Hull, William.....	1825
1826...Jackson, Thomas Jonathan.....	1863
1803...Johnston, Albert Sidney.....	1862
1815...Kearney, Philip.....	1862
1750...Knox, Henry.....	1806
1822...Lander, Fred. W.....	1862
1730...Lee, Charles.....	1782
1756...Lee, Henry.....	1816
1808...Lee, Robert E.....	1870
1732...Lincoln, Benjamin.....	1810
1819...Lyon, Nathaniel.....	1861
1803...Mansfield, Jos. K.....	1862
1786...Marcy, William.....	1857
1752...Marion, Francis.....	1795
1776...Miller, James.....	1851
1810...Michel, Ormsby M.....	1862
1797...Montgomery, Richard.....	1775
1796...Morgan, Daniel.....	1802
1794...Morris, Robert.....	1806
1731...Moultrie, William.....	1805
1697...Pepperell, Sir Wm.....	1759
1746...Pinckney, Charles C.....	1825
1718...Putnam, Israel.....	1790
1799...Quitman, John A.....	1858
1820...Reynolds, John F.....	1863
1735...St. Clair, Arthur.....	1813
1786...Scott, Winfield.....	1866
1815...Sedgewick, John.....	1864
1821...Sheridan, Philip H.....	—
1820...Sherman, Wm. T.....	—
1752...Smith, Samuel.....	1839
1734...Sumter, Thomas.....	1832
1816...Thomas, George H.....	1870
1741...Warren, Joseph.....	1775
1745...Wayne, Anthony.....	1796
1757...Wilkinson, James.....	1825
1789...Wool, John E.....	1869

NAVAL OFFICERS.

1772...Chauncey, Isaac.....	1840
—...Chauncey, John S.....	1871
1810...Dahlgren, John A.....	1870
1779...Decatur, Stephen.....	1820
1786...Downes, John.....	1855
1803...Dupont, Samuel Francis.....	1865
1785...Elliott, J. D.....	1845
1803...Farragut.....	1870
1806...Foote, Andrew Hull.....	1863
1813...Herndon, Wm. L.....	1859
1718...Hopkins, Ezekiel.....	1802
1775...Hull, Isaac.....	1845

BIOGRAPHICAL TABLE OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS. 101

BORN.	DIED.	BORN.	DIED.
1781...Lawrence, James.....	1813	1588...Bradford, W., 2d Gov. Mass. Col.....	1657
1805...Lynch, Wm. F.....	1865	1732...Brooks, John, Gov. Mass.....	1825
1783...Macdonough, Thomas.....	1825	1822...Burlingame, Anson, L.L. D.....	1870
1803...Mackenzie, A. Sidel.....	1840	1752...Burr, Col. A., Vice-Pres.....	1836
1806...Maury, M. F.....	—	1796...Butler, A. F., U.S. Sen., S. C.....	1857
1795...Perry, M. G.....	1858	—...Butler, B. F., Att-Gen.....	1858
1785...Perry, O. H.....	1819	1743...Cadwallader, John.....	1786
1780...Porter, David.....	1843	1752...Calhoun, John C.....	1850
1761...Preble, Edward.....	1807	1852...Calvert, Leonard.....	1847
1783...Reid, S. C.....	1861	1737...Carroll, Charles.....	1832
1771...Rogers, John.....	1838	1732...Carver, John.....	1780
POETS.			
1755...Barlow, Joel.....	1812	1782...Cass, Lewis.....	1866
1809...Benjamin, Park.....	1864	1808...Chase, Salmon P.....	1873
1757...Bleecker, Ann Eliza.....	1783	1777...Clay, Henry.....	1852
1824...Boker, George H.....	—	1796...Clayton, John M.....	1856
1796...Brainard, John G. C.....	1828	1769...Clinton, Dewitt.....	1828
1795...Brooks, Maria.....	1845	1739...Clinton, George.....	1812
1822...Carey, Alice.....	1871	1794...Corwin, Thomas.....	1865
1824...Carey, Phoebe.....	1871	1772...Crawford, Wm. H.....	1834
1807...Chandler, Elizabeth M.....	1834	1792...Dallas, G. M.....	1861
1810...Clark, W. G.....	1841	1817...Davis, Henry W.....	1865
1787...Dana, R. H.....	—	1808...Davis, Jefferson.....	—
1805...Davidson, Lucretia M.....	1825	1807...Dayton W. L.....	1864
1823...Davidson, Margaret M.....	1838	1758...Deane, Silas.....	1789
1803...Dawes, Rufus.....	—	1800...Dickinson, D. S.....	1865
1795...Drake, Joseph Kodman.....	1820	1805...Dorr, T. W.....	1854
1820...Fields, James S.....	—	1813...Douglas, Stephen A.....	1861
—...Gould, Hannah F.....	1865	1727...Ellery, William.....	1820
1802...Greene, Albert G.....	—	1889...Endicott, John.....	1865
1795...Hale, Sarah J.....	—	1794...Everett, Edward.....	1865
1790...Hallock, Fitz Greene.....	—	1806...Fessenden, W. P.....	1869
1806...Hoffman, Charles F.....	—	1796...Franklin, Benjamin.....	1790
1809...Holmes, O. W.....	—	1787...Fredrihuysen, Theo.....	1862
1807...Lawrence, Jonathan.....	1833	1795...Giddings, J. R.....	1865
1807...Longfellow, H. W.....	—	1793...Guthrie, James.....	1869
1819...Lowell, James R.....	—	1757...Hamilton, Alexander.....	1804
1806...McLellan, Isaac.....	—	1807...Hammond, J. H.....	1861
1802...Morris, George P.....	1864	1794...Hayne, Robt. Y.....	1840
—...Oakesmith, Elizabeth.....	—	1738...Henry Patrick.....	1799
1792...Payne, John Howard.....	1852	1737...Hancock, John.....	1793
1795...Percival, James Gates.....	1856	1707...Hopkins, Stephen.....	1785
1785...Pierpont, John.....	1866	1737...Hopkinson, Francis.....	1791
1811...Poe, Edgar A.....	1856	1782...Ingersoll, C. J.....	1862
1802...Prentice, George D.....	1870	1786...Ingersoll, J. R.....	1868
1822...Read, T. Buchanan.....	1872	1796...Johnson, Reverdy.....	—
1796...Sands, Robert C.....	1832	1780...Johnson, R. M.....	1850
1816...Saxe, John G.....	—	1789...King, J. A.....	1867
1791...Sigourney, Lydia H.....	1865	1755...King, Rufus.....	1827
1792...Smith, Seba.....	1868	1731...Ledyard, John.....	1788
1791...Sprague, Charles.....	—	1740...Lee, Arthur.....	1782
1825...Stoddard, Richard H.....	—	1731...Lee, F. L.....	1797
1750...Trumbull, John.....	1831	1732...Lee, R. H.....	1794
1808...Whittier, John G.....	—	1782...Lincoln, Levi.....	1868
1807...Willis, N. P.....	1867	1764...Livingston, Edward.....	1836
1785...Woodworth, Samuel.....	1842	1718...Livingston, Philip.....	1773
STATESMEN.			
1726...Adams, Samuel.....	1808	1747...Livingston, R. R.....	1813
1758...Ames, Fisher.....	1808	1723...Livingston, William.....	1790
1758...Armstrong, Gen. John.....	1843	1674...Logan, James.....	1751
1811...Baker, Gen. E. D.....	1861	1811...Lovejoy, Owen.....	1864
1816...Banks, N. P., Ex-Speak. of Congress.....	—	1788...Macduffie, George.....	1851
1756...Barlow, Joel, and poet.....	1812	1796...Mann, Horace.....	1859
1785...Barry, W. T., and diplomatist.....	1825	1793...Mason, J. Y.....	1859
1767...Bayard, Jas. A.....	1815	1798...Mason, James M.....	1871
1797...Bell, John.....	1869	1743...Middleton, Arthur.....	1787
1782...Benton, T. H.....	1858	1724...Morton, John.....	1777
1792...Birney, J. G.....	1857	1725...Otis, James.....	1772
1830...Blaine, James G.....	—	1767...Otis, H. G.....	1848
1791...Blair, F. P.....	—	1765...Pinckney, William.....	1822
1802...Botts, John Minor.....	1869	1746...Pinckney, Timothy.....	1829
1727...Bowdoin, Jas., L.L. D.....	1790	1773...Randolph, John.....	1833
		1725...Randolph, Peyton.....	1775
		1749...Rutledge, Edward.....	1800
		1780...Sedgewick, Theodore.....	1839
		1721...Sherman, Roger.....	1793
		1794...Sidel, John.....	1871
		1787...Southard, S. J.....	1842
		1814...Stanton, E. M.....	1869
		1811...Sumner, Charles.....	—
		1774...Tompkins, D. D.....	1825

BORN.		DIED.		BORN.		DIED.	
1740...	Trumbull, Jonathan.....	1809		1718...	Brainard, D., Indian miss'y.....	1747	
1807...	Wadsworth, J. S.....	1864		1800...	Brown, John, abolitionist.....	1859	
1782...	Webster, Daniel.....	1852		1769...	Brown, Nicholas, Brown Univ.....	1841	
1772...	Wirt, William.....	1835		1795...	Colburn, War., mathematician.....	1823	
1795...	Wright, Silas.....	1847		1813...	Dana, J. D., geologist.....	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.				1807...	Felton, C. C., Pres. Harvard Coll....	1842	
1799...	Alcott, A. B., educationist.....	—		1800...	Goodyear, Charles, inventor.....	1860	
1598...	Alden, John, of Plym. Col'y.....	1689		1811...	Greeley, Horace, journalist.....	1872	
1782...	Audubon, John James, ornitholog't	1851		1743...	Murray, Lindley, grammarian.....	1826	
1800...	Bennett, James G., journalist.....	1872		1799...	Morton, S. G., naturalist.....	1851	
1730...	Boone, Daniel, pioneer.....	1828		1821...	Scribner, Charles, publisher.....	1871	
				1805...	Smith, Jos., Mormon prophet.....	1844	
				1765...	Whitney, Eli, inventor.....	1825	
				1819...	Whitney, Josiah D., scientist.....	—	
				1827...	Whitney, W. D., philologist.....	—	

HISTORY

OF

EACH OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

MAINE.

John and Sebastian Cabot discovered the coast of Maine in 1497, more than a century before any successful attempts were made at settlements.

The Jesuits in Lower Canada early began their intercourse with the Indian tribes in Maine, and soon established a mission on the Penobscot, which became a center of military operations against the New England settlements. It was at length cut off by an expedition from Massachusetts, by which, in a sudden attack, the Jesuit chief, Ralle, was killed. The remnants of the Penobscot tribe are to this day chiefly Roman Catholics. Previously to the landing of the Puritans in Massachusetts Bay, a colony was commenced on the coast of Maine by Gorges and Mason, under a grant from the council of Plymouth, England, to whom the territory had been granted by King James I. in 1606. The first settlements made at Damariscotta and a few other points on the coast, were soon abandoned, and few traces are to be found of any of them.

In the year 1605, Captain Weymouth, of Plymouth, England, returned from an unsuccessful voyage made for the discovery of a north-west passage, taking with him five American savages, whom he had taken on board in the Penobscot River. Sir Fernando Gorges felt so much interest in these men from a new world, that he retained three of

them three years in his own family, from whom he obtained much information, and thus became deeply interested in schemes for the settlement of the New Continent.

The first settlement was attempted by Englishmen, on the Kennebec, at the early date of 1607, the same year as that of Jamestown. King James having, by request, granted a patent in 1606, dividing the coast into North and South Virginia, this part of Maine was embraced in the former, which extended from the 38th to the 45th degree of north latitude.

While Gosnold, with Captain Smith for his agent, commenced planting a colony at Jamestown, Captains George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert led another to the mouth of the Kennebec. After spending a winter of extreme hardship, the settlers returned to England, representing the country as barren and uninhabitable. The explorations of Captain John Smith did not occur till 1614.

In 1639, Sir Fernando Gorges procured a charter of the Council of Plymouth, for all the lands from the borders of the Piscataqua on the south-west, to Sagadahoc, on the Kennebec River, under the name of the "Province of Maine," of which he was Lord Palatine, with a high degree of feudal authority. He attempted to base a government according to the Saxon forms of the days of King Alfred, and poorly suited to the times and circumstances under which they were applied. The colony of Massachusetts in the meantime

claimed some part of the province, by right of a former charter, giving right of jurisdiction as far east as Casco Bay, to which colony the inhabitants submitted in 1652, after a short attempt at self-government.

The Duke of York, brother of Charles II., received a charter for extensive tracts of land, east of the Gorges patent and elsewhere, which he governed till 1691. The French in Acadia also asserted claims westward, which conflicted with the English claims, and led to considerable trouble.

The province of Maine was purchased of the heirs of Fernando Gorges in 1678, by Massachusetts, for the sum of £1,250, and the entire country between Nova Scotia and New Hampshire, for one hundred and twenty miles into the interior, was included within the province.

The controversy between Massachusetts and the province did not end here. Conventions met at Portland, between 1784 and 1791, to devise plans for a separation. It was not until after the second war with England that the scheme of separation gained sufficient strength for decisive measures. The opponents of the war of that State were regarded with displeasure by a numerous portion of the inhabitants of the district of Maine, who renewed their efforts for separation, and, after successive trials, were found to be largely in the majority.

Finally, after an amicable adjustment of the public lands, and other subjects tending to create diverse opinions, it was declared that, from and after the 15th of March, 1820, the State of Maine should be admitted into the Union, on equal terms with the original States.

The boundary line between the British and the United States territories in Maine was settled by the Ashburton treaty, concluded August 9, 1842.

In 1851, the Legislature of Maine

enacted what is familiarly known as the "Maine Liquor Law." This State was the first to enact an efficient law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Certain provisions of this law have since been incorporated into the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks in several of the other States.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The history of the discovery and early settlement of this State is so intimately connected with that of Maine and Massachusetts, that much of it is recorded in connection with the history of those States. In 1629, most of the territory from which New Hampshire was formed, was granted to Captain John Mason by the Plymouth Company. Most of the settlements formed under the management of Mason consisted principally of fishermen and exiles from Massachusetts, who, for some time, were subject to no government, except such as they formed for themselves. Mason's claim originally included the territory between the Merrimac and Piscataqua Rivers; but, in 1635, the Plymouth Company divided New England among their members, before giving up their charter to the king, and the territory between the Naumkeag and Piscataqua Rivers fell to him.

The settlements soon began to feel the need of protection from the Indians, and, in 1641, voluntarily sought alliance with Massachusetts, and remained a part of that government for nearly forty years. The principal settlements at this time were Dover, Exeter, and Portsmouth, then called Strawberry Bank. In 1679, by a decree of King Charles II., New Hampshire was made a separate province, in which the Executive power was invested in a President and Council, appointed by the Crown,

and a House of Representatives, chosen by the people.

The boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was for a long time in dispute, but was finally settled in 1741, when the line was run by commissioners, which has ever since been recognized. By this settlement, about forty towns, which had hitherto belonged to Massachusetts, were transferred to New Hampshire. For many years the frontier settlements suffered much from hostile incursions of the Indians, who were usually led or sent against them by French Jesuits from Canada. Many dwellings were burned during the wars of Philip and France; many lives were lost, and large numbers of captives taken to Canada. The colonists were also subjected to much annoyance and distraction by disputes among the grantees.

New Hampshire early manifested a lively interest in the efforts made to rid the colonies of British rule. Acting under the advice which they sought of the Continental Congress, a Convention was called, which assembled at Exeter, and on the 5th of January, 1776, agreed upon a temporary form of government, which should continue during the pending difficulties with Great Britain. As these difficulties resulted in a final separation from Great Britain, it became necessary to form a permanent government, which should be adapted to the wants of the people. Several ineffectual attempts were made to accomplish this purpose, but, after many sessions, the Convention adopted a Constitution, which was approved by the people October 31, 1783, and went into effect in June of the next year. New Hampshire ratified the Constitution of the United States June 21, 1788.

The growth of this State in population has not been as rapid as some of the other States; but in the various branches of industry, and the establishment and encouragement of such

institutions as are essential for the welfare of an enlightened and enterprising people, New Hampshire has made a steady and healthful progress.

VERMONT.

This State, as its name indicates, embraces the Green Mountains, and possesses marked peculiarities of mountain and lake scenery. The earliest settlement recorded was at Fort Dummer, built in 1724, upon the extensive tract of land granted by the Court of Massachusetts in 1716, and lying north of the Massachusetts line, and west of the Connecticut River. The colonies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York had each made grants of the land within this State, and each claimed jurisdiction over them. The northern boundary of Massachusetts, which had long been a subject of dispute with New Hampshire, was determined by the Crown in 1740, and has not been changed since 1741. New Hampshire, supposing her territory to extend as far west as that of Massachusetts, gave grants of land, and authorized settlements to be made along the west side of the Connecticut, within the present limits of Vermont, amounting, at the beginning of the war in 1754, to sixteen townships.

The progress of settlement was retarded by the French and Indian war, but the value of this region became better known by the expeditions which passed through it, and at the close of the war, settlements were prosecuted with renewed vigor. The grant of Bennington, made in 1749, gave rise to a controversy between the governors of New York and New Hampshire, in which the former claimed the territory eastward as far as the Connecticut River. The question in dispute was settled by the king, on July 20, 1764, ordering that the Connecticut River, from the line of

Massachusetts to 45° north latitude, should be the boundary between the two provinces.

The government of New York did not accept the decision of the Crown, but called upon the settlers to take out new grants of land, declaring those of New Hampshire illegal. Those who did not obey this call, found their grants contested by new claimants, whom the New York courts declared lawful owners. Thus the quarrel continued, producing more irritation, until, in 1769, the king prohibited the governor of New York from issuing any more grants until His Majesty's further pleasure should become known. Meanwhile, civil disturbances and open defiance to the New York authorities continued to such an extent, that, in 1774, a law was passed by New York, ordering the surrender of offenders under penalty of death. In reply, Vermont returned a public letter, threatening death to any who should aid in arresting her leading citizens. About this time, a plan was made for the formation of a royal province, but the Revolutionary War soon absorbed every other interest. With Vermont, the Revolutionary contest possessed a double interest, and while she lent her aid to redress national grievances, she also maintained a spirited contest on her own account, resolving to secure her independence from New York. Subsequent to three conventions, which met during 1776, a fourth was held on January 17, 1777, declaring themselves a free and independent State, to be forever thereafter known as "New Connecticut," afterwards changed to "Vermont."

The controversy between Vermont and New York had encouraged the British to make some concessions toward the former, hoping to retain their allegiance; and it is well known that many of the settlers remained inactive during the latter part of the war, on account of these negotiations. It was openly avowed that any alter-

native whatever would be preferable to the detested jurisdiction of New York.

Still Vermont persisted in the right to maintain her own laws, and as persistently did New York and New Hampshire maintain the right of jurisdiction. Congress was not yet willing to admit Vermont as a State, and she, disgusted with these delays, at length lost respect for the Continental Congress, pursuing her independence, and asking no favors; enjoying no benefits of the Union, and sharing none of her burdens.

In 1789, New York acknowledged the independence of Vermont, and endeavored to adjust all matters of dispute, having previously made grants to those who had suffered by adhering to her allegiance.

Upon application, Vermont was admitted to the Union during the second session of Congress, March 4, 1791, with the full rights and privileges of an independent State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The settlement and early history of Massachusetts have been already dwelt upon at considerable length, under Colonial History and the Revolutionary War. The settlement at Plymouth, in 1620, was soon followed by others, including Salem in 1628, and Boston in 1630. Most of the settlers being of a similar class, a uniform system of laws and habits was quite extensively established. "The Pilgrims," the first settlers of Plymouth, had been invited by the Dutch to settle upon the Hudson, but it was finally thought best to form a colony by themselves in New England. On their arrival at Cape Cod, they decided to seek a more favorable landing southward, and form a settlement about the Hudson River; but encountering dangerous breakers and shoals, they returned again to the

Cape, and after spending several days in exploring the coast, landed at Plymouth on the 21st of December, where they commenced their settlement.

In 1643, the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, and those of New Haven and Connecticut, both of which had been settled principally from Massachusetts, and had grown into considerable importance, formed a union for mutual protection against the Dutch, French, and Indians, under the name of "The United Colonies of New England." This union lasted for more than forty years. From this time to the Revolutionary War, Massachusetts and Virginia occupy the most important positions in Colonial History. The following, among the most important events which occurred in Massachusetts during the period just named, have already been described. The persecution of the Quakers in 1656; King Philip's War, 1675; King William's War in 1689; the Salem Witchcraft, 1693; Queen Anne's War, 1702; King George's War, 1744; and most of the important events which occurred immediately preceding the Revolutionary War, within the limits of Massachusetts.

The colonists in Massachusetts soon adopted measures to secure habits of industry and morality in their midst, and to provide means for education. As early as 1655, a law was passed requiring that "All hands not necessarily employed on other occasions, such as women, boys, and girls, should spin according to their skill and ability."

Common schools were established by law very soon after the foundation of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Parents and guardians were required to have their children and wards instructed. These early settlers of that section of our country were fully sensible of the defects of the English institutions, which they had forsaken. From that day to the

present, education, at least in the rudiments of learning, has been universal in Massachusetts.

In 1646, Rev. John Eliot began to preach to the Indians near Boston. Eliot published his Indian translation of the New Testament in 1661, and the whole Bible soon after. The first Indian church was formed at Natick in 1670.

On the 24th of April, 1704, appeared the first newspaper published in the United States, the "Boston News-Letter," although the first printing in America was that of the Freeman's Oath, an Almanac, and the Psalms in meter, published in Cambridge in 1639.

In 1691, a new charter was granted, by which the former colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, the province of Maine, Acadia, and the territories lying between Maine and Acadia, were united under one government, styled "The Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." At the first session of the General Court, after the grant of the Provincial Charter, an act was passed declaring the general rights and liberties of the people, embracing the general provisions of the Magna Charta upon this subject. August 20, 1725, an explanatory Charter was granted by George I., and the province remained without further change in its former government as long as Massachusetts was subject to the British Government. The last General Court, which assembled under the authority of the Crown, was dissolved by Governor Gage, June 17, 1775.

On the 19th of July, 1775, a House of Assembly assembled at Watertown, and as the governor, deputy governor, and councilors had absented themselves, their offices were declared vacant. Acting upon the advice of the Continental Congress, the Assembly chose councilors to act as one branch of the legislature, and to exercise the executive powers of the government.

The Charter was then acknowledged as the civil constitution of the province. The authority of that instrument had, however, been mostly superseded by a resolution adopted by the Continental Congress, May 15, 1776, declaring that every kind of authority under the Crown should be suppressed. The Legislature of Massachusetts had partially anticipated this action by the passage of a resolution on the 1st of May to alter the style of legal processes by substituting "The People and Government of Massachusetts," for "George the Third," and in dating official papers with the year of our Lord, without giving the year of the reign.

Steps were soon taken for the framing of a form of government, and, May 5, 1777, the Massachusetts Assembly recommended that the representatives elected to the next General Court should have full powers with the Council to form a constitution, subject to the approval of the people, by a two-thirds vote. February 28th a draft was adopted by the General Court, and submitted to the people on the 4th of March following. It contained many objectionable features, and was rejected. Several ineffectual efforts were made to secure the draft of a constitution which would meet the approval of the people.

In October, 1779, a committee of three was appointed for that purpose. This committee agreed to leave it to John Adams, who prepared a draft, which was accepted by the committee, and was afterwards, with some amendments, accepted by the people. The first Legislature under this constitution met in Boston, October 5, 1780. In 1820 and 1821, at the time of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, several amendments to the constitution were adopted. In 1853, another Convention assembled in Boston for the purpose of revising the constitution, and, in November of that year, the constitution as revised was

submitted to the people for their approval, and rejected.

To write the history of Massachusetts would require volumes. She has always been among the foremost in the great moral and philanthropic enterprises of the country, and her munificence in all charitable objects are proverbial throughout the civilized world.

RHODE ISLAND.

This State owes its first settlement and the foundation of its future prosperity to the banishment of Roger Williams from Massachusetts, on account of his religious opinions, in 1636. The colonists at first purchased their lands of the Indians, but, in 1644, Williams obtained from the Earl of Warwick a charter of civil incorporation, uniting the towns of Providence, Portsmouth, and Newport, under the corporate name of "The Incorporation of Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay in New England." In 1643, upon the union of the New England Colonies for mutual protection, Rhode Island was rejected on the ground that her inhabitants refused to acknowledge the claim of Plymouth that the settlements were within her borders.

In 1663, a new charter was granted by Charles II., by which the province was made a body corporate, by the name of the "Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America." This charter was by far the most liberal, particularly in matters pertaining to religious freedom, of any granted to the early colonies. In 1686, after the accession of James II. to the throne, Rhode Island was compelled to surrender her charter to Governor Andros, who had been appointed General Governor of all the colonies. Andros' administration was of short duration.

He was seized and imprisoned in Boston, and the freemen in Rhode Island resumed their charter and restored the officers who had been displaced three years before.

The following facts are given by a distinguished historian.

"Rhode Island was foremost in the following events:

"May 17, 1744.—The delegates from the town of Providence were instructed to prevail on the assembly to use their influence with the other colonies to promote the convening of a Continental Congress—a few days earlier than the action of any other public body on the subject.

"June 15, 1774.—The assembly chose delegates to the Congress two days before Massachusetts, which, I believe, has hitherto been considered the first to elect delegates.

"August, 1775.—The assembly recommended to the Congress to build and equip a continental navy; the first recommendation of this sort by any public body.

"May, 1776.—Act of abjuration on independence was passed; the only step of this description, as far as I know, taken by any assembly, or colonial convention, before the declaration of Congress. The resolutions of Mecklenburg County, in North Carolina, were of the same tenor; but the meeting consisted of delegates from one county only, and these seem not to have been chosen upon the usual principles of representation.

"There are passages in the colonial history of Rhode Island most honorable to the patriotic spirit of the people. The assembly petitioned against the famous Sugar Act of 1773.

"The petition was rejected by Parliament. A curious debate on the subject may be seen in Hassard's Parliamentary History, vol. VIII., p. 1261."

The British took possession of Rhode Island on the 8th of December, 1776, which they held till October 25, 1779. This was the last of the thirteen original States to adopt the Con-

stitution of the United States, having delayed its adoption till May 29, 1790. Rhode Island had no written constitution of its own, but its government was exercised under the provisions of the charter granted by Charles II., for a period of about 200 years. An effort to secure a State constitution was made as early as 1796, and the subject continued to be agitated without any definite result till 1824, when a convention met at Newport, and framed a constitution, which was rejected by the people. In 1841, another convention, called the People's Convention, met and framed a constitution, which was submitted to the people. The Assembly not sanctioning these proceedings, took no measures to ascertain the result of the election. The friends of the constitution claimed that it was ratified by the people, and ordered an election of State officers, to be held in April following.

The General Assembly under the Charter Government ordered another Convention to be held at Providence the first Monday in November, 1841. This Convention framed a constitution which was submitted to the people, and rejected March, 1842. The party which framed the first constitution was known as the Free Suffrage Party, and the other the Law and Order Party. The former had elected a legislature, and chosen Thomas W. Dorr as governor under the provisions of their Constitution. The other party claimed the right of government under the original charter. Thus two governments were organized, each claiming the right to administer the affairs of the State. The Free Suffrage Party were finally overpowered, and Dorr compelled to flee. He took refuge first in Connecticut, then in New Hampshire. He afterwards voluntarily returned and gave himself up to the State authorities, and being convicted of high treason, was, on the 25th of June, 1844, sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

In 1851, he was again restored to his civil and political rights. In the meantime, a free constitution was adopted by the people, under which the government has since been conducted. It was amended, however, in 1869, so as to authorize electors, who were absent from the State in the military service of the United States, to vote at elections.

CONNECTICUT.

The territory of Connecticut was granted to the Earl of Warwick, President of the Plymouth Company, in 1630. He soon assigned his right to Lord Say and Seale, Lord Brooke and others. The first permanent settlements were made at Weathersfield and Windsor, on the Connecticut, in 1635-36, and soon after at Hartford and Watertown. The first colonists were from Massachusetts, and were under the lead of a Mr. Hooker. They at first acknowledged the authority of the colony they had just left, but finding themselves beyond the limits of Massachusetts, they met at Hartford, January 14, 1639, and established a government for themselves, modeled after that of Massachusetts.

John Winthrop, the younger, was sent to Connecticut by Lord Say and Seale, with instructions to build a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut, and erect such buildings as would be necessary to accommodate such settlers as might come there. This was the origin of the formation of the Saybrook Colony, in 1635.

In 1638, Mr. Davenport, with a company of emigrants from England, some of them men of wealth, planted a colony at New Haven. They had no titles from the patentees, but purchased their lands directly from the natives. Being rigidly Puritanical in their views, they sought to establish a government that should in all

things conform to their peculiar principles. They held that the Scriptures contained a perfect rule for the direction of men in their duties in relation to God and their fellow-men, in the church and in the family. They admitted only church members to be freemen, consequently it was essential to form a church before a civil government could be organized.

The Dutch laid claim to most of the territory, which caused many disputes between them and the English settlers, and at times threatened to break out in open war. The boundary between New York and Connecticut is not even to this day exactly defined. In 1662, soon after the restoration of Charles II., he granted to Connecticut a charter quite as liberal as that given to Rhode Island. By this charter, the two colonies of Connecticut and New Haven, which had hitherto remained separate, were united, although the latter did not give its assent to the union for more than two years, fearing that a general governor might be sent out from England to rule them. The government was vested in a General Court of Assembly, composed of an upper and lower House, the former consisting of the governor, deputy-governor, and twelve assistants, all of whom were elected annually. The charter included no Bill of Rights, and was silent as to religious rights and privileges. Laws were passed, however, requiring all persons to attend church, and for the support of ministers of the gospel by towns. The choice of ministers at this time was left to the householders, but in 1708 was restricted to church members.

In 1685, an unsuccessful attempt was made by King James to repeal this charter. Two years later, Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New England, declared the charter void. But in May, 1689, after William and Mary had been placed upon the throne by the revolution in England, the people were allowed to resume the

exercise of its powers. From this time forward the progress of the colony was steady and prosperous. But in common, however, with the other colonies, Connecticut suffered by the ravages of the Indians. During the French and Indian, as well as the Revolutionary War, many of her border settlements were destroyed by the enemy.

In 1776, when the colony was about to form a State government, the provisions of the charter already described were found so well adapted to their condition that it was continued in force as the fundamental law of the State. Connecticut was the fifth State to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

In 1818, a Convention met at Hartford, and formed a constitution, which, with some amendments, remains the organic law of the State. By the new constitution, the former religious establishment was abolished, and the right of voting was extended to all tax-payers.

The history of Connecticut under the charter presents a remarkable example of stability and uniformity in government, to which it will be difficult to find a parallel in any country. Since the adoption of the Constitution in place of the charter, the conflicting views which have existed in the country have, to some extent, prevailed in Connecticut. Almost every kind of business to which the State is adapted has been carried on with great activity, and great exertions made to improve the natural resources.

NEW YORK.

The history of New York, the Empire State, can not be given in detail in the space here allotted. Reference will be made only to the more important events in connection with the discoveries, and the organization

and progress of its colonial and State government. Other interesting facts in connection with this State will be found under Colonial History, the Revolutionary War, and Objects of Interest in New York, in other parts of this volume.

In 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, discovered and ascended the Hudson River about 160 miles. In consequence of this discovery the Dutch laid claim to the territory on both sides the Hudson River, and called it New Netherland. In 1613, the position now known as Albany was named Fort Orange by the few Dutch who discovered it and built a fort there; and, in the next year, trading-houses were erected upon Manhattan Island (now New York), to which the name of New Amsterdam was afterwards given. These settlements gradually extended, and under a favorable administration the colony prospered. The only courts in the colony for several years were the Patroon's Court of Rensselaerwyck, and the Director-General and Council at New Amsterdam, whose jurisdiction was absolute. Local courts of different kinds were organized, as the increase of population demanded.

The colonists, seeing that the English colonies were enjoying a Representative Government, became dissatisfied and protested against the absolute form of government under which they were held. Their course excited the displeasure of the Director-General, who replied to them: "We derive our authority from God and the Company, not from a few ignorant subjects," and ordered the delegates to disperse, and not again to assemble.

The English were not willing to grant the claims of the Dutch, but insisted that this part of the territory properly belonged to Virginia. In 1664, an armed expedition was sent out by the Duke of York, to take possession of New Netherland, and,

in September of that year, Gov. Stuyvesant surrendered the colony to Col. Richard Nicolls, who bore a commission as Deputy-Governor for the Duke. The name of the city and province was changed to New York, in honor of the Duke of York, and, not long after, Fort Orange was also taken, and its name changed to Albany. Nicolls now became Governor, and although he did not think proper to make a sudden change in the laws as he found them, his administration was mild and successful.

England and France having declared war against Holland, the latter sent a fleet of five ships, which, on the 30th of July, 1673, succeeded in recovering their possessions, including New York and its dependencies, of which they held possession until February 9, 1674, when New York was restored to the English, who held possession of it until the Revolutionary War.

During the occurrence of the events which immediately preceded this war, the advocates for war were more strongly opposed in New York than in most of the other colonies. On the 20th of April, 1775, a Provincial Convention met in New York for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Continental Congress. On the 9th of July of the following year, it was, by the Provincial Congress, in session at White Plains, "Resolved unanimously that the reasons assigned by the Continental Congress for declaring the United Colonies free and independent States are cogent and conclusive." The style or title of the House was changed from "the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York," to that of "the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York." During the Revolutionary War, New York was often reduced to emergencies in public affairs, which were truly alarming. The difficulty of successfully organizing a State government amid these trying scenes will be

readily appreciated. The British army at different times held possession of their capital, and, as has been said, "such was the alarming situation of affairs, that at certain periods the Convention was literally driven from pillar to post, while it had alternately to discharge all the various and arduous duties of legislators, soldiers, negotiators, Committees of Safety, Committees of Ways and Means, judges and jurors, fathers and guardians of their own families, flying before the enemy, and protectors of an invaded commonwealth."

New York was among the last of the thirteen original States to complete her State organization, having adopted her Constitution in July, 1788. It was the first State in the Union to provide, by a constitution of its own, for the election of a governor by the people. Free exercise of religious opinion was secured, and no minister of the gospel could hold office.

Amendments have been made to this constitution at various times, the more important of which were in 1801, 1821, 1845, 1853-4, and in 1868-9.

Since New York became a State, its growth in population and wealth, its progress in internal improvements, and the fostering care it has extended to its benevolent and literary institutions, have been such as to justly entitle it to the sobriquet of Empire State.

A striking illustration of the progress of education in this State is found in looking at the views of her early statesmen, as to the degree of instruction to be provided in the common schools. The regents of the university, in 1793, suggest to the Legislature "the numerous advantages which they conceive would accrue to the citizens in general from the institution of schools in various parts of the State, for the purpose of instructing children in the lower branches of education, such as read-

ing their native language with propriety, and so much of writing and arithmetic, as to enable them, when they come forward into active life, to transact with accuracy and dispatch, the business arising from their daily intercourse with each other."

And this, a little more than three-quarters of a century ago, was the highest view of popular education entertained in a State which now has its noble and munificently-endowed seminaries and colleges, its armies of teachers, and its hundreds of thousands of pupils.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The history of the early charters, and the grants of land comprising the territory from which the State of Pennsylvania was formed, is somewhat conflicting. The first settlements in this territory were made by the Swedes in 1637-38, although the first permanent colony was not established till more than forty years later. These Swedes purchased a large tract of land along the Delaware extending as far north as opposite Trenton, New Jersey. In 1655 they were overcome by the Dutch of New York, who claimed jurisdiction by right of discovery. The Dutch, in turn, were brought under the English in 1664, and remained subject to the proprietary government of the Duke of York for several years. The same year the territory comprising the present State of Pennsylvania was granted to the Duke of York by Charles II., and in 1681 transferred to William Penn, son of the celebrated English Admiral Penn, in consideration of services rendered by his father. The territory granted to Penn embraced five degrees of longitude, and was bounded by the 40th and 43d parallels of latitude. To this territory the king himself gave the name of Pennsylvania, the woody land of Penn.

Penn, being a Quaker, desired to provide a home for the oppressed "Friends," where they might enjoy that religious freedom which they sought. The first Quakers who came to this country, as has been shown in the history of the Colony of Massachusetts, were two women, who appeared in Boston in 1656. The same year, they, with eight others, were sent back to England by the Puritans. It can not be denied that the conduct of the Quakers who first came to Massachusetts, was open to censure, and well calculated to disturb the peace of that colony. But the colonists sent out by William Penn, while preserving most of the outward peculiarities of their sect, had learned to grant others the same freedom of thought and action they claimed for themselves, and while fearless of persecution they no longer courted it.

In 1681, William Markham, one of Penn's kinsmen was sent out with three ships and about 300 emigrants, with instructions for building a city at the confluence of the Schuylkill with the Delaware. As it was not the design of Penn that the city should ever be compactly built, each house was to have a large garden attached, so that it might be "a green country town."

Penn himself came out the next year, and during the same year twenty-three vessels arrived laden with goods and emigrants. Penn soon held a conference with the savages, with whom a treaty was made, by which the Indians sold their lands on terms satisfactory to themselves and stipulated to maintain peace and friendship, which promise was long religiously observed. The new city was laid out which, from the spirit of brotherly love that was to animate its inhabitants, was called Philadelphia. In 1684 Penn returned to England, where he remained until 1699.

The charter granted to Penn was ample in its provisions, and many of

the difficulties experienced from the indefinite stipulations in charters previously granted were thus remedied. The manner in which Penn treated the Indians was such as to secure their confidence, and the progress of the new province was as rapid as its commencement had been auspicious. The laws enacted by the Assembly, many of them at the suggestion of Penn, were admirably adapted to the wants of the people. His greatest error seems to have been in requiring an annual quitrent, instead of giving an absolute title of lands to the settlers. While this requirement may have been just and necessary to secure to him his rights, it was a constant source of disaffection throughout the colony.

In 1692, Penn was deprived of the Government by William and Mary, on account of his friendly relations with James II. But it was restored to him two years after. In 1699, Penn returned to this country and found the people greatly dissatisfied. He endeavored to reconcile them, as there was no good reason for their complaints, but his efforts were not entirely successful. In 1701, learning that an effort was in progress to bring all the governments in the colonies under the Crown, Penn returned to England, for the purpose of securing the rights of his colony. He finally consented to allow the "Lower Counties" to have a separate Assembly; but both colonies remained under one governor until the American Revolution, and the system of government or Charters of Privileges, established the same year, remained the organic law of the province.

Pennsylvania, in common with the other colonies in their efforts to procure a redress of grievances, was represented in the Continental Congress by deputies appointed by the General Assembly. The acts of this Congress, the part which Pennsylvania bore, and most of the important events that occurred during the

period of the Revolutionary War, are fully described in the history of that war in another part of this volume. A State Constitution was adopted in 1790. The Constitution of the United States was adopted by Pennsylvania December 12, 1787. The growth of this State has been very rapid in population, wealth, and manufactures, as will be seen by reference to the tables of statistics. [See also Objects of Interest in Pennsylvania.]

NEW JERSEY.

The present State of New Jersey was originally embraced within the limits of New Netherlands. A few Danes and Swedes had settled at different points within this territory, but in 1655 the Dutch gained full possession, which they held until 1664, when they in turn were reduced by the English, as has been shown in the history of New York. The first English settlement in New Jersey was made at Elizabethtown, by some Long Island and New England men, in 1664, who had received grants of land from Nicolls, the duke's governor.

Sir Robert Carr soon obtained possession of the posts and colonies on the Delaware. The same year Charles II. by a royal patent conferred it upon the Duke of York; and he conveyed a tract to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The name New Jersey is said to have been chosen in compliment to Carteret, who had defended the island of Jersey in the English Channel against the "Long Parliament" in the civil wars. A constitution was conferred on the Colony by Berkeley and Carteret, which secured to all equal rights and privileges, including liberty of conscience. Carteret was appointed governor, and took up his residence at Elizabethtown, in 1665.

In 1668, a General Assembly met, but a dissension arose between the

popular branch and the Council, and, after a session of four days, and passing a few acts, it adjourned *sine die*. Before another session of the Assembly, seven years later, a disturbance arose in the province, on account of the refusal of the settlers, who had received their grants from Nicolls, to pay the quitrent of a halfpenny per acre, demanded by the proprietor. On account of these disturbances, the governor was compelled to leave the colony in the year 1679. In 1673, New Netherlands was recovered by the Dutch, and New Jersey passed with her again under her former proprietor. In 1674 Lord Berkeley sold out his right to two Quakers, Fenwick and Byllinge. During the next year Fenwick came over from England, with a number of emigrants, and formed a settlement at Salem, at the head of Delaware Bay. Byllinge having failed in business, his interest in the grant was assigned for the benefit of his creditors. As Carteret still owned half the original grant of New Jersey, it was decided to divide the territory into East and West Jersey, a distinction which has to some extent been kept up to the present day.

Upon the restoration of English authority, in 1674, Philip Carteret, a brother of the proprietor, became governor of East Jersey, and conciliated the colonists, and order was restored.

Governor Andros, of New York, had formerly asserted claims of jurisdiction over New Jersey, and in enforcing these claims, he seized Gov. Carteret in the night time and carried him prisoner to Manhattan Island in 1680. The next year the Duke of York relinquished all claims to the Jerseys, and the proprietors were restored to their rights.

In 1702, the right of government was given up to the Crown, and, the same year, the whole of New Jersey was united with New York, under one governor. At this time the population of New Jersey was estimated at 20,000, of which 12,000 were set

down for East, and 8,000 for West Jersey. The next year Edward Hyde (Lord Cornbury), who had been appointed governor by Queen Anne, was imprisoned for debt, where he remained till the death of his father. He was succeeded by Governor Lovelace. The last of the royal governors was William Franklin, who entered upon his office in 1763.

As the Revolution approached, New Jersey was among the foremost opposers of British oppression. A Provincial Congress was in session in New Jersey when the resolution recommending the formation of State governments was passed by the Continental Congress, May 10, 1776. Action was immediately taken, and the necessary resolutions adopted preparatory to the organization of a State government.

A Provincial Congress assembled, and, on the 18th of July, a few days after the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, New Jersey assumed the title of a State. On the 25th of June, Governor Franklin, who was opposed to resistance, was made prisoner, and sent to Connecticut under guard. On the 31st of August, William Livingston was appointed governor, and was re-elected to the same office for fourteen successive years. The peculiar location of New Jersey rendered her the theater of many important events during the Revolutionary War. Many of her towns were alternately held by the opposing armies, which exposed her inhabitants to many privations and much hardship.

New Jersey was organized as an independent State in 1776, and adopted the Constitution in 1787.

DELAWARE.

In 1626, Gustavus Adolphus, one of the greatest of Swedish kings, instituted a plan for the establishment

of a colony in America, for the purpose of advancing the Protestant religion, and the interests of his own nation, in the new world. A charter was granted, and a few of his countrymen came over the following year. But Gustavus soon became involved in a war with Germany, and was slain in the battle of Lutzen, November 6, 1632, before his plans were consummated. Through the efforts of Oxenstiern, a Swedish colony was sent over in 1638, under Peter Minuits, who had been in the service of the Dutch, and settled on Christiana Creek, near the present city of Wilmington. They gave the place the name of New Sweden, but named a fort, which they built there, Fort Christiana, in honor of the young Queen of Sweden. The Dutch claimed the country by virtue of earlier discovery, and, in 1651, built a fort on the site of New Castle, which they named Fort Cassimir. It was soon captured by the Swedes, but, in 1655, an expedition from New Netherlands reduced the Swedes to Dutch authority. In 1664, it was taken by the English, and held for some years as a part of New York.

On the 24th of August, 1682, the Duke of York transferred the title of these lands to William Penn, and Delaware became a part of Pennsylvania, and was named "the Territories" or the "Three Lower Counties on the Delaware." In 1703, it was again separated from Pennsylvania, and allowed a separate Assembly, although the same person acted as governor of both colonies down to the period of the Revolution. The people of Delaware were in full sympathy with the other colonists in their efforts to resist the oppressive measures of Great Britain, and were represented in the Continental Congress from the first.

The first constitution of the State of Delaware was formed in September, 1776. The legislative power was vested in a General Assembly, composed of a House of Assembly of 21

members, elected annually, and a Legislative Council of 9 members, elected for three years—one being elected annually from each county. A President was elected by the General Assembly for three years, and a Privy Council, chosen for two years.

In 1792, the constitution was so amended as to abolish the Privy Council, change the title of "President" to that of "Governor;" the "Legislative Council" was changed to the "Senate," and the "House of Assembly" to the "House of Representatives." The constitution was again revised in 1831, and the sessions of the General Assembly and the terms of Governor and of Senators were increased to four years. Delaware was the first of the thirteen original States to ratify the Constitution of the United States, which she did December 7, 1787. Although a slave State, Delaware remained loyal to the Union during the late rebellion.

MARYLAND.

In 1632, a charter, embracing the territory of which the present State of Maryland formed a part, was granted to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Although himself a Roman Catholic, he early proclaimed religious toleration, in direct opposition to the doctrine and practice of the popes, and the governments under their influence, down to the present day. The first permanent settlement within the State was made at St. Mary's, in 1634, by Leonard Calvert, who was sent out by his brother with about 200 emigrants, mostly Roman Catholics. He was appointed first governor of the colony, which was called Maryland, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France. Through the Roman Catholic influence, which was strong in her day, Lord Baltimore received an

amount of power not conferred on the governors of New England or most of the other colonies. He was created sole proprietor of Maryland, restricted by nothing save allegiance to the Crown. His was the first colonial charter containing the provisions for giving a legislative power to the people. Baltimore invited men of all religious faith to his colony. Puritans and Church-of-England men were received to equal privileges with the Catholics. Maryland thus became the general asylum for men of all sects; population rapidly increased, and, in 1676, the number of inhabitants was about 16,000, most of whom were Protestants.

That principle of religious toleration which was early established in Maryland, was not long maintained with strict impartiality. In 1649, a denial of the Trinity was made blasphemy, the penalty for which was death, and the confiscation of goods and lands. Speaking reproachfully concerning the Virgin Mary, or the Holy Apostles or Evangelists, and applying sectarian terms to one another relating to matters of religion, were crimes punishable by fines, whipping, or imprisonment. In 1654, under the protectorate of Cromwell, an act was passed denying protection to the Roman Catholics; but those who professed faith in God by Jesus Christ were not to be restrained from the profession of their faith and the exercise of their religion, if this liberty was not so abused as to disturb the peace of society. The Church of England was established in the province in 1692, and, ten years later, the liturgy and ceremonies were required to be performed in the churches, with limited toleration to dissenters.

In 1635, the first Assembly met in Maryland and passed criminal laws, which were chiefly designed to be executed upon Clayborne, who had formed a settlement on Kent Island,

in 1631. He was soon indicted for murders, piracy, and sedition. To escape punishment he fled to England, when his estates were confiscated. In 1642, an Indian war broke out, which was attributed by the Marylanders to the intrigues of Clayborne. Three years later, a rebellion broke out in Kent Island, which extended to St. Mary's, and Calvert was compelled to make his escape to Virginia. The revolt was suppressed in August following, and the colony again enjoyed tranquillity.

In 1650, the constitution of the colony was drawn up in a form which it preserved for a century. The General Assembly was divided into the Upper and Lower House, the former consisting of the governor, secretary, and one or more of the council, and the latter of Burgesses, elected by counties. The General Assembly met at St. Mary's until 1695, when Annapolis became the seat of government.

During the period of the domination of the Long Parliament, new difficulties arose in this province. Lord Baltimore's principles not being in favor, commissioners were appointed in England, who displaced the officers of the proprietary, and put the government into the hands of the Puritans, who passed an act excluding papists and prelatists from the benefit of the act of toleration. The next Assembly acknowledged the authority of Cromwell, who was then Protector, and reduced the colony to a state of dependence on England.

A civil war at one time raged between the Roundheads and Cavaliers, who were opposed to each other in the colony, as in the mother land. The restoration of Charles II., which soon followed, restored Lord Baltimore to his place, powers, emoluments, and honors, and for a long period the settlement suffered but little interruption in its prosperity. In 1681, the Catholics were again disfranchised in

the colony they had founded, by the passage of an act entrusting all offices to Protestants.

The accession of James II. led to new difficulties in Maryland. Rumors were started that leagues had been formed between the Catholics and Indians for the destruction of the Protestants, and an armed association for the defense of the Protestant religion took possession of the province. John Coode was authorized by the king to exercise the government for three years.

In 1691, King William took the government of the colony into his own hands, and a royal government was maintained until 1715, when—the representative of the Calvert family having renounced the Roman Catholic religion—it was again restored to him. From that time to the Revolutionary War but few events occurred to disturb the general quietude, or interrupt the prosperity of the colony.

Maryland bore an honorable part, and suffered much, in the struggle for our national independence. In 1776, a Declaration of Rights and Form of Government were adopted. The constitution then formed, with few amendments, remained the organic law of Maryland for nearly three-fourths of a century. In 1845-6, the constitution was so amended as to make the sessions of the General Assembly biennial instead of annual. The constitution was again revised in 1851. A new constitution was agreed upon in 1864, which, among other things, provided for the abolition of slavery. This constitution was adopted in 1867, and has since remained in force.

VIRGINIA.

The history of Virginia, its discovery and colonization, with the record of many of the more important

events which occurred within its limits prior to the Declaration of Independence, will be found in the first part of this volume, under the head of Colonial History, and but a brief resume will here be necessary.

In December, 1606, the London Company dispatched three ships to America, to begin a settlement within their grant, with sealed instructions, to be opened after their arrival. They landed on the 13th of May, 1607, at a place which they called Jamestown, located seven miles from Williamsburg, and now a deserted spot, containing only a few remains of its ancient importance. It is a point of land extending into the James River, and is gradually being worn away. The colonists were unsuited to the privations of a new settlement, and were only saved from destruction by the energy of Captain John Smith, who was equal to every emergency.

At first, the lands and other property of this colony were held in common. As this practice tended to foster idleness, in 1613 the land was divided among the people, and each one left to reap the reward of his idleness or industry. Although agriculture from necessity received the principal attention of the early settlers, other important interests were not neglected. Measures were early adopted for the establishment of institutions for education, which at length resulted in the foundation of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, in 1693, it being the oldest college in the United States except Harvard.

In 1736, the first newspaper in Virginia was printed at Williamsburg, by W. Parkes. It was at first twelve by six inches in size. In 1761, it was enlarged, and continued to be published till some time during the Revolutionary War. The first printing press was erected in Virginia in 1681, but was soon put down—Sir William Berkeley being opposed, like

many other influential men in the colony, to the diffusion of knowledge.

While Virginia was a British colony its progress was much retarded by the destructive Indian wars, which have been already described, and the oppressive measures of the home government. She, nevertheless, continued loyal to the Crown, until compelled, by the enactments of Parliament, to dissolve all connection with a government which sought to reduce them to a condition but little better than slavery.

On the death of Lord Botetourt, in 1771, Lord Dunmore was appointed his successor as governor of the colony. His official acts tended to increase, rather than allay, the hostile feelings of the colonists towards the British Parliament. He strove to foment paltry dissensions to divert the attention of the people from the designs of the king. In 1773, the Virginia Assembly, on hearing the news of the destruction of the tea at Boston, passed a spirited resolution, for which act they were again dissolved. The members reassembled on the following day and prepared an address to the people, pronouncing an attack on one of the colonies an attack upon all British America, and appointed deputies to attend a General Congress. On the 5th of September, 1774, the meeting of delegates was held in Philadelphia. On the 20th of April, 1775, the governor secretly removed the gunpowder from the colonial magazine, from Williamsburg to Yorktown, where it was stowed in a British vessel. The people took up arms, but the governor threatened, in case of any resistance, to proclaim liberty to the slaves and set the town on fire.

On the first of June, Governor Dunmore convened the Assembly, to whom he made an address, which called forth a reply from the house of Burgesses, in which they strongly defended the rights of the colonies. The governor, under pretext that he

was not safe on shore, took refuge, with his family, on board the *Fowey*, a ship-of-war off Yorktown. He refused to sign any more bills, unless the Assembly would meet him under cover of the guns. He was then, by a resolution, declared to have abdicated his office, and the president of the council proceeded to act in his place. On the last of June the vessel sailed down the river, and thus closed the royal government of Virginia. On the 17th of July, 1775, the executive authority was intrusted to a Committee of Safety, by a convention chosen by the people.

In May, 1776, the general convention of delegates met at Williamsburg, and, after much discussion, on the 12th of June adopted a declaration of rights, which is said to have been the first written American Constitution intended for permanence and adapted to the government of an independent State. This Constitution was revised in 1829, and again in 1851.

April 17, 1861, a convention in secret session at Richmond passed an ordinance of secession. The commissioners adopted and ratified the constitution of the provisional government of the Confederate States, on condition that the people should sanction the ordinance of secession, which they did in June following. A portion of the State remained loyal to the government, and was afterwards organized into a separate State (See West Virginia).

The capital of the Confederate States government was established at Richmond, and Virginia became the principal theater of action during the four years' struggle which followed. In 1866, two additional counties were taken from this State and annexed to West Virginia.

January 26, 1870, Virginia was admitted to full representation in Congress, on similar terms and conditions as other Southern States, which are more fully described in

connection with the history of Alabama and North and South Carolina.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The early history of West Virginia previous to 1861 is identical with that of Virginia.

At that time the earnest adherents to the Confederacy held the principal State offices of Virginia, and devised every means to bring that State into zealous support of their cause. The interests and associations of those residing west of the Alleghanies were more closely connected with the North. There were but few slaves, and much of the population was northern by birth. They had long complained of non-representation in the State Legislature, and they resisted with great spirit the first attempts at disloyalty in the interest of the rebellion. A Convention of nearly five hundred delegates met in the northern part of the State, which declared the ordinance of secession to be null and void, and appointed delegates to meet at Wheeling in general convention, to devise such measures as the interest of the people might demand. The Convention affirmed that all State officers acting with the rebellion had forfeited all right to authority. They proceeded to reorganize a State government, but expressly declared that a division of the State was their first object, and, on the 20th of June, they unanimously decided in favor of final separation.

On the 24th of October an ordinance was passed providing for the organization of a new State, to be called "The State of Kanawha," composed of thirty-nine counties, allowing certain others to be included if they wished. The new State was to share in the public debt of Virginia, which had been contracted before 1861.

Thirty-seven counties were repre-

mented by Convention, and on the 3d of December the name of the proposed State was changed to West Virginia, and was made to include nine counties not specified in the originally proposed plan.

The consent of the loyal Legislature of Virginia was given to the erection of a new State within its borders, May 13, 1862, which also granted the annexation of three more counties, whenever their inhabitants chose to ratify the new State Constitution. Again, on the 4th of February, 1863, permission was given for the annexation of twenty-three more counties, should the inhabitants vote to that effect.

On the 20th of April, 1863, President Lincoln declared by proclamation that the constitution should take effect in sixty days from that date, on condition of compliance with the proposed terms.

The State capital was first temporarily located at Wheeling, but was transferred to Charleston, February, 1869, and the public offices were removed to that place April 1, 1870.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An attempt to form a settlement within the limits of the Carolinas was made as early as 1562 by some French Protestants or Huguenots, sent out under the auspices of Admiral Coligny. He selected Port Royal as the site of a fort, where he left a small colony, which, however, soon returned to France in great distress. Between the years 1584 and 1590, Sir Walter Raleigh, a celebrated English nobleman, sent out four different expeditions to colonize the coast of Carolina, all of which failed of success.

In 1662, Charles II. granted to Lord Clarendon and some of his other friends, the country between 31° and 36° north latitude from sea to sea, and erected it into a province by the

name of Carolina. This was the first permanent charter granted for this territory, although the first permanent settlement within the limits of North Carolina was made on the banks of the Chowan in 1650. After this charter had been granted, the colonists at Albemarle were placed under the jurisdiction of the governor of Virginia, Sir William Berkeley, who appointed Drummond to be their governor. The proprietors, finding themselves north of the limits of the Carolina grant, secured a new charter in 1665, with new boundaries, extending as far north as the present southern boundary of Virginia, while the southern boundary took in more than half the present State of Florida. About this time Sir John Yeamans brought a band of emigrants from Barbadoes, who settled near Wilmington, and the district was called the County of Clarendon.

A plan of government for Carolina was drawn up by Earl Shaftesbury and John Locke, two celebrated Englishmen. This charter provided for the creation of an order of nobility, who were to govern the people and make the laws. This aristocratic form of government was not adapted to a people living in the wilderness of America, and met with neither acceptance nor success in Carolina. The Church of England was established in the colony, though other forms of religion were tolerated.

In 1670, three ships were fitted out with emigrants from England, under command of William Sayle, who formed a settlement on the peninsula at the mouth of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, and named the town Charleston. About this time the settlements were divided, and the distinction between North and South Carolina began. In 1677, a rebellion against the government of North Carolina was headed by Culpeper, who usurped the government and held it for two years, after which he went to England to offer the submis-

sion of the colonies on conditions, but was saved from punishment by the favor of Lord Shaftesbury. He afterwards purchased the interest of Lord Clarendon, and, in 1683, took the government; but the people were so disaffected by his corrupt policy that they seized and imprisoned him in 1688, and afterwards banished him for one year.

In 1707, a band of French Huguenots settled on the Trent, who, in 1710, were succeeded by a party of Palatines from Germany, and each received a grant of one hundred acres of land. Most of these colonists were soon after massacred in a treacherous attack by 1,200 Indians. North Carolina experienced similar difficulties to those of the other colonies, arising from the payment of rents, and bad government. In 1729, North Carolina passed under royal government, and remained a royal province until the American Revolution.

On the 25th of August, 1774, a Provincial Congress met at Newbern, to consider what course to pursue in regard to the oppressive measures of Great Britain towards the colonies. The excitement throughout the colony became intense, and, on the 20th of May, 1775, the citizens of Mecklenburg County met and adopted a series of resolutions, which was virtually a declaration of independence. On the 18th of December, 1776, the first constitution and bill of rights of North Carolina were adopted. On the 20th of May, 1861, a convention met at Raleigh, which passed an ordinance of secession, ratified the "Confederate" constitution, and made sundry changes in the State constitution. The part borne by North Carolina during the late war is noticed in the record of the events of the rebellion. This State was the scene of much political controversy after the close of the war, until it was restored to its former privilege of representation in Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The events of this State, being identical with those of North Carolina, will be found in connection with the history of that State until the time of their separation. The first permanent settlement, as we have already seen, was made on the Ashley River, near the site of the present city of Charleston, in 1670.

In 1674, Joseph West was elected governor, and held the office for several years. The principal offices were filled by the Cavaliers, although the Puritans were in great numbers. Religious intolerance in several Roman Catholic countries drove many English dissenters and Protestants to seek a home in South Carolina. They were not favorably received at first, but their good conduct won the favor of the English, and they were finally admitted to full rights of citizenship.

In 1680, an Indian war broke out, when a large number of prisoners were taken and sold as slaves by the governor to West India planters. For this inhuman conduct he was removed by the proprietors, in 1683, and Governor Morton appointed his successor.

Among other sources of difficulty experienced in South Carolina, as well as in North Carolina, was the payment of quit-rents to the proprietors; and Colleton was deposed in 1687, in consequence of his attempt to enforce it. About this time, a vessel from Madagascar is said to have stopped at Charleston, and the captain presented a bag of rice to the governor, who distributed it among his friends, and the culture of that valuable staple was thus commenced, with results most important to agriculture and commerce.

In 1702, while England was at war with Spain, Governor Moore undertook an expedition against St. Augustine, and sailed with a part of his force from Port Royal. But before he had succeeded in capturing the town

two Spanish ships appeared, and he made a hasty retreat. To meet the expense of this expedition, £6,000, the first paper money, was emitted in South Carolina, which depreciated after a few years. In 1706, Charleston was attacked by a French fleet from Havana, which was repulsed, with the loss of 300 men and one of their ships. South Carolina suffered much annoyance from the Indians on her borders, but, in 1715, after a severe battle, they were expelled, and took refuge in the swamps of Florida. The expense incurred by this Indian war was the cause of much difficulty in the colony, and finally broke out in open rebellion, and the governor was again expelled.

In 1720, the charter was declared forfeited by the king, but the proprietors were paid about \$80,000 for their rights. From this time to the American Revolution, South Carolina remained a royal province, and its general career during that period was prosperous.

In the Continental Congress of 1774-5, South Carolina was represented by delegates, who were instructed to use their best efforts to secure a redress of grievances. A Provincial Congress was organized in 1774, similar to that in other colonies, which, after the flight of the royal governor in September of the next year, assumed all the powers of government not vested in the Continental Congress.

South Carolina bore an honorable part in the war for independence, and suffered much from the invasion of her territory by the enemy. The first permanent constitution of the State was adopted on the 3d of June, 1790, without submission to the people. South Carolina adopted the Constitution of the United States on the 28th of May, 1788. On the 9th of July the preceding year, South Carolina ceded to the United States her claims to the region between the dividing mountains and the Mississippi River, south

of the territory ceded by North Carolina.

In 1832, this State attempted to nullify certain acts of Congress imposing a tariff. The State Legislature passed an act authorizing a convention, which met, and, on the 11th of March, 1833, passed a nullification ordinance; but the prompt and decided measures adopted by President Jackson restored order and preserved the public peace. This State was the first to pass an ordinance of secession in 1860, which was done December 17th of that year. The "Confederate" constitution was ratified April 3, 1861, and, on the 8th of the same month, the State constitution was revised by a convention. On the 13th of September, 1865, a convention assembled, and, two days after, repealed the secession ordinance; on the 19th of the same month they declared slavery abolished.

On the 17th of March, 1868, a new constitution was prepared, which was adopted by the people at an election held April 14th and 16th, and in July following the civil authorities were placed in full possession of the State.

GEORGIA.

The territory comprising the present State of Georgia formed a part of the grant made by Charles II. to Lord Clarendon, in 1662. Although one of the original thirteen States, no permanent settlement was made within its borders until 1733, when James Oglethorpe, a wealthy English officer and member of Parliament, founded the present city of Savannah. It was the design of Oglethorpe to provide a home for suffering poor people from Great Britain and Ireland, and for discharged prisoners who might desire to become law-abiding citizens in a new country. For this

purpose a charter was granted by George II., in 1732, to Lord Percival and twenty others, as trustees.

It was soon found that the class of emigrants which Oglethorpe had brought with him was badly chosen, and that a more enterprising class of settlers would be needed. In 1735, it was decided to extend this scheme of benevolence to all persecuted Protestants of all countries, and soon after they received such as had not been rendered objects of compassion, and gave fifty acres of land to each. By this policy a much more desirable class of settlers was secured. Oglethorpe apprehending difficulty with the Spaniards of Florida, who looked upon this new colony as intruders, went to England, in 1736, to secure help to defend the settlements. In 1738, he returned with a regiment of soldiers and other necessary aid.

In 1740, Oglethorpe, with 1,200 whites, a part of whom were from North Carolina and Virginia, and as many more Creek Indians, made an unsuccessful attempt to capture St. Augustine. Two years later, the Spaniards invaded Georgia, and they in turn were defeated, and the expedition returned to Cuba, having effected nothing.

In 1743, Oglethorpe went again to England to meet certain accusations which had been made against him. After a fair trial he was acquitted of all the charges, and made a major-general in the English army, for which reason he did not again return to Georgia. Owing to the hostilities of the Spaniards in Florida, and the disagreement between the settlers and the trustees, the growth of the colony was very much retarded. The colonists demanded rights similar to those enjoyed by the Carolinians, and especially the right to hold slaves. The complaints of the people, and their own efforts to satisfy them so wearied the trustees, that, on the 20th of June, 1751, they surrendered their charter to the Crown, and from that

time the colony was governed as a royal province.

Legislative powers similar to those of other royal governments were granted to Georgia in 1754, but the colony had become so embarrassed that it made but little progress until the close of the Indian wars, and the acquisition of Florida by Great Britain. From that time many emigrants from Europe began to arrive, agriculture flourished, and the interests of commerce revived.

Although Georgia sympathized with the other colonies in their efforts to secure redress for the oppressive measures which had been adopted by the British government, she was prevented by force of circumstances from taking an early part in the Revolution. In January, 1775, a Provincial Congress met at Savannah, and agreed upon non-intercourse with England until these wrongs should be redressed. From the fear of the hostilities of the Indians, and other causes, the people of Georgia took no further action until July following, when the Provincial Congress passed resolutions approving the measures of the Continental Congress, and appointed delegates to represent them in that body. The 20th of January, 1776, the Provincial Congress resolved to cast their fortunes with the other colonies, and Georgia proved her patriotism by a liberal contribution of men and means, as will be seen by reference to the history of the Revolutionary War.

After several ineffectual efforts a permanent State government was organized, in February, 1777, and the Federal Constitution was ratified January 2, 1788.

Georgia was among the first of the States to pass an ordinance of secession in 1860. Commercial intercourse was soon restricted with this, as with the other seceded States, and so continued until removed by proclamation of President Johnson, April 29, 1865. On the 17th of June following, James

Johnson was appointed provisional governor of the State. The history of the events which occurred from this time until Georgia was re-admitted to full privileges of representation in Congress and a State government under civil authority, is similar to that recorded in connection with the history of the other seceded States.

ALABAMA.

One century previous to the organization of the Territory of Mississippi in 1798, including the present States of Alabama and Mississippi, the first settlement was made in Alabama by the French, upon Dauphine Island. Georgia and South Carolina formerly claimed that part of Alabama lying north of the line of 31° north latitude, while that portion south of the same line belonged to the French province of Louisiana, and later to the British province of West Florida, which was ceded to Spain in 1783. Florida then became subject to the government of Louisiana, a Spanish province, and intervened between the Territory of Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, excluding the former from the sea.

The prolonged disputes and contests for territory between England, France, and Spain brought an innumerable host of evils upon the early colonies, and especially upon those most accessible to invasion. Alabama lay so far from the Atlantic coast, so near to the French settlements on the Mississippi, and so totally within the Indian territory, that an occupation of any part as a British colony, or even a visit to it, was not to be regarded as a possible thing for a long time. Until the year 1667, there had never been any treaty or understanding entered into between England and Spain for the prevention or arrangement of difficulties arising out

of conflicting claims to territory in America.

It was then, however, happily agreed, in due form, between those two powers, in a treaty framed by Sir William Godolphin, that "the king of Great Britain should always possess, in full right of sovereignty and property, all the countries, islands, and colonies, lying and being situated in the West Indies, or any part of America, which he and his subjects then held and possessed, inasmuch that they neither can nor ought to be thereafter contested on any account whatsoever."

In 1803, that portion of territory between Tennessee and Mississippi Territory was united to the latter. In 1813, the United States took possession of that portion of Florida lying between the Perdido and Pearl Rivers, and it was afterwards united to Mississippi Territory. After Gen. Jackson, by his decisive war with the Creeks, removed all apprehension of Indian hostilities, the country fast filled up with population, until, being divided, a part was admitted as the State of Mississippi in 1817; the other portion continuing as a Territory until 1819, when it was admitted as the State of Alabama. Tuscaloosa was the first State capital, and so remained until 1847, when it was transferred to Montgomery.

On the 11th of January, 1861, a convention at Montgomery passed an ordinance of secession, and ratified the Confederate constitution the following March.

President Johnson caused restrictions upon commercial intercourse with Alabama to be removed in April, 1865, and, in June following, appointed Lewis E. Parsons provisional governor. Governor Parsons issued a proclamation on the 20th of July, 1865, ordering an election for a convention, which met at Montgomery, September 12, 1865, and, on the 25th of the same month, declared the secession ordinance of 1861 null and

void. During the session several changes were made in the constitution, but were not submitted to the people. Slavery was abolished and the Confederate debt repudiated. On the 2d of December Article XIII. of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States was ratified. On the 13th of December following Robert M. Patton, the newly elected governor, was inaugurated.

These reconstruction measures were not approved by Congress. Another convention having been authorized, the delegates assembled at Montgomery, November 5, 1867, and prepared the present constitution of the State. This constitution was received in Congress February 24, 1868; and Alabama, with other States, was, by an act passed June 25, 1868, declared entitled to the admission of its representatives in Congress whenever the legislature should have duly ratified the fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This article of amendment being ratified, the President issued his proclamation to that effect July 20, 1868.

FLORIDA.

This peninsula, one of the Southern States of North America, was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. It was visited by Ponce de Leon, the Spanish navigator, April 2, 1512, in a voyage he had absurdly undertaken to discover a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to the aged who tasted them. He arrived from Hispaniola at Cape Sable, on Easter day, and gave it the name of Florida, which the Spaniards afterwards applied to all the country as far as Canada. After a long search for the fountain he returned, with the loss of many men. Four years later, he made a second

search for gold, and was driven away by the Indians.

In 1525, Narvaez took possession of the country in the name of the Spanish sovereign. After many sufferings, and much perfidious conduct toward the Indians, he lost almost all his men. Only 80 out of 440 reached Mexico in boats.

Florida was conquered by the Spaniards, under Ferdinand de Soto, in 1539. He had been made governor of Cuba, and had received an unlimited grant of land in Florida from the Emperor Charles V. Entertaining a strong belief that in the interior of Florida there was a rich and powerful people, he landed at Tampa Bay in May, marched north and westward, and, after two years of wandering, discovered the Mississippi, in whose noble waters he was buried, being worn out, and having died with hardship and disappointment.

In 1564, a colony of Huguenots settled on the south bank of the St. John's, about eighteen miles above its mouth. This settlement, called Carolin, was completely destroyed by the Spaniards, under Melendez, in 1565, who, in the same year, established a Spanish colony at St. Augustine, the first permanent town on the continent of North America.

The country was ceded to England by Spain in 1763, in exchange for Havana, and a part of the island of Cuba, which had been taken by the English during the same year.

By a proclamation of George III., in 1763, West Florida was bounded west by Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas, and the Mississippi River, north by the 31st parallel of north latitude, and east by the Apalachicola River, including a portion of the present States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. That portion of Florida lying east of the Apalachicola River, and south of Georgia, was known as East Florida.

In 1781, St. Augustine, with its dependencies, was captured by the

Spaniards, when the most of East Florida again was subjugated by Spain. Both Floridas were confirmed to Spain by Great Britain in a treaty in 1783. During the twenty years of British rule rapid advancement was made in settlements and improvements. The cultivation of indigo and production of naval stores were the chief occupations. During this period many of the Spaniards left the country, but the English took active measures to bring in colonists and form settlements.

By the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real, in 1795, the parallel of 31° north latitude was fixed upon as the southern boundary of the United States.

The Province of Louisiana was retroceded to France in 1800. Three years later, France sold the same, with its dependencies, to the United States, with the same limits it possessed under Spain, and originally under France. The western boundary of Florida became a subject of irritation between the governments of Spain and the United States, which was still further aggravated by illegal proceedings on the part of local Spanish officials, and depredations upon American commerce.

After patient endurance till 1810, the inhabitants met in convention at Baton Rouge, and declared the independence of West Florida. They absolved all allegiance to "a government which no longer protected them," and sought the protection of the United States. On the 27th of October of the same year, President Monroe, by a proclamation, asserted the right of the United States, under the Louisiana purchase already referred to, and directed the governor of Orleans Territory to take possession of the same in the name and on behalf of the United States.

By a treaty of Amity between the United States and Spain, which was approved by the latter in October, 1820, and by the former in 1821, the

whole of Florida was ceded to the United States. A territorial government was established in 1822. In January, 1839, a constitution was framed, which, being approved by Congress, Florida was admitted into the Union as a State, March 3, 1845. The original constitution of the State remained in force until 1861, when Florida adopted an ordinance of secession. In 1868, this State was admitted to representation in Congress upon the same conditions as the other seceded States.

KENTUCKY.

The first settlement of this State, which was formerly included within the territorial limits of Virginia, and until within a few years of the American Revolution remained a wilderness, was effected by men of great hardihood, and attended with severe privations and extreme dangers.

Col. Richard Henderson was early attracted to this region, and, with certain associates, made an extensive purchase from the Indians on the south side of the Kentucky River, in 1775, without consent of Virginia, and apparently satisfied with the title acquired from the Indians, as they opened a land office, and proceeded to issue deeds. Governor Dunmore, regarding this proceeding as illegal, under authority from the Crown, offered the same lands for sale.

The associates and settlers called a convention at Boonesboro, May 23, 1775, and organized themselves as the "Assembly of Transylvania." They established courts, organized militia, and passed laws. The purchase made by Henderson and his associates was declared null and void by the Legislature of Virginia, although to quiet his claims, they granted him two hundred thousand acres at the mouth of Green River. The authority of

Virginia was accepted, and nothing more was heard of the young republic of Transylvania.

The Legislature of Virginia took the first step toward the civil organization of its western territory south of the Ohio, in December, 1776, by erecting Kentucky County, embracing all the country between Big Sandy Creek and the Mississippi River. In 1783, a "District" was formed of the same extent as the present State of Kentucky, the decisions of its civil and criminal courts being subject to appeal to the State courts.

Notwithstanding the perpetual hostilities of the Indians the settlements increased rapidly during the Revolutionary War, when the settlers had acquired a spirit of self-reliance, which, together with the inconvenience arising from the great distance that separated them from the seat of government, and the lapse of time intervening communications of the local with the executive authorities, gave them the hope of becoming a State. The annoyance of the Cherokees, in autumn, 1784, rendered this hope an apparent necessity, since the District had no power to organize an effective military relief. During the ensuing year three conventions met to consider the subject of separation.

The Virginia Legislature accordingly passed an act in October, 1785, granting a separate civil organization, but on certain conditions, which caused delay and discontent. The question was to be decided by the people in a convention to be held at Danville, September, 1786; but Indian hostilities prevented a quorum from meeting. The convention met again in January, 1787, and agreed to form a State. Many hinderances to keep appointments caused delays from the parent State, and the Spaniards of Louisiana formed an intrigue, proffering aid, with an apparent view to annexation to their province. An emissary from Canada also appeared in the District with proposals for

union, but the people for the most part remained loyal to Virginia.

On the 19th of April, 1792, the convention met at Danville and ratified the first State constitution, which soon went into operation, thus admitting Kentucky to the Union on equal terms with the original States. Col. George Nicholas, the first attorney-general of the State, is said to have drawn up the first constitution, which, in many respects, resembled that of the United States, while in some of its provisions it differed from the constitution of the parent State.

Kentucky declared for strict neutrality in the conflict between the North and South, in April, 1861, but was invaded by the Southern troops in August. On their refusal to retire, after much correspondence, the Legislature of Kentucky gave in its adhesion to the Union, November 27, 1861. In the campaign that ensued sharp skirmishes took place, and, on January 19, 1862, the Confederates under Zollicoffer were defeated, and himself killed, at Mill Spring, and in March no Confederate soldiers remained in Kentucky.

This State was, however, several times invaded by the Confederates, and was the scene of many engagements between the hostile forces during the next two years. Each army found many friends and sympathizers among the inhabitants, and this division of sympathy was the cause of much local strife. Like most of the other border States, Kentucky suffered much from the depredations of both armies.

TENNESSEE.

The whole territory of Tennessee was embraced within the charter limits of Carolina, and upon the division into North and South Carolina, Tennessee was claimed by the former, and its western boundary

defined by the Mississippi River. In 1757, Fort Loudon was erected on the Little Tennessee River, about a mile above the mouth of Tellico River, now in Blount County. This was attacked and taken by the savages in 1760, when 200 persons of different ages and both sexes were killed. Col. Grant's expedition, however, reduced the Indians, and established a permanent state of tranquillity by treaty, which encouraged the peopling of the country. In 1765, settlements were commenced on the Holston, which increased rapidly in spite of the opposition made by the natives. The treaty of Fort Stanwix, about this time, rendered the western country favorable for occupation, and the wilderness beyond the mountains soon became frequented by many settlers from the older parts of North Carolina.

When the Revolutionary War began, the inhabitants, led by Col. John Sevier, made a successful resistance to the encroachments of the savages; and, assisted by a few Virginia troops, defeated them in the month of June, 1776. Difficulties, however, continued through the war, and retarded the growth of the settlements for some years, but the prospective importance of the western country was well understood, and it was provided in an article of the bill of rights of the first constitution of North Carolina, in describing her boundaries, "That it shall not be construed so as to prevent the establishment of one or more governments westward of this State, by consent of the Legislature."

Delegates from Tennessee appeared in the first assembly of the State of North Carolina, and some of her soldiers assisted in the defeat of the British and Tory army at King's Mountain, on the 7th of October, 1780. So great, however, were the obstacles in the way of a settlement of West Tennessee, that the site and vicinity of Nashville were a wilderness in 1779.

North Carolina made a provisional cession of the territory of this State to the United States in 1784. This act was soon repealed, but the people adhered to their favorite plan; and, as North Carolina persisted in her opposition to their independence, the country suffered from the evils of an uncertain and unsettled government.

Trusting to the justice of their cause, the people resolved to form a State government of their own, assuming for it the name of "The State of Frankland." They formed a constitution similar to that of North Carolina, which was to be submitted to a convention chosen by the people. Agreeably to an ordinance of the convention, members of a legislature were elected according to the laws of North Carolina; a governor and judges were appointed, courts organized, treaties were held with the Indians, and all the powers exercised common to an independent State government.

A portion of the people in the meantime continued to acknowledge the judicial authority of the parent State, and for a time there was presented the strange spectacle of two State governments at the same time in operation, with separate courts, military organizations, laws, and taxes. At the same time the Spaniards of Louisiana and Florida claimed some jurisdiction over a portion of the present State of Tennessee, and formed intrigues for the dismemberment of western settlements and their annexation to Louisiana. A project of alliance with Georgia was also in question, for the purpose of co-operating in an Indian war. These plans and intrigues resulted in little more than a pretext for securing a new State, and may have been encouraged to this end. The power of the rebellion became gradually weakened, and, after an existence of three years, the "State of Frankland" ceased to be recognized at home, as it had never been abroad.

In 1790, the territory was ceded to the United States, and disorder ceased. It received the name of the territory south-west of the Ohio River.

The first printing-press was introduced at Rogersville, in November, 1791, and on the 5th of that month the Knoxville Gazette appeared—the first newspaper in Tennessee.

On the 1st of June, 1796, Tennessee was admitted into the Union. An ordinance of secession from the Union was passed, it is asserted illegally, on May 6, 1861. On February 23, 1862, the Federal Gen. Nelson entered Nashville, and, in March, Andrew Johnson was made military governor over a large part of Tennessee. In September, 1863, Rosecrans expelled the Confederate government.

Like Kentucky, Tennessee was divided in her sympathy between the national government and the Confederacy. As a result of this division, until the entire State was occupied by the Federal forces, two State governments were in operation, each sustained by military power. The Legislature of Tennessee adopted the thirteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States April 5, 1865, and the fourteenth Article July 12, 1866. During the same month the State was re-admitted into the Union.

LOUISIANA.

This State is, in many respects, the most peculiar country on the globe, the whole southern portion, over three hundred miles in length, by an average width of nearly seventy-five miles, being an alluvial deposit. If to this be added similar deposits on the great river and its tributaries above, it presents a delta of comparatively recent formation, far surpassing that

of the Nile, Euphrates, and every other large river except the Ganges. And still the struggle is onward and irresistible. The vast body of water which debouches into the gulf from several mouths brings down from its remotest source the ancient elevations for the future abode of civilized man.

To De Soto is due the honor of the discovery of the "Father of Waters," while on an expedition, at the head of a Spanish force, through the country north west from Florida, in search of treasure, in 1541. His sickness, death, and burial in the Mississippi occurred in the following year, and his disheartened companions brought back no alluring accounts of golden regions to attract other adventurers. In the summer of 1673 the river was again explored by a small party of Canadians, under Father Marquette, while, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi from its upper waters. He took possession of it in the name of the king of France, giving it the name of Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV.

In 1712, Louis XIV. granted Anthony Crozart the control of trade in this region for fifteen years, with the permanent possession of all the mines he might discover and work, between Mexico and Carolina, upon the payment of certain royalties to the Crown. Crozart surrendered his grant to the Crown in 1717, and, during the same year, the same territory was granted for twenty-five years to the "Western Company" or more lately named the "Company of the Indies," the chief mover of which was the celebrated financier, John Law. This scheme, supported on so magnificent a plan, purporting to liquidate the national debt of France, reduce taxation, and increase the revenues, by the establishment of a bank, founded on imaginary revenues from exclusive privileges of trade with Louisiana and other colonies, known as the celebrated Mississippi Scheme or Bubble in France, exploded in 1720,

at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to £100,000,000. The ruin of thousands of families, dupes of this iniquitous scheme, soon followed in both countries. This fabric of false credit, however, gave an impetus to the growth of Louisiana while the delusion lasted. In 1730, the "Western Company" surrendered its grant to the Crown, and Louisiana remained a royal province until 1762, when secretly it was ceded by France to Spain. By the same convention Spain acquired all the region formerly belonging to France west of the Mississippi River, and the island on the east upon which the city of New Orleans is built. The whole vast tract lying west of the Mississippi was then included under the name of Louisiana. In 1763, all the remaining French territory lying east of the Mississippi was ceded to Great Britain, and a portion of the present State of Louisiana was included in the British Province of West Florida.

In 1800, Louisiana was ceded to France, and, in 1803, by that power was transferred to the United States for \$15,000,000. In 1804 the southern part of the country was set off as a territory under the name of the Territory of Orleans, to which was afterward added a portion of territory lying between the Pearl River and Mississippi, south of the thirty-first parallel, obtained from Spain in 1810, and in 1812 was admitted into the Union under the name of Louisiana.

The first constitution of the State was in most of its provisions much like that of Kentucky, which appears to have been used as the model. Several amendments to the original constitution have since been adopted, the principal of which were those of 1845 and 1852. On the 23d of December, 1860, a Convention met, which passed an ordinance of secession, by a vote of 113 to 117. On the 21st of March following, this Convention accepted the "Confederate" constitution, without submitting it to the peo-

ple. Amendments to the Constitution were also made, to more nearly conform to the constitution of the Confederacy. A State government in sympathy with the Confederacy had a nominal existence until the close of the war.

A Convention met on the 6th of April, 1864, and formed a new constitution, preparatory to a re-admission into the Union. This constitution was approved by the people in September following, and State officers elected. This government was not, however, recognized by Congress; and, in December, 1867, another Convention was called, which, on the 7th of March following, adopted the present constitution of the State. By an act of Congress, passed June 25, 1868, Louisiana was admitted to representation in that body upon condition of her ratification of the Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This occurred on the 9th of July following, and, on the 13th of the same month, the government was turned over by the military to the civil authorities.

MISSISSIPPI.

This region was visited first, among Europeans, by De Soto and his companions, in their expedition, about 1540, in search of the new El Dorado, then generally believed in, and sought for by adventurers to America. The Spaniards however, made no settlements, and the French afterwards planted a colony at Fort Rosalie, in 1716, the spot where Natchez now stands, which was the first capital of the Territory of Mississippi. The country was called by the French, Louisiana.

Mississippi is included within the territory embraced in the Carolina charter of 1677, which was given up to the Crown in 1744. The Georgia charter of 1732, embracing the same

territory, gave it up to the Crown in 1752.

What is now Mississippi was ceded by the French to Great Britain in 1763, and, after the Revolution, population having increased, the Territory of Mississippi was created by act of Congress in 1798. The form of government was to be like that in the territory north-west of the Ohio in all respects save one—the article in the ordinance of 1787 restricting slavery.

The tract of country embraced in the new territory, lying between the Chattahoochee River on the east, and the Mississippi River on the west, between 31° N. latitude, and a parallel passing through the mouth of the Yazoo River, belonged to West Florida while under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, but by a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in 1782, the southern boundary of the United States was decided to be the 31st degree, and when Florida was ceded to Spain in the following year, her northern boundary was marked by the same parallel. Still the Spaniards continued to raise further disturbances, claiming jurisdiction north of this limit, until, by a treaty of 1795, the same line was expressly agreed upon, and the Spaniards agreed to withdraw all their troops north of that line within six months. Since France was then in alliance with Spain, and hostile to the United States, it was believed she influenced the Spaniards to hold the post at Natchez beyond the appointed time.

It can scarcely be questioned that the Spanish authorities of Louisiana hoped that, by controlling the navigation of the Mississippi, the inhabitants of the Western Territories might be induced to separate from the United States and unite with Spain. Fort Nogales and Fort Panmure, at Natchez, were retained until 1798, when, the hopes of the Spaniards having ceased, they were evacuated, and the United States took possession.

In 1802, Georgia ceded to the United States all her claims beyond her present western boundary for \$1,250,000, to be paid from the sale of lands.

By an act of 1804, the portion of land between Mississippi Territory, as first bounded, and Tennessee was annexed to the former. That part of Mississippi south of 31° had belonged successively to Spain, Great Britain, and France, but became the property of the United States in 1803, and the following year was included in Orleans Territory. In 1812 it was annexed to Mississippi Territory.

Until this time the settlements had been limited chiefly to those on the Tennessee River, the Mississippi River around Natchez, and near Mobile, while the vast intervening territory was mostly inhabited by Indians. Since it was claimed that the commercial interest would exist chiefly between the Tennessee and the Gulf, by means of the navigable rivers, the people asked for a division of the territory, as best tending to allay jealousies and promote local interests. Their request was granted, and the line adopted is the one now dividing Alabama and Mississippi.

In 1817, the inhabitants of Mississippi Territory received authority to form a State government, under whatever name they chose. A Convention, which met the same year to determine the expediency of this movement, declared that the Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the same should remain free as a common highway to citizens of the United States. Thus the State was admitted into the Union, as it at present exists, in 1817.

When the subject of secession began to be agitated, Mississippi gave her influence in favor of a Southern Confederacy. January 9, 1861, a convention of delegates passed the ordinance of secession, by a vote of 84 to 15, and, three days after, her representatives withdrew from the Congress of the United States. Mis-

issippi remained in full sympathy with the Confederate government until the close of the war. When the election was held, to decide the question of holding a Convention, to form a new constitution, Nov. 5, 1867, the whole vote was but 56,309, nearly all of which were by colored men, and in favor of the Convention. Most of the white voters refused to take part in the election. A Convention was ordered, which, on the 15th of May, 1868, agreed upon a constitution. This constitution, however, failed of an approval by the people, at an election held June 22, 1868—the Republicans voting for its adoption, and the Democrats against it. It was again submitted to the people by order of the President, Nov. 30, 1869, and adopted. The State having fulfilled the requirements of Congress was admitted to representation in that body by an act approved Feb. 23, 1870.

ARKANSAS.

This State lies between the parallels of 33° and 36° 30' north latitude, extends through five degrees of longitude, and is bounded on the north by the State of Missouri, on the east by the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, on the south by Louisiana and Texas, and on the west by the Indian Territory and Texas. It comprises a portion of the country acquired by purchase from France in 1803, the first settlement, Arkansas Post, at the mouth of the Arkansas River, being at that time the principal one. Its successive political changes approximate very closely those of Missouri, forming a part of the "District of Louisiana," and temporarily attached to Indiana in 1804, on the following year taking the name of the "Territory of Indiana." In 1812, upon the formation of the State of Louisiana, its name was again changed to that of the Territory of Missouri. A Gen-

eral Assembly was now established, consisting of governor, legislative council of nine members, and House of Representatives elected by the people.

The "Territory of Arkansas" was formed March 2, 1819, including the territory as described above. On the 4th of July following, the act took effect, and leaving the legislative power in the hands of the governor and judges. The organization of the General Assembly was to be arranged in a manner similar to that in Missouri Territory, but not until the governor was satisfied that such was the desire of a majority of the freeholders.

A Convention, to prepare a State constitution, assembled at Little Rock, January 4, 1836. The constitution was agreed upon January 30, and presented in the House of Representatives on the 1st of March following. On the 15th of June, the same year, the State was admitted into the Union, and June 23d Congress passed a supplementary act further defining her rights. This constitution provided that biennial sessions of the General Assembly should be held; that Senators should be elected for the term of four years, and the governor for the same length of time. November 17, 1846, four articles of amendment were adopted, with the exception of which the constitution of 1836 remained unchanged until 1861, when an ordinance of secession was passed.

On the 16th of August, 1861, President Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring Arkansas in a state of insurrection against the United States.

In 1864, measures were begun for the restoration of State government. A Convention met on the 8th of January, and passed ordinances rescinding the ordinance of secession, abolishing slavery, repudiating the Confederate debt, and nullifying such acts of the Confederate authorities as were in conflict with the laws of

the United States. A free State government was organized, and recognized by President Lincoln, also by President Johnson October 30, 1865.

In accordance with the provisions of the "Reconstruction Act," a Convention met at Little Rock, January 7, 1868, and agreed upon the present constitution of the State. On the 8th of June following, Congress passed an act admitting the State of Arkansas to representation in that body. This act was vetoed by President Johnson, but was passed by both Houses of Congress over the President's veto, June 22, 1868.

The State constitution requires that every child shall attend the public school for a term equivalent to three years, during the period between the ages of five and eighteen years, unless educated by other means; and a very efficient school law has been enacted, which secures to all ample school privileges. The general government has donated, in addition to the sixteenth section in each township, 46,080 acres of land to aid in establishing a seminary of learning in this State.

By a wise provision of the State constitution, homesteads of not exceeding 160 acres are exempt from execution, and the benefits of this exemption, in case of the death of the head of the family, inure to the widow, and to the children during their minority. The personal property of every resident citizen, to the value of \$2,000, is also exempt from sale or execution for any debt incurred subsequent to the adoption of the present constitution, thus precluding the possibility of any one's being deprived of a home.

TEXAS.

This State is of Spanish settlement, being first settled at San Antonio in

1692. It was included in the Spanish Province of Mexico. By a treaty ratified in 1820, determining the boundary between the United States and the Spanish dominions, the northern boundary was to extend to 42° north latitude, and west to the Pacific. This boundary was confirmed in 1828 by a treaty with Mexico, which treaty was ratified in 1832, securing to the citizens of both countries the common use of the rivers on the borders.

In 1824, the Mexican Republic adopted a federal constitution, modeled after that of the United States, but differing in some points. The right of trial by jury was not secured; the Roman Catholic religion was constitutionally the faith of the nation; the final interpretation of the constitution was referred to Congress rather than to courts; the President was allowed to command the armies of the Republic in person; and the rights of the several States were not clearly defined.

Two adjoining districts, in the north-eastern part, which did not possess sufficient population to entitle them to distinct organizations, were united under the name of "the State of Coahuila and Texas." It was agreed that a separate State government should be formed as soon as the population of Texas would allow.

Some disturbances, which were suppressed, began as early as 1819, and were renewed with more vehemence in 1826, with a tendency to independence, but with no effect. The American colonists who aided in the disturbance styled themselves Frendonians.

Despite all jealousies and prohibitions the population of Texas increased so rapidly by immigration from the Southern States, that, in 1831, it amounted to 20,000 Americans. Through the efforts of Mr. Poinsett, minister from the United States to Mexico, negotiations were made for the purchase of the country east of

the Rio Grande, and for years the subject was agitated with zeal through the American press. Renewed offers were made for its purchase, and the terms proposed were increased from one to five millions, with no success. A separate government was proposed in 1832 and 1833, but with no definite result.

The State legislatures in Mexico were abolished in 1835, and the entire legislative power of the nation was vested in a Central Congress. The States were changed to Departments, directly dependent upon the central power. An open revolt succeeded these measures, whereupon Mr. Butler, the minister of the United States to Mexico, was directed to negotiate for a cession of the country east of the Rio Grande, and north of 37° north latitude, as far west as the Pacific. These schemes, like the preceding ones, failed, and the insurgents continued to derive aid from citizens of the United States.

A Convention of 56 members, from all the municipalities, assembled in 1835, denouncing the acts of the President, Santa Anna, and forming a provisional government, which was followed, in 1836, by a formal declaration of independence and the adoption of a constitution for the Republic of Texas.

Texas was annexed to the United States by a joint resolution of Congress, passed in March, 1845, and confirmed by a Convention of the people of Texas in July following. It was finally admitted to the Union as a State by act of Congress, passed in December, 1845. The constitution of 1845 remained in force till 1861, when an ordinance of secession was passed, and in due time a Confederate constitution was ratified. In 1866, the governor announced by proclamation the secession ordinance repealed, and the rebel war debt repudiated.

OHIO.

The time when the settlement of the State of Ohio commenced, was when the close of the Revolutionary War promised permanent peace and security, even to that distant and wild portion of our territory. A considerable part of the territory had been granted to the soldiers newly disbanded, and tracts of considerable extent to persons who had been sufferers from the destructive marauding incursions of the enemy, in the course of the war, when several Connecticut towns were reduced to ashes.

New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts had, in turn, and at dates subsequent to each other, ceded their claims to the territory north-west of the Ohio River. The Connecticut claim was founded on the royal charter of the colony, which, after fixing the northern and southern boundaries of Connecticut, carried them through to the Pacific Ocean. In 1786 her legislature ceded to the United States her lands west of a meridian 120 miles westward from Pennsylvania. In 1800 another act of Connecticut released the claims of government westward from the eastern line of New York, reserving the right of disposal of soil to the extent of 120 miles beyond Pennsylvania, known as the "Connecticut Western Reserve."

The proceeds of this disposal were made the basis of that splendid public school endowment which has given to Connecticut such a noble pre-eminence in the cause of popular education. The lands thus disposed of by that State are still known in Ohio as the Western Reserve, and are all embraced in eight counties lying along Lake Erie.

Thus all claims, either real or imaginary, which any of the older States could assert to the territory north-west of the Ohio were silenced. Notwithstanding the controversies concerning these vacant lands had retarded the adoption of the Articles

of Confederation, a plan was reported for the formation of a territorial government as early as 1784, by a committee consisting of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Samuel Chase, of Maryland, and David Howell, of Rhode Island.

This State being the first formed out of the "Territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio River," and its territorial organization giving direction to the future destinies of five of the States, and influencing many others, it claims more than ordinary attention, and involves principles which lie at the very foundation of our civil organization.

Among the early errors of the land policy in this State was the sale, in large portions, to individuals and colonies. The Ohio Company's purchase, lying along the Ohio River, in the south-east portion of the State, was a case in point. Other tracts, reserved for special purposes, present anomalies in the working of the public land system, which our subsequent legislation, enlightened by experience, is enabled to avoid. The operations of the public land system in Ohio are practically closed.

Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1802, and the laws of the national government not locally inapplicable were extended over it, as elsewhere in the United States. The record of ten years, as given in the ninth census, proves that the development of the resources of the State has not been less rapid than that of the preceding decade. The aggregate of improved lands in farms will show a great relative increase, as compared with the unimproved lands. The latter will have received large increments from the uninclosed lands, but this addition will not probably equal the increased area brought under cultivation. There are probably not less than 15,000,000 acres in Ohio devoted either to grazing or culture.

The schools are rapidly approximating the highest rank among the

educational establishments of the country. Two institutions—the Ohio University at Athens, and the Miami University of Oxford—have land endowments from the general government. In the earlier days of the history of Ohio these were the pioneer colleges of the great north-west, and here have been educated and disciplined some of the best minds in the nation.

The most remarkable growth of the State is observed in the towns and cities. About fifty have been compared, showing rates of increase varying from twenty to two hundred per cent, during the last decade.

The State of Ohio, with a population of nearly 3,000,000, exhibits an estimated daily production of values of \$4,500,000, or \$1,350,000,000 per annum, including raw material, and the subsequent changes wrought upon it by mechanical and chemical processes.

In none of the communities of the Union is there promise of higher development of civilization. Large portions of this State are as yet thinly settled, and very great inducements are still offered for immigration.

INDIANA.

Indiana, originally constituting a part of the "Territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio River," established July 13, 1787, and forming a portion of the Great Mississippi Valley, is the smallest of the Western States.

The "Territory of Indiana" was established by an act of May 7, 1800, which took effect on the following July, and embraced all the above territory west of a line running from a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River to Fort Recovery, thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States.

The form of government differed

from that already in operation on the north-west of the Ohio only in this respect, that, if agreeable to the wishes of the freeholders, an election might be held for the territorial legislature before the number of males of legal age amounted to five thousand. The same act provided, that when the meridian passing through the mouth of the Great Miami should be fixed upon as the boundary of any State government, that meridian should also be the eastern boundary of Indiana Territory. The seat of government was located on the Wabash, at Vincennes.

Indiana Territory received several successive increments, the first a narrow strip of land east of her former boundary, and a portion north of the new State of Ohio, upon the admission of Ohio to the Union in 1802; also, in 1804, all that part of the Louisiana purchase north of 33°, which was included in the "District of Louisiana." In 1805, the "Territory of Louisiana" received this portion west of the Mississippi. The northern boundary was fixed in January, 1805, on the formation of Michigan Territory. In 1808, the right of suffrage was granted to all who had been residents of the territory one year, and at the same time land-holders to the amount of fifty acres, either by title or purchase from the United States, or to those holding in their own right a town lot of the value of one hundred dollars. The suffrage law was again changed in 1811, requiring only of adult white males one year's residence and the payment of a county or territorial tax.

On the formation of the Territory of Illinois, which act was approved in February, 1809, the boundary line was fixed between Indiana and Illinois Territories.

The returns of the census taken in 1815, showed a population of 63,897, and, in 1816, an act was passed authorizing the formation of a State government. The following June a

Convention met at Corydon, and prepared a constitution which went into effect without being submitted to a vote of the people. Thus Indiana was admitted into the Union by a resolution approved December, 1816, and became subject to the laws of the United States by an act of March 3, 1817.

The governor is elected by the people for four years. A lieutenant-governor is also chosen in the same manner, and for the same term. The senate, not to exceed fifty members, elected for four years. The representatives, not to exceed one hundred, chosen for two years. Elections are held biennially. Elections by the people are by ballot; by the assembly, which meets biennially, *viva voce*. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court of from three to five members, elected by the people, for six years; in circuit courts, the judges of which are elected by the people for six years; and in such minor courts as the assembly may establish. The right of suffrage extends to every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, six months a resident of the State.

Indiana has, until a comparatively recent date, been strictly an agricultural State. But her central position, her unusually favorable railroad facilities, and the vast amount of lumber her forests afford, have attracted the attention of manufacturers, and this branch of industry is rapidly increasing in many parts of the State.

MICHIGAN.

The French of Canada established a trading-post at Detroit as early as 1702, which is the earliest record of a settlement within the present limits of Michigan. Thus the French laws in regard to the rights of property, devises, succession, and the marriage relation, continued in force, in some degree, as far as consistent

with the circumstances of the country, until 1810. The settlement of Detroit is usually dated by historians at 1760, at the conquest of Canada, when a British garrison was maintained at Detroit till 1796.

Michigan is one of the five States formed out of the magnificent country north-west of the Ohio River, which was territorially organized by the celebrated ordinance of 1787. Its organization as a separate political division was accomplished by the act of Congress, approved January 11, 1805, being formerly a part of Indiana Territory.

The seat of government was then fixed at Detroit. The entire population of the Territory at that time was about 4,000. The boundary of the Territory of Michigan was fixed by a line drawn east of the south end of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, and west by the center of Lake Michigan to its most northern point, and thence by a line due north to Canada. Upon the admission of Indiana as a State into the Union in 1816, the southern boundary of Michigan Territory was carried ten miles further north.

By an act of Congress, approved February 16, 1819, this Territory was allowed to be represented in that body by one delegate, and, in 1823, was allowed a legislature of its own.

In 1832, the people voted to apply for admission as a State, according to the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, entitling the Territory to admission whenever its population should amount to 60,000. A bill was accordingly introduced for this purpose, upon which a controversy sprung up between Ohio and this Territory, which was not finally settled for more than thirty years, and which delayed the admission of Michigan for about five years.

In 1834, the Legislative Council of Michigan ordered the census of the free white inhabitants to be taken, and the result showed a population of 83,273. Having the requisite

number of inhabitants, a Convention was ordered, which met on the 11th of May, 1835, and, in June following, agreed upon a constitution, which was approved by the people October 5, by an almost unanimous vote. A State government was thus fully organized, and went into effect the first Monday of November, 1835. Another application for admission into the Union was then made, and the memorial accompanied by a copy of the census returns. Objections were made in Congress on the alleged irregularity in the proceedings of the Legislative Council in calling the Convention without special authority from Congress. A bill was, however, passed June 15, 1836, admitting the State into the Union with a certain proviso, which was acted upon by a Convention of delegates assembled for that purpose at Ann Arbor, September 26th, and rejected on the ground that that body had no right to annex such a condition, according to the provisions of the ordinance of 1787. On the 14th of December, another Convention assembled at Ann Arbor, and unanimously agreed to accept the conditions imposed, but protested against the right of Congress to require them. After a lengthy debate in Congress, an act was approved January 26, 1837, admitting Michigan into the Union on equal footing with the original States.

At an election held November 6, 1849, it was voted to hold a Constitutional Convention. This Convention met at Lansing, then the capital, June 3, 1850, and, on the 15th of August following, agreed upon a new constitution, which was accepted by the people at the November election. A separate clause for extending equal suffrage to colored persons was rejected.

The question of calling another Constitutional Convention was submitted to the people in 1866, and rejected. A Convention met, however, on the 15th of May, 1867, and formed a new Con-

stitution, which was afterwards rejected by the people.

This State has made rapid progress in agricultural prosperity and internal improvements, and the advances made in the way of popular education are truly wonderful.

ILLINOIS.

The appellation applied to Illinois, the "Prairie State," indicates the general expression of the scenery and character of the soil. No portion of the surface of Illinois attains a high altitude, the mean elevation being about 500 feet above the sea. The State contains more arable land than all New England, and has a greater surface than Denmark, Switzerland, and Belgium combined. The decennial census of 1870 exhibits a population only exceeded by that of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Illinois is one of the five States formed out of the country north-west of the Ohio River, which was territorially organized by the celebrated ordinance of 1787.

The French dominion of Canada had made small settlements at Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi, which continued undisturbed upon the transfer of the land to the United States, according to an act approved March 3, 1791, providing for confirming the rights of such French colonists as had preferred to remain and become subjects of the United States.

In 1800, it was embraced in the "Territory of Indiana," and settlements were rapidly forming in the southern and western parts. Petitions were made to Congress for the division of the Territory in 1808, and the committee charged with the subject contended for the division on account of the great difficulty in traveling through an extensive wilderness, occasioned by want of accommodations on the road; and even when

attendance was obtained, the accumulated expense of prosecuting suits where the evidence was at so remote a distance, was often an obstacle to the administration of justice and the execution of laws.

Accordingly, on the 3d of February, 1809, a bill was passed by which the "Territory of Illinois" was formed from that portion of the Territory of Indiana lying west of the Wabash, and of a line due north from Post Vincennes to Canada, with an organization like that of Indiana Territory, and its seat of government at Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi.

Steamboat Navigation.—Among the important events which occurred during the early settlement of Illinois, even as early as 1812, was the introduction of steamboats upon the Mississippi and its branches, which established a new era in navigation throughout the Western Territories. The ordinary passage of a flat-bottomed or keel-boat from Pittsburg to New Orleans was seventy-five days. By the introduction of steamers at that early day, the same passage was made in ten days. The displacement of the old flat-bottomed boats was followed by the construction of several hundred steamboats, to be placed on Lake Michigan, the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, and Illinois Rivers; and the flat-bottomed boat, as a mode of navigation, was enumerated among the things of the past.

Early in 1818, the inhabitants were authorized to form a State government. Its northern limit was fixed at the parallel 42° 30' north latitude, its eastern the middle of Lake Michigan and the middle of the channel of the Wabash River, and its western as far as the middle of the channel of the Mississippi, and along the Ohio its north-western shore.

A Convention assembled at Kaskaskia, agreed upon a constitution, and the State was admitted into the Union December 3, 1818.

The territorial capital had been lo-

cated at Kaskaskia. In 1818, Vandalia was chosen for the State capital, where it remained till 1840, thence removed to Springfield, the present capital.

The Mormons.—The sect known as Mormons or Latter-Day Saints, was founded by Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont. The doctrines held by the Mormons, especially that of polygamy, while by the greater proportion of our citizens are considered of a grossly immoral character, to others have attractions to recommend them. In 1833, Smith, with 1,200 followers, settled in Jackson County, Missouri. Their conduct there was such as to excite the suspicion of the citizens of that locality, and they were driven out of the State, and settled at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1840.

As they increased in numbers, they passed ordinances setting the laws of Illinois at defiance, and their general conduct was such as to excite the popular feeling against them. Murders and robberies committed in the vicinity of Nauvoo, were attributed to the Mormons. Joseph Smith, their leader, and his brother were arrested and lodged in jail at Carthage, where they were murdered by a mob July 7, 1844. The opposition against them became so general and violent that the next year they sold out, left their city, which then contained 10,000 population, and commenced their pilgrimage westward, and finally settled near Great Salt Lake, beyond the Rocky Mountains, where they still remain.

The introduction of railroads has effected a wonderful change in the prosperity and wealth of Illinois, as well as the other Western States, and all along the lines of the thousands of miles of railway there have sprung up thriving cities and villages, as if by magic. Farms have been cultivated, and prosperity and thrift have succeeded to the comparative wilderness of former years. The demands of an increasing and industrious

population have brought into requisition more than 5,000 miles of completed railroads in this State, second only to that of Pennsylvania, with more in process of construction.

WISCONSIN.

This State was originally embraced in the territory ceded to the United States by Virginia, and has successively formed parts of the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, before those commonwealths were admitted as States. It was the fifth and last one formed out of the Territory north-west of the Ohio, according to the famous act of 1787.

On the 20th of April, 1836, the Territory of Wisconsin was formed, and embraced, besides the territory of the present State of Wisconsin, that region now forming the States of Minnesota and Iowa, and that portion of Dakota Territory which lies east of the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. The location of a permanent seat of government was an early subject for consideration, and, among many rival localities, Madison was finally decided by an act of Congress to be the favored spot.

The next question for agitation was the admission of Michigan as a State, the conclusion of which transferred a portion of Wisconsin to Michigan; and when the Territory of Iowa was formed from the Territory of Wisconsin, it included all west of the Mississippi and the line drawn due north from its source to the national boundary. Thus reduced in area, Wisconsin remained a territorial government ten years longer.

The Legislature submitted the question of State government to the people in 1846, and ordered the census to be taken the same year. It was decided by a large majority in favor of an application for authority to form a State government,

which being made an act was approved August 6, 1846, authorizing the people to form a State government upon certain conditions of Congress. A Convention met at Madison, for the purpose of drafting a constitution, which was referred to the people, and a bill was approved 1847 admitting the State under the constitution, should it be adopted by the people. But it was rejected on the ground that it entirely prohibited all banks and banking, and restricted the circulation of paper money of other States. Among other objectionable features to the bill were sections relating to homestead exemption, rights of married women, and an elective judiciary.

Another Convention assembled at Madison, December 15, 1847. Only six of the members of the first Convention were re-elected.

This Convention submitted a new constitution, which was ratified by the people on the 2d Monday of March, 1848, and, by an act of Congress, approved May 29 of the same year, the State of Wisconsin was admitted into the Union. The first session of the State Legislature was begun at the capital, on the 5th of June of the same year. The history of the State, from that time to the present has been marked by a rapid increase of population and material wealth. Population at the time of its admission was reported to be 210,596; in 1850, 305,391; in 1860, 775,881; and in 1870, 1,054,670. In 1850, it ranked as the 24th in population, and in 1870 the 15th.

MISSOURI.

This State, situated nearly in the geographical center of the Union, was acquired by purchase from France in 1803, having previously formed a portion of the French Province of Louisiana. It was first settled by the French at St. Genevieve, on the Missis-

issippi, in the year 1763; also, under its former government, settlements existed at New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, and St. Louis, which were chiefly supported by Indian trade.

This region was included in the "District of Louisiana," in 1804, which embraced all of the Louisiana purchase north of the present State, bearing this name, and west of the Mississippi River, and was for awhile under the control of the authorities of Indiana Territory. The following year it was formed into a separate Territory, of the first rank, under a governor and three judges, who possessed legislative powers and were appointed by the President and Senate. It did not receive its present name until 1812, when the State of Louisiana was formed.

As early as 1818, the question of admitting Missouri as a State began to be agitated. While the bill for its admission was under discussion in Congress, an effort was made to so amend the constitution presented as to prevent the introduction of slavery into the State. Failing in this, an amendment was introduced, February 17, 1819, by Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, and finally adopted, which, as will be seen, by referring to Monroe's administration, contained a provision forbidding the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude into the new State of Missouri, when admitted. This brought out violent debates on the subject of slavery. The whole country was greatly agitated by it. Finally, this bill, known as the Missouri Compromise, became a law. It provides that slavery shall be allowed in Missouri, and in all territory west of it, south of 36° 30' north latitude, and prohibited in all territory north of this line. This act was virtually repealed in 1854, by the act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

June 12, 1820, a Convention met at St. Louis, and agreed upon a constitution, in accordance with the act of

Congress of March 6th preceding. This constitution was duly ratified by the people. Other conditions for admission were afterwards stipulated by Congress. These conditions being accepted, the President, on the 10th of August, 1821, issued a proclamation, declaring the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State.

When the subject of secession came up, a strong effort was made to carry Missouri with the South. A Convention was called, which met on the 28th of February, 1861. A majority of that Convention proved to be in favor of remaining in the Federal Union, and refused to secede therefrom.

On the 6th of January, 1865, a Convention met at St. Louis, to consider such amendments as might be deemed necessary in reference to emancipation, and to preserve the purity of the franchise to loyal citizens. The constitution as amended was ratified by the people June 6, 1865, by a vote of 43,670 to 41,808. Other important amendments were ratified at the general election held November 8, 1870.

Ample provision has been made by the State for the promotion of education, a gift of section No. 16 in every township having been made by the general government for the benefit of schools in such township, besides valuable lands granted in support of a university. The public school law of Missouri is liberal and equitable, and immigrants will find in the State not only rare opportunities for material success, but excellent facilities for the education of their children.

IOWA.

The Louisiana purchase from France of April 30, 1803, embraced Iowa, which remained in that portion set apart as the "District of Louisiana," temporarily attached to Indiana Ter-

ritory, when the Territory of Orleans was formed, March 26, 1804. It was formed into a separate provisional government in 1805, under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana," which name it retained until the formation of the State of Louisiana, in 1812, when it took the name of the "Territory of Missouri."

The "State of Missouri" was formed in 1820, and no provision was made for the special government of the rest of the territory.

That portion of territory lying between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and north of the State of Missouri, was attached to Michigan Territory in 1834, and, on the formation of Wisconsin Territory, in 1836, all the portion above described, lying west of the Mississippi, was included within its boundaries.

Since this arrangement was not deemed permanent, a resolution passed the House of Representatives in December of the same year, directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of forming a new Territory out of the southern portion of the Territory of Wisconsin. Upon investigation, a resolution was reported to that effect, which passed the House December, 1837. Petitions from the people and the Wisconsin Legislature were presented to Congress for this purpose, and, in June, 1838, a bill was approved, which took effect from July 3d, for the formation of the Territory of Iowa, to include that portion of Wisconsin Territory lying west of the Mississippi, and extending from the State of Missouri north to the boundary of the United States.

The eastern boundary of the Territory was easily fixed at the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River. Its southern boundary was for some time a question of disagreement with Missouri. At last an appeal was made to the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision, which was granted at the January

term, 1849, by adopting the old Indian boundary line, surveyed by commissioners in 1816, under a treaty with the Osage tribe. This line was intermediate between the boundaries claimed by Missouri and Iowa.

In 1840, and again in 1844, a bill was reported to enable the people of Iowa to form a State government, but neither of these acts met the approval of Congress. In 1844, the population of the Territory had reached 81,920, a number which the Territorial Legislature believed sufficient to entitle them to a State government, by virtue of the treaty under which Louisiana had been transferred. A Convention was accordingly called, which met on the 7th of October, 1844, and, on the 1st of November following, agreed upon a constitution, a copy of which, with a memorial of the Convention, was presented to Congress in December. In March, 1845, a bill was passed consenting to the admission of Iowa as a State, but the proposed limits of the State were so modified, and its area so reduced, that the proposition was rejected by the people.

A second Constitutional Convention was called, which, on the 18th of May, 1846, agreed upon another constitution, which was sanctioned by the people; and, on the 8th of December, 1846, by an act of Congress, Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State.

The present constitution of Iowa was agreed upon in a Constitutional Convention held at Iowa City, March 5, 1857, and ratified by the people on the 3d of August following. Since Iowa became a State, her growth in population and wealth has been very rapid. Internal improvements and educational interests have received much attention, and the citizens of Iowa are now enjoying commercial and literary advantages superior to many of the older States.

MINNESOTA.

The early history of Minnesota is involved in much obscurity, though Father Hennepin, in 1680, and Baron La Hontan, in 1689, both Frenchmen, visited that region, but subsequently gave narratives to the world so strangely intermixed with the truth and seeming fable, that little reliance was placed on their statements. It would seem, on investigation, that for several hundred years the possession of the land was fiercely contested by different Indian nations, mainly between the great tribes of Dakotas and the Algonquins.

The greater portion of the State of Minnesota was embraced within the great Louisiana purchase of April 30, 1803. The eastern portion was a part of the "Territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio River," established in 1787.

The United States had little authority over this region till 1812. In 1816, a law of Congress excluded foreigners from the Indian trade; and, for the encouragement of our citizens, the military post at Fort Snelling was established in 1819. Among the explorers of this country, the names of Pike, Carver, Long, Beltrami, Cass, Schoolcraft, Nicolle, Owen, etc., will ever be intimately connected with its history. The honor of verifying the source of the Mississippi belongs to Schoolcraft.

By a treaty negotiated under the protection of the United States at Fort Crawford, near Prairie du Chien, in 1825, between all the different tribes of the north-west, their respective boundaries were defined, and thenceforward comparative peace ensued between them.

Previous to the erection of Iowa into a State, in 1846, all that portion of Minnesota west of the Mississippi was included in Iowa Territory, and that part immediately on the river was embraced in the County of Clayton. The organization of Iowa into

a State threw all north of 43° 30' without the bounds of any organized government. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted into the Union, and her boundary on the north and north-west being the St. Croix, cut off the principal portion of two organized counties of the Territory of Wisconsin, viz.: St. Croix and La Pointe, comprising a considerable population, one county-seat, and important interests engaged in lumbering and trading.

The people of this portion of the "Territory of Wisconsin," thus suddenly deprived of a judiciary, and the means of a proper administration of the laws, met in Convention and resolved that their country was Wisconsin Territory. The people also memorialized Congress in regard to their condition, and instructed their delegate to ask the erection of a new Territory, to be called "Minnesota." This was granted by act of Congress on the 3d of March, 1849.

After continuing several years under a territorial government, various schemes were proposed for the division of the Territory and the formation of a State.

The contention for a division was long and zealous. At last it was resolved, if practicable, to "report some plan by which the two bodies can unite upon a single constitution, to be submitted to the people." This constitution, so remarkably formed, was submitted to the people at an election held on the 13th of October, 1857, and ratified with a unanimity unprecedented in the history of American constitutions. The State was admitted into the Union by an act of Congress, approved May 11, 1858.

KANSAS.

The history of Kansas, from its earliest records to its admission into the Union as a State, is of exciting

interest. The cause of this excitement and many of the scenes enacted in that Territory have already been referred to in another part of this volume, in connection with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise during Pierce's administration.

The whole of this region had been obtained from France, in 1803, as part of the Louisiana purchase, and, lying north of latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, it was cut off from slavery by the Missouri Compromise. There was, however, a small portion west of 100° west of Greenwich, and south of the Arkansas River, included within the limits of Mexico by the Spanish treaty of 1819, and assigned to the United States in 1848, by a treaty with Mexico.

In 1804, the Louisiana part of Kansas was included in the "District of Louisiana," and under the jurisdiction of Indiana Territory. At successive periods this district became the Territory of Louisiana and the Territory of Missouri. Upon the formation of the State of Missouri, in 1821, the remainder of the territory was unorganized for many years. This tract, though appropriated to the Indians, who had been removed from the other side of the Mississippi, did not escape the tide of emigration from the east; and, in 1853, Congress was called upon to protect the pioneers, who were subject to the attacks of the savages while clearing its forests and settling its fertile plains.

In January, 1854, a bill was presented to Congress, by Senator Douglas, for the organization of this region into two separate Territories, to be known as Kansas and Nebraska.

This bill was accompanied with the proviso that the Missouri Compromise should not apply to them, it being claimed that this had been superseded by the compromise made in 1850. The passage of this bill would leave the inhabitants of these Territories to decide for themselves the question of slavery or freedom when

they should seek admission into the Union as independent States. Thus the question of slavery was again brought before Congress in a manner which provoked a stormy discussion, and engendered the most bitter feelings, not only between the different members of that body, but between the friends and opponents of slavery throughout the Union.

Strong efforts were made, especially in the Northern States, to defeat the passage of this bill, but they were of no avail, and, in May, 1854, the bill was passed and became a law. This was the beginning of serious local troubles in these Territories, but especially in Kansas, as each of the contending parties sought to secure a majority of the settlers, who were to decide the question of slavery or freedom for themselves.

In the struggle for encouraging emigration, the Massachusetts Legislature incorporated "The Emigrant's Aid Society," while a similar organization was effected by the friends of slavery. The first election in Kansas after its territorial organization resulted in the triumph of the pro-slavery party; but the friends of freedom declared it to be the result of fraud; called another Convention, and drew up another constitution.

With two sets of authorities, civil war was the result; and there was no safety for life or property until the President issued a proclamation for the suppression of disturbances, which resulted in the restoration of order.

On the 5th of September, 1857, a Convention met at Leecompton, and framed what was known as the "Leecompton Constitution," which was pro-slavery in its provisions. After repeated efforts for its approval by Congress and the people of the Territory it was defeated. Another Convention, composed of a majority of Free-State delegates, met at Wyandotte, on the 5th of July, 1859, and formed another Constitution, which

was submitted to the people, and approved October 4th. Application was again made for the admission of Kansas as a State, and, after a delay of nearly a year, an act was approved on the 29th of January, 1861, admitting this State into the Union under the Wyandotte constitution.

Since its admission to the Union, emigration to Kansas has been unprecedented. The population of the State has increased from 1860 to 1870, to upwards of 360,000, being an advance of over 300 per cent.

CALIFORNIA.

The Spanish claim the earliest settlements in California, and Catholic missionaries, who had gained extensive possessions and exercised powerful influence over the native Indians, took the chief direction of affairs.

As early as 1819, the boundary between Mexico and the United States, from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains, was fixed at 42° north latitude, which has always been the northern boundary of California.

The missions, aided by large donations from the pious in Mexico, which were consolidated into what was styled the "California Pious Fund," rapidly grew in importance. They existed in a state of almost total independence of Mexico. Affairs remained in this position until the occurrence of the Mexican Revolution in 1824, which separated Mexico from Spain, and annexed California to that republic. The Californias were then erected into Territories, not having sufficient population to entitle them to be federative States, and were each allowed to send one member to the General Congress, who was privileged to take part in the debates of that body, but had no voice in its decisions. As Territories they were under the government of an agent,

styled the Commandant-General, whose powers were very extensive.

The country has several times, since the Spanish power was exterminated, suffered from Revolution; and, for the last ten or twelve years of its connection with Mexico, the authority of that nation over it was very loose.

American authority may be said to have commenced in what is now California, on the 7th of July, 1846, when the American navy seized Monterey, the capital of Alta (Upper) California, at the commencement of the war between the United States and Mexico. At the close of the Mexican War, about two years later, February 2, 1848, Upper California was ceded to the United States by the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

In 1839, Capt. John Sutter established himself near what is now Sacramento City, and, on the 19th of January, 1848, James W. Marshall, then in the employ of Capt. Sutter, discovered the gold mines of Sierra Nevada, it being less than one month before the cession of the Territory to the United States. Although more than 300 years had elapsed since Lower California had been visited by the expedition of Cortez, and Upper California by Cabrillo, the mountains and valleys of this Eldorado of the West had successfully concealed their treasures from the sight and knowledge of the world in nature's own vaults. The announcement of the discovery of gold, and the almost fabulous stories of the wealth of the mines, seemed to startle the world, and, in less than fifteen months from the date of this discovery, it was estimated that more than 100,000 persons had started in search of their fortune in this land of gold.

In September, 1849, in consequence of the disorganized condition of things, and the insecurity which generally prevailed, the people of California, by their delegates, met in Convention

at Monterey, and formed a constitution, which was ratified by the people in November, 1849. The constitution being submitted to Congress, was ratified by that body, and the State of California thus admitted into the Union, September 9, 1850.

A general idea of the growth and present condition of California may be had by reference to this State under the head of "Objects of Interest," in another part of this volume.

OREGON.

Sir Francis Drake imperfectly explored the coast of America in the north-west from 1578 to 1583. Various English and Spanish navigators succeeded him, which gave rise to conflicting claims to the territory in that region. After Drake's voyage the coast from 43° to 48° was named "New Albion" by the British. Vancouver afterwards named the coast from 45° to 50° "New Georgia," and from 50° to 54° "New Hanover."

On the 17th of May, 1792, Captain Robert Gray, in the ship "Columbia," of Boston, discovered and entered the Columbia River; to which he gave the name of his vessel. He was the first person that established the fact of the existence of this great river, and this gave to the United States the right of discovery. In 1804-6, Captains Lewis and Clark, under the direction of the government of the United States, explored the country from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, and spent the winter of 1805-6 at the mouth of the Columbia. This exploration of the river, the first ever made, constituted another ground of the claim of the United States to the country.

In 1808, the Missouri Fur Company, at St. Louis, established a trading post beyond the Rocky Mountains, on the head-waters of Lewis River, the first ever formed on any of the

waters of the Columbia. In 1810, the Pacific Fur Company, under John Jacob Astor, of New York, was formed; and in 1811, they founded Astoria, eight miles from the mouth of the Columbia, as their principal trading-post, and proceeded to establish others in the interior. Astoria was taken by the British during the war, but was afterward surrendered to the owners October 6, 1818, agreeably to the first article of the treaty of Ghent.

In 1821, the Hudson's Bay and North-west company, who had previously been rivals, were united, and since that time have greatly extended their establishment in the region of Oregon.

That section of Oregon watered by the Columbia River and its tributaries was for a long time a subject of dispute between the United States and Great Britain. But by a treaty, concluded at Washington, on the 15th of June, 1846, this long-pending question, which at one time seriously threatened to break the harmony existing between the two nations, was put forever at rest, by fixing the parallel of division between the respective portions at 49° north latitude. There have been for some years several missionary stations at different points in Oregon, and since the settlement of the question of boundary new ones have been established.

This State was admitted into the Union on the 14th of February, 1859, and its boundaries defined as extending eastward to the Snake River, from 46° north latitude, to the mouth of the Owyhee River, and thence south to 42° north latitude. The residue of the territory east of the line was attached to Washington Territory.

NEVADA.

By the famous treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, a city of Mexico, on the 2d

of February, 1848, New Mexico and Upper California, including the present territory within the limits of Nevada, became Territories of the United States. A bill to establish a territorial government for Utah passed the House September 7th, and became a law September 9, 1850.

Nevada was placed under territorial government per act of March 2, 1861, and at first extended east to 39° west from Washington. An effort was made to gain the consent of California to make the western boundary of Nevada the dividing ridge between the waters of Carson Valley and those of the Pacific, but to no avail. In 1862 one degree was added to the eastern boundary. These boundaries were not to conflict with any claims of the Indians without their consent; but such Indian lands were to be excepted out of the territorial limits and form no part of them without consent given to the President.

The subject of forming a State was first agitated in 1863, with a favorable result. A Convention met, and presented a draft of a constitution, which was rejected by the people on the ground that the Territory was too feeble to support the expenses of a State, and that such measures should be deferred until the population and wealth sufficiently increased to enable them to assume these burdens.

In 1864, an Enabling Act was passed, under which the people were allowed to choose delegates to meet in Convention for the purpose of forming a State constitution. This Convention met at Carson City, July 4, 1864, and agreed upon a constitution. Nevada was admitted into the Union as a State under the act of March 21, 1864, by proclamation of the President dated October 31, 1864.

By an act of May 5, 1866, its area was increased by 12,225 square miles on the south, that extent having been detached from Arizona; and at the same time the eastern boundary of

Nevada was carried one degree further east.

NEBRASKA.

By a treaty with France, concluded at Paris on the 30th of April, 1803, the United States acquired the title of the territories formerly known as Louisiana. In this purchase was included the present State of Nebraska, which formed a part of the "District," and afterwards the "Territory," of Louisiana, previous to its being changed to "Missouri Territory" in 1812. It remained in a state of disorganization many years after Missouri was formed into a State.

Senator Douglas, of Illinois, introduced the first bill for establishing the Territory of Nebraska, December 17, 1844. The following year an amendatory bill was reported, but nothing further done. In 1848, the same senator introduced a bill, which was reported without amendment, April 20th. The following December it was recommitted, but not reported. The question was no longer agitated until the Kansas question brought it up in 1853-4.

The Territory of Nebraska was formed May 30, 1854, including the region between 40° and 49° north latitude, and the Missouri River on the east, and the crest of the Rocky Mountains on the west. It will be noticed that, beside the present State of Nebraska, this region included Montana, the western part of Dakota, the greater part of Wyoming, and the north-eastern part of Colorado Territory.

When the Territory of Colorado was formed, March, 1861, it took from Nebraska all south of 41° north latitude, and west of 25°; and when the Territory of Dakota was formed, March, 1861, it took all of Nebraska north of the parallel of 43° to Turtle Hill River, following the same, and Running Water and the Missouri

River to Iowa. Finally, when Idaho Territory was formed, on the 3d of March, 1863, it took from Nebraska all west of 27° west longitude, and reduced her to her present limits. Nebraska was closely related to Kansas in the formation of a territorial government, and they were both established by the same act. There was comparatively little of that dis-

turbance which took place on the soil of Kansas, and was so prominent a feature in her early history. The two were evidently in alliance in the controversy with the view of securing slavery in one and freedom in the other. An act was passed February 9, 1867, for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union.

SUMMARY REVIEW

OF THE

ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN,

AND THE

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The term public domain is generally used in its widest sense, embracing the total area of the public land—States and Territories—the jurisdiction of which, as well as the title to the soil, once resided in the general government.

This territory was acquired by government, first, by cessions from States in the Union, and, second, by treaty with foreign powers.

By the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, concluded September 3, 1783, our national territory was defined as extending westward from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River, and from a line on the north of the lakes to the thirty-first parallel, and the south boundary of Georgia, embracing 830,000 square miles, or 531,200,000 acres. Of this area 341,756 square miles, or 218,723,840 acres, were included in the thirteen original States constituting the American Union. Kentucky, Vermont, and Maine were subsequently erected out of territory claimed respectively by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, by virtue of grants from the British Crown prior to the Revolution. These States embrace 82,892 square miles, or 53,050,880 acres. The remainder of our original territory, including

405,352 square miles, or 259,425,280 acres, was held by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, under grants from Great Britain, during their colonial condition. These territorial interests were surrendered to the general government of the Union by the last-named States at different times subsequent to July 4, 1776, and constituted the nucleus of our public domain. Those interests cover the entire surface of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Tennessee, that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi River, and all of Alabama and Mississippi lying north of the thirty-first parallel. In order to trace the chain of titles by which the United States now hold these lands, it will be necessary to refer to the charters granted by the crown to the different colonies, which are pretty clearly defined in the preceding Colonial History, prior to the charter which Charles II. granted to William Penn in 1681, constituting him proprietary and governor of the province of Pennsylvania. The outline of this grant was far more definite than the previous efforts at defining colonial boundaries. It included "all that tract or part of land in North America, with the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by the Delaware River, from twelve

miles distance northward of New Castle Town unto the three-and-fortieth degree of northern latitude, if said river do extend so far northward; but if the said river shall not extend so far northward, then by the said river so far as it doth extend; and from the head of the said river to the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line to be drawn from the head of said river unto the said forty-third degree. The said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern boundary, and the said lines to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three-and-fortieth degree of northern latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle northward and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned."

It should be observed that the geographers of that day considered degrees of latitude as zones taking designation from their northern parallels; hence the north boundary of Pennsylvania, designated as the beginning of the forty-third degree, is really the forty-second parallel. Proud, in his "History of Pennsylvania," states the length of the colony at five degrees of longitude, or two hundred and sixty-five miles, on the forty-first parallel.

The Duke of York, soon after receiving his charter for the province of New York, granted to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret the territory contained within the present limits of New Jersey, the grant embracing powers of government as well as title to the soil. To Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, King Charles I., in 1632, granted a charter constituting him lord proprietor of the province of Maryland, with territorial jurisdiction, including the country between the fortieth degree of latitude on the north and the Potomac on the south,

with an eastward projection of the southern boundary across the peninsula flanking the Chesapeake Bay to the Atlantic.

In the disputes on the boundary with Penn., Baltimore contended for the modern meaning of the word latitude, which would carry his grant to the fortieth parallel. The controversy was settled by the location, in 1767, by Mason and Dixon, two eminent English surveyors, of the celebrated line which bears their names.

In 1682, by two deeds of feoffment, the Duke of York, afterwards James II., made over to William Penn his proprietary interest in the territory then denominated the three lower counties on the Delaware. After fruitless efforts to incorporate them with Pennsylvania, they were made a separate colony, subsequently called Delaware. As the territory lay within the limits claimed by Maryland, James II. ordered that that portion of the peninsula lying between the fortieth parallel and the parallel of Cape Henlopen should be equally divided between the two colonies. By the agreement of the heirs of Penn and Baltimore, made in 1732, from the middle point of the parallel of Henlopen a tangent was drawn to the circle around New Castle, and made the line of separate jurisdiction. This tangent was continued northward to a point fifteen miles south of Philadelphia, through which Mason and Dixon's line was subsequently run.

The limits of the first colony of Virginia, as defined by the second charter, issued in 1609, embraced four hundred miles of sea coast, of which the central point was Old Point Comfort, with a westward extension to the Pacific, between the parallels passing through these extreme points. Of this territory portions were included, as above detailed, in the colonies of Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. The Virginia charter having been judicially vacated, there

remained no legal obstacle to further dismemberment of the territory.

In 1663, Charles II. granted to Lords Clarendon, Albemarle, and others, the zone between the parallels 31° and 36° from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to be called the colony of Carolina; the grant embracing both title to the soil and political jurisdiction, subject to the sovereignty of the Crown. Two years afterward, to-wit, 1665, this domain was enlarged by another charter, fixing the limits of the zone granted at the parallels of 29° and $36^{\circ} 30'$. The southern boundary trenched upon the province of Florida, held by the Spaniards. This claim, however, the English authorities disputed, alleging prior discovery.

In 1729, the Parliament of England purchased the proprietary interest of seven of the eight lord proprietors and transformed the colony into a royal province. It was then divided into two provinces, denominated, respectively, North and South Carolina. By the charter of June 9, 1732, the colony of Georgia was constituted, and to it was granted all the territory between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers, with the zone included between the parallels passing through their head waters and extending westward to the Pacific.

By proclamation of George III., dated October 7, 1763, all the lands between the Altamaha and the St. Mary's Rivers were annexed to the colony. Again, George III., in commissioning James Wright as governor of Georgia, in January, 1764, defined its jurisdiction as covering all the lands between the Savannah and the St. Mary's, and between the parallels passing through the head waters of the former and the north boundary of East and West Florida, which extended along the St. Mary's to its head waters, thence by a direct line to the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint; thence up the Flint to the thirty-first parallel, and thence, by said parallel, to the Mississippi River. The thirty-

first parallel was made the north boundary of West Florida, in compliance with a recommendation in 1764 of the British Board of Trade, as shown by royal commissions to Governors Elliot and Chester, of West Florida, dated, respectively, May 15, 1767, and January 25, 1770.

By this resumé of the chartered claims of the different colonies, it will be observed that these grants from the Crown were frequently in conflict with and overlapped each other. Not only a want of geographical knowledge, but a disregard of prior grants, often led the capricious mind of the Stuart dynasty to annul their own solemn public acts, and to ignore rights acquired under those acts. After the revolution of 1688, the royal prerogative having been limited, we find no more of such interference with chartered rights by royal authority. The Parliament, having become supreme in the state, subsequently assumed some of the prerogatives wrested from the Crown, and finally precipitated the Revolutionary War by claiming the right of taxation without representation. The successful result of that war left to the colonies a variety of territorial claims. These claims, in accordance with an earnest recommendation of Congress, were at different times ceded to the United States.

New York was the first in the patriotic movement; on the 1st of March, 1781, her delegates in the Continental Congress, in a deed reciting the authority given them by act of the legislature, restricted the jurisdiction and right of pre-emption to the present lines of the State, and quit-claimed the residue, if any, of her territorial claims to the general government for the benefit of all the States that were at that time, or that should thereafter become, parties to the Union then subsisting under the Articles of Confederation. The original charter to the Duke of York covered only the lands between the Connecticut River

and the eastern shore of Delaware Bay. New Jersey, embracing that portion of this grant, subsequently transferred to Berkeley and Carteret, was separated from New York by a line running from the forty-first parallel on the Hudson River, to the parallel of $41^{\circ} 40'$ on the Delaware River. The line between New York and Pennsylvania, commencing at the last-named point, followed the Delaware to the forty-second parallel, and followed along that parallel westward to intersection with meridian passing twenty miles west of the Niagara River, and northwardly along that meridian to the international boundary.

Virginia made the next cession, on the 1st of March, 1784, through her delegates in the Continental Congress. She still claimed the residue of territory originally granted to the first colony of Virginia, after deducting the lands covered by the charters of Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina, westward to the Mississippi River. This embraced, in addition to the present States of Virginia and West Virginia, Kentucky, and all of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois south of the forty-first parallel. She set up an additional claim to the territory north-west of the Ohio River, founded upon the successful expedition of a detachment of her State troops, under George R. Clarke, by which the British power was practically subverted. Consenting to the erection of Kentucky into an independent State, she ceded all her territorial claims north-west of the Ohio, with certain restrictions.

Massachusetts, through her delegates in Congress, on the 9th of April, 1785, renounced all her territorial claims west of a meridian passing twenty miles west of Niagara River, the west boundary of New York, already mentioned.

Connecticut, on the 3d of September, 1786, through her delegates, yielded both soil and jurisdiction west of the

meridian passing one hundred and twenty miles west of the west boundary of Pennsylvania. On the 30th of May, 1800, by deed executed by her governor, Jonathan Trumbull, she ceded the right of eminent domain over the intervening territory, but retained the right of disposal of the soil. This territory embraced a zone between the forty-first parallel and Lake Erie.

South Carolina ceded all her territorial claims west of her present boundaries. By previous adjustment of the conflicting claims of Georgia, the public lands which South Carolina had to cede were reduced to a strip twelve miles wide, skirting the south line of North Carolina and Tennessee, or the parallel of 35° westward to the Mississippi.

North Carolina, on the 25th of February, 1790, transferred all her chartered rights of "sovereignty and territory" over the zone included between the parallels of 35° and $36^{\circ} 30'$ as far west as the Mississippi, then the international boundary line; this territory now constitutes the State of Tennessee.

Georgia, on the 16th of June, 1802, ratified an agreement previously drawn up by her commissioners and the general government, whereby her public lands west of her present boundaries became a part of the public domain. She received in turn that portion of the South Carolina cession lying within her present boundaries, thus adding a strip twelve miles wide to her northern frontier, and making her coterminous with North Carolina and Tennessee.

These cessions were accompanied, however, in some cases by important reservations. The last district ceded by Connecticut, having been excluded from the first cession of that State, was called the Western Reserve, a title by which it is still known in Ohio. It covers a tract of land one hundred and twenty miles long, extending from Lake Erie to the forty-

first parallel, and containing 3,800,000 acres. About 500,000 acres of the western portion of this tract were donated by the State of Connecticut to certain of her citizens who had suffered by fire and depredation in the Revolutionary raids of British partisans. These lands were, from this circumstance, called the "Fire Lands." The remaining portion of the Western Reserve was sold by Connecticut, and the proceeds applied to constitute that common school fund which has enabled this State to stand in the front rank of educational enterprise.

Virginia stipulated that a quantity of lands, not exceeding 150,000 acres, should be laid off in one tract, the length of which should not exceed twice the breadth, to satisfy the claims of Gen. George R. Clarke, and the officers and soldiers composing his celebrated expedition to the Illinois region. This tract, according to the terms of the reservation, was selected and located near the Falls of the Ohio, and distributed among the claimants according to the laws of Virginia. It was further stipulated in this cession, that in case the lands in Kentucky, between the Green and Tennessee Rivers, which had been reserved to meet the land bounty claims of the Virginia Revolutionary officers and soldiers, under her laws should prove inadequate, the deficiency should be supplied in good lands, to be selected and surveyed by the claimants themselves, in a district allotted them on the north side of the Ohio River, and between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers. This loose method, and the entire absence of public monuments of survey in the "Virginia Military District," was necessarily productive of many conflicts of title, requiring a long course of litigation to settle, and seriously retarding the growth of civilization. After a quarter of a century, however, titles became measurably quieted and the march of im-

provement was accelerated. This district embraces a fine body of 6,570 square miles, or 4,204,800 acres, now one of the "garden spots" of the continent.

The reservations of North Carolina present a singular chapter in this history of the public domain. Among the conditions of transfer it was stipulated that three classes of claims should be satisfied from the public lands ceded by that State before any other disposition should be made of them. These reservations were as follows: 1st. Appropriations of land by the State of North Carolina to her continental and State officers and soldiers, each claimant to select and lay off his legal complement in such locality as he might choose, without reference to any public standards of survey. 2d. Grants of lands, whether located upon the soil or not, made to individuals under the laws of the State, including all inceptive or perfected rights, whether acquired by formal entry, by actual occupancy, by pre-emption privileges, or by special reservation. 3d. Entries, under the law of 1783, in the office of one John Armstrong, as an entry taker, whose legal status it is not easy now to ascertain, conflicting with prior claims; such entries were to be re-located upon unappropriated lands elsewhere. By a report made to Congress, November 10, 1791, by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, it appears that the Indian title within the ceded territory had been extinguished to about 7,500,000 acres, whereas the claims already reported amounted to 8,118,601½ acres, many of them located within the limits guaranteed to the Cherokees and Chickasaws by the treaties of Hopewell and Holston.

The general government, by treaty, purchase, or conquest, extinguished, at different times, the Indian title to the remaining lands in Tennessee; but the North Carolina claims absorbed the great mass of the eligible

lands. Finding that the remnant would scarce pay expense of administration, Congress, by act of February 18, 1841, made Tennessee its agent for the disposal of all unappropriated lands within the State, granting, as a recompense, any surplus after satisfying the North Carolina claims.

By the above-cited acts of several of the thirteen States, originally constituting the American Union, the general government came in possession of all that portion of the public domain lying east of the Mississippi and north of the thirty-first parallel. The basis of the claims of these States, as given in the foregoing, it will be seen, was the grants from the Crown of England. The power of the king thus to constitute new provinces, and, subsequently, to annul chartered privileges, involves constitutional questions, under the system of laws then subsisting, with which it would be presumptuous now to grapple. It should, however, be mentioned, in this connection, that George III., by proclamation of October 7, 1763, organizing the territory acquired from France by the treaty of Paris, of February 10, 1763, into four new governments, reserved for the use of the Indians all lands and territories not included in those governments, or within the limits of the Hudson Bay Company, "as also all lands and territories lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and north-west, as aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without our special leave and license for that purpose first obtained." The fact that the king felt himself bound to appeal to the courts, and to vacate the charters of Virginia and Massachusetts by writs of *quo warranto*, would seem to indicate that in that

day the royal prerogative, even in the estimation of the Stuart dynasty, did not embrace the power of annulling charters. A violation of contract on the part of grantees was made the ground of vacating the charters. George III., however, assumed higher ground, and claimed, by mere proclamation, without consulting Parliament, to restrict the territory of the first and second colonies of Virginia, of Massachusetts, and Connecticut, to the watershed of the Atlantic streams, whereas the original charters extended their jurisdiction westward to the Pacific Ocean. By the colonies themselves, however, this proclamation of George III. seems to have been treated as a nullity. Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, North and South Carolina, and Georgia claimed the full quota of territory under their original charters, with the exception, however, of such areas as they, by negotiation, had acknowledged to have been alienated to other colonies. Thus Connecticut and Massachusetts had yielded those portions of their original charters which were covered by the actual settlements of New York and Pennsylvania. But where a right is yielded by diplomacy this concession does not involve the negation of the original right itself. Connecticut, after vainly contending with Pennsylvania in regard to the zone between the forty-first and forty-second parallels, yielded the point under the decision of the court constituted under the Articles of Confederation, but pressed her claim to the same zone west of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River.

To many of that day the area acknowledged as ours, by the treaty of peace of 1783 with Great Britain, appeared sufficiently broad for the greatest possible expansion of our American nationality; but even then there were minds sufficiently enlightened and progressive to forecast something of that splendid career which we have since partially realized. To

such the idea of "an ocean-bound republic" was already unfolding itself. The circumstance which then began to form this idea was the last accession to the public domain consummated ere our foreign acquisitions began.

On the 30th of April, 1803, the year following the cession of Georgia, Napoleon, as First Consul, meditating a rupture with England, ceded to the United States the large imperfectly-defined province of Louisiana, lest it should fall into the hands of his enemy. The consideration for this cession was that the United States should pay 60,000,000 francs, besides discharging sundry claims of her own citizens against France. This action of the treaty-making power, put forth by an administration committed to the doctrine of strict construction, shows the recognition of power in the general government in accordance rather with the spirit than the letter of the Constitution.

Louisiana had been claimed by France by right of discovery, La Salle having visited it and discovered the mouth of the Mississippi in 1691. After an abortive attempt at settlement by Iberville, in 1699, it was granted, in 1712, by Louis XIV. to M. Crozat, and named Louisiana. Five years later, it passed into the hands of John Law and his Mississippi Company, on the financial explosion of which it reverted to the Crown. Transferred to Spain in 1762, it was retroceded by the treaty of San Ildefonso, October 1, 1800.

The boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded by Napoleon to the United States, were indefinite, the treaty itself, according to Chief Justice Marshall, having been couched in terms of "studied ambiguity." Questions of boundary between Louisiana and Florida were involved, which require some explanation. By the proclamation of George III., of October 7, 1763, before cited, the province of West Florida was constituted as ex-

tending from the Mississippi River on the west, to the Appalachicola on the east. During the Revolutionary War, in 1778, the British troops in Florida marched into Georgia, capturing Savannah. The Spanish authorities of Louisiana, taking advantage of this disposition of the British forces, organized an expedition to Florida, and had so far succeeded in conquering both East and West Florida, that, upon the general pacification at the close of the Revolutionary War, both provinces were retroceded to Spain.

When Louisiana was transferred to us by Napoleon, in 1803, it was with the same limits as when France formerly possessed it, and as Spain possessed it at the time of the treaty of San Ildefonso. Spanish diplomacy, however, found it convenient to consider British occupancy as permanently dissevering West Florida from Louisiana, which it claimed as a new conquest from Great Britain; but the United States, in 1811, took military possession of the country west of Perdido River, thus insisting upon the original limits of Louisiana, as claimed by France.

This imbroglio was still further complicated by events on the Florida border during our last war with England, and the reprisals made by Gen. Jackson for the repeated infractions of neutrality by the Spanish authorities. But all grounds of difficulty and all questions of jurisdiction were finally superseded by "the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits," concluded with Spain, February 22, 1819. By this treaty, the provinces of East and West Florida were ceded to the United States, and the undefined boundary between Louisiana and Mexico was settled, as running up the line of the Sabine River to the Red River; thence by the course of that river to the one hundredth meridian; thence north to the Arkansas River; thence following the course of that river to the forty-second paral-

lel, and thence westward to the Pacific Ocean. The northern boundary of the Louisiana purchase, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, was established along the forty-ninth parallel by the 2d article of the Convention of October 20, 1818, with Great Britain. West of the Rocky Mountains, by treaty of June 15, 1846, with the same power, the international frontier was continued along the forty-ninth parallel to the middle of the channel separating Vancouver's Island from the mainland, and thence through the straits of Fuca to the Pacific. The United States held an independent claim to that portion of Louisiana called Oregon, based upon the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia River, by Capt. Gray, in 1792. The Louisiana purchase, the limits of which were thus ascertained by tedious and protracted diplomatic litigation, embraced those portions of Alabama and Mississippi south of the thirty-first parallel, the entire surface of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Oregon, all of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River, all of Kansas except a small corner west of the one hundredth meridian and south of the Arkansas River, all of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Indian Territories, with parts of Wyoming and Colorado.

The annexation of Texas, in 1845, led to a war with Mexico, at the close of which, in 1848, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, we acquired a large territory from Mexico. Subsequently, by treaty of 1853, another strip, known as the Gadsden purchase, embracing the Mesilla Valley, was added, in consideration of which, and of the abrogation of sundry stipulations in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, our government paid to Mexico \$10,000,000.

These Mexican cessions are now covered by the States of Texas, California, and Nevada, the Territories

of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado. Texas, on entering the Union, stipulated for the possession and disposal of her own public lands. Subsequently, however, by act of November 25, 1850, she accepted propositions from the general government, ceding her claims to reimbursement for the surrender of her military, naval, and revenue establishments, and her lands north of the parallel $36^{\circ} 30'$, and between that parallel and the thirty-second, lying west of the one hundred and third meridian; the consideration of this cession was the payment of \$10,000,000. The ceded lands are now included in Kansas and New Mexico.

The purchase of Alaska from Russia, by the treaty of March 30, 1867, enlarged our public domain to its present dimensions. Russia claimed this vast territory by right of prior discovery. Capt. Behring, who was sent out, in 1733, by Empress Ann, discovered the mainland of North America, in latitude $58^{\circ} 28'$, on the 18th of July, 1741. His colleague, Capt. Tschirikow, being separated from him in a storm, sighted the same coast in latitude 56° , on the 15th of July, 1741, while Behring sailed up the coast, discovering many of the Islands of the Aleutian Archipelago, some of which, however, he had seen during his previous voyage in 1728. The coast of British Columbia was discovered, in 1790, by Vancouver, upon the strength of which England claimed its sovereignty. The discovery of the coast of Oregon by Capt. Gray, in the same year, formed the basis of a claim of our government to the sovereignty of the whole coast, at least as far north as the Russian discoveries. The line separating us from those discoveries was fixed as the parallel of $54^{\circ} 40'$ in the treaty made with Emperor Nicholas, in 1824. The territory between that parallel and the forty-ninth was recognized as belonging to the English, by virtue

of Vancouver's discoveries. North of 54° 40', the claim of Russia seems never to have been questioned. This territory was offered to the United States for a pecuniary consideration during the Crimean War, in 1854, by Baron Stoekl, then Russian envoy at Washington, but this offer was declined by the Pierce administration.

During the administration of Buchanan, unofficial negotiations were set on foot by our Cabinet for the purchase of Alaska, the sum of \$5,000,000 being named as the price, but significant intimations were received that Russia expected a higher price. After the suppression of the rebellion the subject was again agitated, in private and official circles. In January, 1866, the Legislature of Washington Territory memorialized the President in behalf of the immediate acquisition of the Russian Territories of North America. When the fact became generally known that the lease of the franchises of the Russia-American Fur Company by the Hudson Bay Company would expire in June, 1867, and would probably be renewed unless we acquired the territory in the meanwhile, the anxiety for the measure increased. Formal negotiations were entered into between Baron Stoekl, the Russian minister at Washington, and Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, resulting in the formation of the treaty of April 30, 1867, the signatures of the plenipotentiaries being affixed at 4 o'clock on the morning of that day. The consideration of the transfer of the territory named in the treaty was \$7,200,000.

Private Claims by Foreign Titles.—In all the above detailed accessions of territory, considerable tracts were found already appropriated by private owners under the systems of law previously in force. Also inchoate titles from former sovereign authority, awaiting confirmation by our government, and location upon the soil.

The action of the United States in all such cases was based upon the highest conception of justice. In some cases these titles were expressly secured by treaty stipulation. But the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated case of *United States vs. Percherman*, held that "the modern usage of nations, which has become a law, would be violated; that sense of justice and right, which is acknowledged and felt by the whole civilized world, would be outraged if private property should be generally confiscated, and private rights annulled. The people change their allegiance; their relation to their ancient sovereign is dissolved; but their relation to each other, and their rights of property remain undisturbed. If such be the modern rule, even in cases of conquest, who can doubt its application to the case of an amicable cession of territory? Had Florida changed its sovereign by an act containing no stipulations respecting the property of individuals, the rights of property in all those who became citizens of the new government would remain unaffected by the change."

The court further argues that the former sovereign power, having granted its interest in the soil to private owners, had no interest to convey by treaty to this government.

Vested rights acquired under former jurisdictions have ever been held sacred.

Claims of the Aborigines.—The legal status of the Indian tribes, and of the individual members of those tribes, has been defined with sufficient clearness in several decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the cases of the *Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia*, and *Worcester vs. Georgia*, the Indian tribes residing within the United States are recognized in some sense as political bodies, not as foreign nations, nor as domestic nations, but still possessing and exercising some of the functions of nation-

ality. They hold a relation of wardship to the general government, and are subject to its control. A State legislature has no jurisdiction over the Indian territory contained within the territorial limits of the State; but in the case of *New York vs. Dibble*, it was decided that the State holds the sovereign police authority over the persons and property of the Indians, so far as necessary to preserve the peace and protect them from imposition and intrusion.

In regard to right of soil, it was settled, in the case of the *United States vs. Rogers*, that the Indian tribes are not the owners of the territories occupied by them. These are vacant or unoccupied public lands belonging to the United States.

In the case of *Johnson vs. McIntosh*, it was held that the Indian tribes were incompetent to transfer any rights to the soil, and that any such conveyances were void *ab initio*, the right of property not subsisting in the grantors. The right of making such grants was originally in the Crown, but, by the treaty of 1783, it was surrendered to the United States. In the case last mentioned, Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court, thus grounded the right of government upon prior discovery:

"The power now possessed by the government of the United States to grant lands, resided, while we were colonies, in the Crown or its grantees. The validity of the titles given by either has never been questioned in our courts. It has been exercised uniformly over territory in possession of the Indians. The existence of this power must negative the existence of any right which may conflict with or control it.

"The title by conquest is acquired and maintained by force. The conqueror prescribes its limits. Humanity, however, acting on public opinion, has established, as a general rule, that the conquered shall not be

wantonly oppressed, and that their condition shall remain as eligible as is compatible with the objects of the conquest. Most usually they are incorporated with the victorious nation, and become subjects or citizens of the government with which they are connected.

"When the conquest is complete, and the conquered inhabitants can be blended with the conquerors, or safely governed as a distinct people, public opinion, which not even the conqueror can disregard, imposes these restraints upon him; and he can not neglect them without injury to his fame and hazard to his power.

"But the tribes of Indians inhabiting this country were fierce savages, whose occupation was war, and whose subsistence was drawn chiefly from the forest. To leave them in possession of this country was to leave the country a wilderness; to govern them as a distinct people was impossible, because they were as brave and high-spirited as they were fierce, and were ready to repel by arms every attempt on their independence.

"However extravagant the pretension of converting the discovery of an inhabited country into conquest may appear, if the principle has been asserted in the first instance and afterwards sustained; if a country has been acquired and held under it; if property of the great mass of the community originates in it, it becomes the law of the land and can not be questioned. So, too, with respect to the concomitant principle that the Indian inhabitants are to be considered merely as occupants, to be protected, indeed, while in peace, in the possession of their lands, but to be deemed incapable of transferring the absolute title to others. However this restriction may be opposed to natural right and to the usages of civilized nations, yet, if it be indispensable to that system under which the country has been settled, and be adapted to the actual condition of the two peo-

ple, it may, perhaps, be supported by reason, and certainly can not be rejected by courts of justice."

American Land Titles.—In the celebrated ordinance of 1787 of the old Continental Congress, "for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio River," which is the first general legislation of Congress on the subject of landed property, the leading incidents of feudalism were specially repealed. The 2d section ordained and enacted "that the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal part to the next of kin in equal degree; and, among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving, in all cases, to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law, relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district." This noble statute struck the key-note of our liberal system of land law, not only in the States formed out of the public domain, but also in the older States of the Union. The doctrine of tenure is entirely exploded; it has no existence even in theory. Though the word may be used for the sake of convenience, it is with an accommodated signification from which the last vestige of feudal import had been eliminated. The individual title derived from the government involves the entire transfer

of the ownership of the soil. We have, however, adopted one of the methods of conveyance to which that statute gave rise, to-wit: the method of bargain and sale. A conveyance is completed by the execution and delivery of the deed; entailments and perpetuities are barred by the statute, which renders void all limitations beyond persons in being and their immediate issue, and which provides that an estate tail shall become a fee-simple in the heirs of the first grantee. All joint interests in land are reduced to tenancies in common. Joint tenancies never had an existence, and co-parceners are now on a footing of tenants in common. Real actions, with their multitudinous technicalities, never had an existence in our western jurisprudence, though some of the fictions of this form of action are tolerated, *e. g.*, the allowance of fictitious parties to a suit. Ejectment is now the universal remedy, being the only action for the recovery of lands. Action by ejectment is limited to twenty-one years, but refractory tenants may be more speedily dispossessed by the action for forcible entry and detainer. A dispossessed claimant may, at the option of the ejector, either pay for the land, or receive pay for the improvements. For waste the party is liable in simple damages, and no more. A tenant in dower forfeits the place wasted.

It will be seen from the foregoing facts that the liberal principles embodied in our public land policy have reconstructed to a great extent the legal basis of our social order by liberalizing the ideas of land ownership. The general government set this glorious example, and the justice and expediency of its policy in this respect are now universally admitted.

Land Grants.—The system and extent of the various land grants are defined in the articles on Railroads, Education, etc., in another part of this work.

The following is a summary of the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1871.

	ACRES.
Disposal of public lands by ordinary cash sales.....	1,389,982.37
* Military, bounty, land-warrant locations, under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1853.....	525,920.00
Homestead entries under act of 1862 and amendments.....	4,600,326.23
Agricultural college scrip locations.....	494,446.98
Certified to railroads.....	2,911,338.56
Certified for wagon-roads.....	397,981.44
Lands approved to States as swamp, and selected as indemnity for those covered by adverse rights.....	428,597.01
Chippewa and Sioux Indian scrip locations.....	16,513.00
Total.....	10,765,795.59
Sales of previous year.....	8,095,413.00
Increased disposal.....	2,670,292.59
Cash receipts under various heads.....	\$2,929,284.70
Total area of the land, States and Territories.....	1,834,998,400
Surveyed within the last fiscal year.....	22,016,608
Which, with 528,862,461 acres already surveyed, amounts to.....	550,879,069
Leaving yet to be surveyed.....	1,284,119,331
* The aggregate amount of land granted for military services from the earliest period of our history to the end of the preceding fiscal year was 73,463,961 acres.	

The following is a summary of the Land Office Report for 1873.

During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows, the figures representing acres in round numbers.

Cash sales.....	1,626,266
Located with military warrants.....	211,900
Taken for homesteads.....	3,793,796
Located with Agricultural college scrip.....	633,446
Certified to railroads.....	6,083,356
Certified to wagon-roads.....	76,576
Approved to States as swamps.....	238,548
Certified for agricultural colleges.....	10,223
Certified for common schools.....	76,909
Certified for universities.....	51,228
Certified for seminaries.....	320
Approved to States for internal improvements.....	190,775
Indian scrip locations.....	11,223
Total in round numbers.....	13,020,605
Disposed of the previous year.....	11,864,975
Increased disposal.....	1,165,631
The cash receipts, under various heads, amounted to \$3,408,515.	
The surveys during the same period show a total of.....	30,488,133

ACRES.

Surveyed during the previous year. 29,450,939

Increase in number of acres surveyed..... 1,067,194

The total area of the land in States and Territories is 1,834,998,400 acres, and, making proper deductions, 1,218,443,605 acres are yet to be surveyed.

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Prior to the year 1820, no official records were kept of the influx of foreign population to this country. All statistics relating to the comparative numbers of foreign and native inhabitants were based upon mere estimates, and may, or may not, approximate near the truth. The first census of the population of the United States was taken in 1790, when, as statistics show, the aggregate population was 3,929,214. No distinction is there made between home and foreign born population, and "Indians not taxed" were not enumerated.

Although many adventurers have visited this country during the first three-fourths of a century after its discovery, the first permanent settlement, when immigration actually commenced, was made at St. Augustine, in 1565, by the Spaniards. The first English settlement, as has been shown in another part of this book, was made at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1697. In 1620, the settlement of Massachusetts was commenced at Plymouth, by 100 Puritans. Immigration for the next 20 years increased steadily but slowly, and the mortality was so great in the colonies, resulting from the hardships and privations incident to frontier life, as well as the barbarity of the savages, that, in 1640, the entire white population was estimated to be but 20,000.

The Aborigines.—Of the people who inhabited this country at the time European colonies were established in Virginia and New England,

but little is known. Many ways have been suggested by which they might have found their way to America. They have among themselves an indistinct tradition that their fathers crossed a tract of water to reach their habitation on this continent. The prevailing tradition among them was, at the time referred to, that they sprung from the earth, and had no connection with any other people. Hence it will be seen that little or no reliance can be placed upon their traditions. The more generally received theory of their origin has been that they came from Asia, and reached this continent by crossing Behring Strait.

Various estimates have been made as to the numbers of the many tribes inhabiting this country in colonial times; but, as must be apparent to every intelligent reader, no statistics could be gathered from a people of their manner of life, which could be regarded as even approximating the truth. Hence we do not deem it advisable to give statistics in this connection which must be regarded as entirely unreliable.

It has been generally estimated that, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, about 150 years after English colonies began to be planted in this country, the entire population of the thirteen colonies was about 3,000,000—about one-third of whom were believed to have been born in Europe—exclusive of Indians. Fifteen years later, in 1790, the first census, under authority of the United States government, was taken, when it appeared that the population had increased to 3,929,214. During the eight years of the Revolutionary War immigration was greatly retarded. Assuming the population of the colonies to be, as has been estimated, 3,000,000, at the commencement of the war, in 1775, it has been estimated that, of the increase of 929,214, between this time and 1790, when the first census was taken, at least 25,000

were immigrants from Europe. Statisticians have also estimated the number of alien passengers arriving in this country between the years 1790 and 1820, when the keeping of official records of immigration commenced, to be 225,000, making the aggregate number of those who had transferred their allegiance to the United States, prior to the enactment of the passenger act of March 2, 1819, to be 250,000.

Since 1820, the stream of immigration to this country has been measured with approximate accuracy, and the result shows a steady, and, during some of the decades, a rapid increase. In 1820, 8,385 alien passengers arrived on our shores, of whom 6,024 were from the British Isles. From that time the annual arrivals increased rapidly, although at times, irregularly, until 1854, when they reached the maximum of 427,833. Immediately previous to and during the late war, there was a marked decline, descending to 123,126 in 1858, and 121,282 in 1859, and to less than 92,000 in 1861 and 1862. After the close of the war immigration again revived, and soon resumed something of its former magnitude, increasing from 249,061 in 1865, to 395,922 in 1869. In 1870, the arrivals were but 378,796; the falling off being principally in the last half of the year, and is attributed to the war in Europe. To this should be added about 10,000 who came across the lines from the British Provinces, or through them from Europe.

It will be seen that during the entire period from 1820 to 1870, 50 years, the increase of each year over the one immediately preceding, if uniform, would average about 13 per cent. The number which arrived during these 50 years was 7,553,865; and if to these be added the 250,000 estimated to have arrived previous to 1820, the total number of aliens who have been permanently added to our population by direct immigration

since the formation of the government will reach 7,803,865.

Nationalities.—From the census report of 1870 it appears that more than one-half of those who have thus far arrived in the United States came from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and from the British Possessions of North America. These speak our language, and a large part of them are more or less acquainted with our laws and institutions, and soon become assimilated with and absorbed into our body politic.

The German element is next in extent, and embraces about two-thirds of the remainder. These are at once an industrious and intelligent people, a large proportion of whom settle in rural districts, and help to develop the agricultural resources of the West and South, while the remainder, consisting largely of artisans and skilled workmen, find ready and profitable employment in the cities and manufacturing towns.

The Scandinavians have already made quite extensive settlements in the North-western States, and constitute a distinctive feature in this movement. It is but few years since this class of immigrants arrived in any considerable numbers, but they are rapidly increasing. Being an industrious, economical, and temperate people, their advent to this country should be regarded with favor.

The influx of the Asiatic race has been regarded with some apprehension of an unfavorable influence upon our industries and customs. But the arrivals from the Oriental world are not yet sufficiently numerous to need cause any alarm. Their numbers have been greatly exaggerated, as will be seen by reference to another part of this article, as they increased less than 30,000 for the ten years ending with 1870, forming less than four per cent. of our total immigration. A peculiarity of the Chinese immigration is the comparatively

small number of females, not exceeding seven per cent. of the whole, which would seem to preclude a large increase of the pure race.

The Latin races contribute very little to our population, and the Slavie still less; while now, as from time immemorial, the different branches of the great Teutonic trunk are coming forth in large numbers from the most populous regions to aid in the progress of civilization.

Value of an Immigrant.—Aside from the statistics showing the ethnic derivation of the millions who have transferred their allegiance from the Old World to the New, the census report for 1870 contains an estimate of the real value of an immigrant to this country, which is worthy of notice.

The wide contrast between skilled and unskilled labor, between industry and economy, and laziness and prodigality, indicates a marked variation in the capital value of an immigrant. The unskilled laborers, who at once engage in subduing the forests, or cultivating the prairies, are of far more value to the country than those who remain in the large cities. Deducting women and children who pursue no occupation, about forty-six per cent. of the whole immigration have been trained to various pursuits. Nearly half of these are skilled laborers, who have acquired their trades in the Old World, and come here to give us the benefit of their skill and training without the repayment of the cost of such education. The farm laborers and servants are not destitute of the training necessary to fit them for their several duties, while those classed as common or unskilled laborers are well qualified for the performance of the labor required, especially in the construction of works of internal improvement. Nearly ten per cent. consist of merchants and traders, who doubtless bring with them considerable capital and mercantile experience, while the smaller number of professional men and

artists, embracing architects, engineers, and inventors, contribute to our widely extended community, not only material, but artistic, esthetic, intellectual, and moral worth.

Only about one-fourth of these immigrants are less than 15 years of age, and less than fifteen per cent. over forty, leaving more than sixty per cent. who are in the prime of life, ready to enter at once into their several industrial pursuits. As to the relative number of the different sexes, the number of males, as might be expected, largely exceeds the number of females. This proportion varies, however, with different nationalities. It has already been shown that but about seven per cent. of the Chinese immigrants are females, while of the Irish they are about forty-five per cent.; and of the whole number, about forty per cent. are females.

The actual money value of an immigrant has been variously estimated at from \$800 to \$1,125. As the smaller amount seems to approximate nearest the true value, we will give some of the reasons, presented in the report already referred to, for coming to this conclusion. The social statistics of the foreign born population being imperfect, the estimate of the productiveness of the whole is made from the earnings of unskilled laborers, offsetting the increased productiveness and earnings of skilled workmen, against the unproductiveness of other classes before referred to.

The average wages of laborers and unskilled workmen, throughout the country, are shown to be about \$400 per year. Assuming that the families of these men consist of four persons each, we have \$100 as the amount which each individual produces, and to which he is also restricted in consumption. The expenditures of a family of four persons, two adults, and two small children, are estimated to average about \$400 per annum, or \$100 each, being the amount

which each has produced. As most of these expenditures are for articles of domestic product, which pay a succession of profits, not only to the retailer, the wholesale dealer, and the producer, but to the transporter, the sum of these net profits constitutes the aggregate amount which this family contributes to the wealth of the country. A careful computation gives the gross amount of these several profits as \$160, which sum is the measure alike of their production and consumption. As producers and consumers, then, each is worth to the country one-fourth of \$160, or \$40 per annum. To produce this amount would require, at five per cent., a capital of \$800, which must be considered as the average value of an immigrant.

No correct estimate can be made of the increment to the wealth of the country, consequent upon the industry of those who engage at once in the cultivation of the soil on their own account. This appears in the form of productive fields reclaimed from the wilderness, and the various improvements in all the branches of agriculture. It is believed the average value of real and personal estate in the Union is about \$800 per capita, and the annual increase about five per cent., or \$40. Now, while the property owned by the foreign born population does not average \$800, yet in productiveness, it is believed, they contribute their full share.

It has been found, by a careful examination, made at Castle Garden, New York, that the average amount of money brought by alien passengers does not exceed \$68. As this amount is usually required to take him to his destination, or support him until he becomes a producer, it was omitted in the foregoing estimate of his capital value. If the foregoing estimate be correct, and the sum of \$800 be the average capital value of each immigrant, those who have landed upon our shores during the last half century have added to our national

wealth the vast sum of \$6,243,880,800. But the real value to this country of her foreign born citizens should not be estimated by dollars and cents alone. Their educated minds, their cultivated tastes, their skill in the arts, and their inventive genius, have made their influence felt in every walk of life.

The average wages paid per day to mechanics, as appears from the following table, is much higher in the United States than in the European countries.

Wages per day.		Wages per day.	
Austria	\$1.00	Sicily	\$0.30
Belgium	60	Portugal	40
Denmark	60	Prussia	75
France	1.00	Russia	75
Italy	40	Sweden	60
Netherlands	45	Switzerland	60
Norway	60	United States	3.00

Indians not taxed.—From the last report of the superintendent of the census, we make the following extract in reference to the treatment of the Indians in the census.

“In the absence of any constitutional, legal, or judicial definition of the phrase ‘Indians not taxed,’ as found in the constitution and the census law of 1850, it has been held, for census purposes, to apply only to Indians maintaining their tribal relations and living upon government reservations.

“The broken bands and scattered tribes still to be found in many States of the Union, though generally in a condition of pauperism, have been included in the enumeration of the people. By the fact of breaking away from their tribal relations, they are regarded as having entered the body of citizens, and as subject to taxation from the point of view of the constitution, although they may be exempted actually from taxation by local legislation, or by the accident of pauperism. It has been held that it was not necessary for a member of this race that he should be proved to have actually paid taxes in

order to take him out of the class ‘Indians not taxed,’ but only that he should be found in a position, so far as the authorities or agents of the census can know, to be taxed, were he in possession of property. His pauperism has been regarded as an individual accident, which can not possibly effect his constitutional relations.

“The provisions of the constitution in regard to the enumeration of Indians, being invidious and opposed to the general spirit of that instrument, and even more emphatically opposed to the spirit of recent legislation and of the late constitutional amendments, shall be construed strictly and not liberally.

“In 1860, the same principle seems to have been applied in determining the representative population of the States. By reference to the 598th and 599th pages of the Population volume of the Eighth Census, it will be seen that all the Indians embraced in the table of General Population were included in the representative population of their respective States, except for the State of California.” The number of Indians included in the census of California in 1860, and excluded in making up the representative population of that State, was 17,798, and were undoubtedly excluded from the fact that most of them were upon government reservations, some of which have since been abolished.

Half-breeds.—Another question seriously affecting the return of Indians in the census, is the treatment of half-breeds, in which term persons of any perceptible trace of Indian blood, whether mixed with white or with negro stock, are popularly included. The principle which governed in the classification of persons of part Indian blood in the last census was as follows: “Where persons reported as half-breeds are found residing with whites, adopting their habits of life and methods of industry,

such persons are to be treated as belonging to the white population; where, on the other hand, they are found in communities composed wholly or mainly of Indians, the opposite construction is taken. In a word, in the equilibrium produced by the equal division of blood, the habits, tastes, and associations of the half-breed are allowed to determine his gravitation to the one class or the other."

The number of Indians returned in the United States under the above construction, as forming a part of the constitutional population, was, in 1860, 30,737; in the Territories for the same census, 13,284, making in the aggregate 44,021; in 1870, in the States, 21,228; in the Territories, 4,503; aggregate in 1870, 25,731. The Chinese population as returned in the same years was, in 1860, 34,933, all in California; in 1870, the number returned was 63,199, of which 49,277 were in California, 4,274 in Idaho, 3,330 in Oregon, 3,152 in Nevada, and 1,949 in Montana. The remainder are divided among twenty States and six Territories.

The increase in population from 1860 to 1870, we find, by a comparison of statistics, was about twenty per cent. on the population of 1860. We also find that the three great central States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, have increased in population in nearly the same ratio as the whole United States.

Maine and New Hampshire have actually decreased in population during the same decade. The reason of this is no doubt to be attributed to the fact that most of the lands that can be made available for agricultural purposes have long since been occupied. Manufacturing there is small compared with Massachusetts; and as there are few, and we may say no large cities in those two States to attract the surplus population from the agricultural districts, they have sought a home in other localities.

In Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, we find the ratio of increase about the same as in the whole country, to-wit, twenty per cent.

The area of the three States last named is but 13,856 square miles; while Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have an area of 119,773 square miles. The actual increase in population in the three New England States named, during the last decade, was 346,325, and in the three Middle States, 1,271,536. It will thus be seen that with an area more than nine times as large, and with a population in 1860 but three and one-half times as large, the three Middle States have increased no faster relatively than the three New England States.

Average duration of Life.—The following compilation we copy from the Philadelphia Medical Times:

"Half of all who live die before they are 17. Only one person in 10,000 lives to be 100 years old, and but one in 100 reaches 60. The married live longer than the single; and out of every 1,000 born, only 96 weddings take place. Of 1,000 persons who have reached 90, there are of clergymen, orators, and public speakers, 43; farmers, 40; workmen, 33; soldiers, 32; lawyers, 29; professors, 27; doctors, 24. Farmers and workmen do not arrive at good old age as often as clergymen and others who perform no manual labor; but this is owing to the neglect of the laws of health, inattention to proper habits of life in eating, drinking, sleeping, dress, and the proper care of themselves after the work of the day is done."

The total population of the United States in 1870, as will be seen by reference to the table, was 38,558,371. Of these, 19,493,565 were males, and 19,064,806 were females. The total number under one year old was 1,100,475, of whom 557,617 were males, and 542,828 females. It will be seen that the number of males in the

United States is largely in excess of the number of females. This disparity in numbers gradually decreases from infancy to about 16 years of age. The total population from 15 to 17, inclusive, was reported to be 2,454,541; males, 1,213,845; females, 1,240,696. Of the entire population under 25, there are more males than females; but of those under 30, there is a larger number of females. Of the total population under 70 years old, there were 440,490 more males than females; but the number of females above 70 years old was in excess of the number of males. Between the ages of 90 and 99, inclusive, there were reported 6,922 males, and 9,731 females. Of those who were reported to be 100 years old or more, there were 1,286 males, and 2,236 females. Of the number of deaths reported from infancy to 15 years of age, there were more males than females; between the ages of 15 and 35 there were more deaths of females than males; between 35 and 85 the ratio is again reversed, and of those above 85, the deaths among females, of course, must exceed the number among males, as the number of the former who live until that advanced age is greatly in excess of the number of the latter.

Deaths from Consumption.—The census of 1870, compared with that of 1860, shows a large increase of consumption in the Southern States, and a diminution of it at the North. This may, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the moving of invalids to the South in search of health, which many of them fail to secure.

By consulting the following table, invalids can see where the most favorable resorts for those predisposed to consumption are to be found.

This table shows the per centage of deaths from consumption, as compared with the total number of deaths from all causes in the several States and Territories.

Alabama.....	6	Missouri.....	9
Arkansas.....	5	Montana.....	9
California.....	14	Nebraska.....	9
Colorado.....	8	New Hampshire.....	25
Connecticut.....	20	New Jersey.....	20
Dakota.....	12	New Mexico.....	3
Delaware.....	20	New York.....	20
Dist. of Columbia.....	20	North Carolina.....	8
Florida.....	6	Ohio.....	16
Georgia.....	5	Oregon.....	12
Illinois.....	11	Pennsylvania.....	16
Indiana.....	11	Rhode Island.....	25
Iowa.....	12	South Carolina.....	5
Kansas.....	8	Tennessee.....	12
Kentucky.....	13	Texas.....	5
Louisiana.....	8	Utah.....	6
Maine.....	25	Vermont.....	25
Maryland.....	16	Virginia.....	12
Massachusetts.....	25	Wash. Territory.....	16
Michigan.....	16	West Virginia.....	16
Minnesota.....	14	Wisconsin.....	14
Mississippi.....	6		

Areas, Families, and Dwellings.—The entire area of the 37 States, as reported in 1870, is 1,984,467 square miles; in the Territories, 1,619,417 square miles, making the aggregate in the States and Territories 3,603,884 miles. The number of persons to a square mile in 1870 was, in the States, 19.21; in the Territories, 0.27; population to a square mile in the States and Territories, 10.70. The number of families in the United States in 1870 was 7,579,363; average number of persons to a family, 5.09. Whole number of dwellings at the same time was 7,042,833; average number of persons to a dwelling, 5.47. The increase of the average population to a square mile, from 1860 to 1870, was but 0.31; in the States, exclusive of the Territories, 1.11. This increase of population to the square mile is less than one-third as much as during the preceding decade. The State whose population to the square mile is nearest the average for the whole United States, is Alabama, which is 19.66. The most densely populated State is Massachusetts, which has a population of 186.84 to the square mile. Pennsylvania has 76.56 people to the square mile, and the prairie State of Illinois has yet but 45.84. Some estimate may thus be made of the great number of years it will require for the average population of

the whole country to a square mile to become as great as in Pennsylvania, or even in the comparatively new State of Illinois. The number of persons to a family in Massachusetts is 4.77; in Pennsylvania, 5.21; and in Illinois, 5.25. The number of persons to a dwelling in the same three States, is, in Massachusetts, 6.16; in Pennsylvania, 5.64; and in Illinois, 5.47. The State having the largest number of persons to a family is Kentucky, which has 5.67. The State having the smallest number to the family is Nevada, which has but 4.30. The largest number to a dwelling is in Massachusetts, which has an average of 6.16 persons to a dwelling. Nevada has the smallest number to a dwelling, and California next; the former having 3.27, and the latter 4.44. Of the ten largest cities in the United States, San Francisco has the least number of persons to a dwelling, having but 5.77; and Philadelphia next, with 6.01. The three cities having the largest number of persons to a dwelling are, New York, with 14.72; Cincinnati, 8.81; and Brooklyn, 8.64.

AGRICULTURE.

This branch of industry has always been regarded as of the highest importance, not only in America, but in all countries, and in all ages, even in the antediluvian days. The Mosaic record says of the two sons of our first parents, "Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground." The Athenians asserted that the art of sowing corn began with them, and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians made the same claim.

Among the first writers on agriculture of whom we have any knowledge, were the eminent Romans, Cato the censor, who died 149 years B.C., and Varro, who died 28 years B.C. Agriculture was introduced into England

about A.D. 27, by the Romans. But it seems to have received but little encouragement from government, or to have been conducted on a system calculated to place it at that height in the scale of industrial pursuits which its importance demanded, and which it has since attained. Agricultural societies were not formed in England until early in the 18th century, about 100 years after the establishment of the first colonies in America.

The history of the American colonies shows the high estimate which was then placed upon this branch of industry. It is claimed that cattle were first brought to America by Columbus in his second voyage, 1493. It is also said that they were introduced into Acadia (Nova Scotia) and Newfoundland by the Portuguese, in 1553, where they increased in numbers very rapidly. Cattle, sheep, and horses were introduced into Florida by the French in 1565, and cattle were introduced into Canada in 1608 by the same people. The claim that the maize or Indian corn plant is indigenous to the soil of the New World, has lately been contested, and recent investigations of certain Chinese records are cited to prove that it was cultivated in China prior to the discovery of America. Chinese authorities maintain that it came originally from countries west of China, and that it was introduced into that country long before the first arrival of the Portuguese in 1517.

Swine were brought into the present territory of the United States by De Soto in 1538. The first slave labor in the territory of the United States was at the founding of St. Augustine, in Florida, 1565.

Tobacco, which has since become an important article of trade, was first carried from America to England by Raleigh in 1586. The first cattle and swine were brought into Massachusetts in 1624, and the first horses in 1629. Hops were first cul-

tivated in this country in 1628. Apples were picked in Boston in 1639. In 1751 sugar cane was brought into Louisiana, and in 1783 the first improved cattle were brought into the United States.

In 1784, 8 bales of cotton were sent from the United States to England, and seized by custom-house officials on the ground that the United States could not have produced so much. From a work, recently published, on the Great Industries of the United States, we gather most of the following facts in regard to the increase of stock in the colonies, during the first half of the 17th century. In 1609 the Virginia colony were in possession of between five and six hundred hogs, with as many fowls, a few goats, and some sheep and horses. The scarcity of food, however, led to their extinction by the colonists, and, in 1610, another stock of cattle was brought from the West Indies, and the penalty of death for killing them was enacted.

In 1611, Sir Thomas Gates brought with him 300 immigrants, over 100 cows, some swine, and an ample supply of provisions. In 1620, the cattle had increased to about 500, and in "A Declaration of the State of Virginia" are described as being "much bigger of body than the breed from which they came; the horses also more beautiful, and fuller of courage." In 1649, the cattle of Virginia were estimated at 20,000, together with 200 horses, 3,000 sheep, 5,000 goats, and many swine. Of these, many were exported to New England, where the diversities of industry made them more valuable. The extremely cold winters, as well as the Indians, and the wolves often proved very destructive to the live stock in the colonies.

The following extract from the recently discovered "History of Plymouth," by Governor Bradford, we insert, for the information it contains, as well as to show the antiquated style in which the book was written. In speaking of the rise in provisions

from the increasing immigration, Bradford says: "Many were much enriched, and commodities grew plentiful; and yet in other regards this benefite turned to their hurte, and this accession of their strength to their weakness. For now their stocks increased, and ye increase vendible; ther was no longer any holding them together, but now they must of necessitie goe to their great lots; they could not otherwise keep their kattle, and having oxen growne, they must have land for plowing and tillage. And no man thought he could live except he had cattle and a great deal of ground to keep them; all striving to increase their stock."

The first official report of the agricultural resources of the United States was published with the census report for 1850, as provided by a law passed in that year. But before referring particularly to the statistics in that and subsequent reports it will be well to call attention to some of the improvements in agricultural implements, and other data immediately connected with the subject.

Agricultural Societies and Schools.—Among the first agricultural societies formed after the close of the War for Independence were the South Carolina and Philadelphia Agricultural Societies, founded in 1784, and the Kennebec Agricultural Society, in Maine, in 1800, while that State formed a part of Massachusetts. Others were soon organized, and the number has since increased rapidly, until a similar society has been organized in most of the counties in the agricultural portions of the United States. The New York State Agricultural Society was incorporated in 1832, and most of the States now support similar organizations. The first agricultural exhibition in the United States is said to have been held May 10, 1810, at Georgetown, D. C.

The following are among the first agricultural schools established in

this country: Yale College established an agricultural department in 1852, Pennsylvania Farmers' High School, was established in 1854. In 1855, Michigan passed an act establishing an Agricultural College. The United States Agricultural Department was established by Act of Congress, in May, 1862. Provision was made for the endowment of an Agricultural College in each State, certain conditions being stipulated which must be complied with on the part of such State before any endowment should be granted by the general government. Agricultural Colleges are now reported in about one-half of the several States.

Agricultural Implements.—As the early settlements of this country were made east of the great prairie region of the Mississippi Valley, where machinery, other than that used by hand power, could not be made available until the natural obstructions in the soil had been removed by the continued efforts of the husbandman, but little effort seems to have been made for the introduction and use of any, but hand implements for farming, until near the commencement of the 19th century.

The first recorded patent for a grain thrasher in the United States was in 1791. During the next nineteen years there were granted patents for 30 reapers, and from 1810 to 1835, there were granted 240 more. Whitney's Cotton Gin, which has entirely revolutionized the business of cotton culture, was invented in 1793. In 1797, the cast-iron plow patent was issued to a man named Newbold, of New Jersey. The first successful mowing machine — Manning's — was patented in 1831; and twelve years later two reapers were patented by parties living in Maryland. At a great trial of threshing, mowing, and reaping machines in France, in 1855, the American machines gained a complete victory over all others.

Value of Farm Implements.—

The aggregate value of farm implements in the United States in 1850 is reported to have been \$151,587,638. In 1870, the reported value was \$336,878,429; and the total value of farms in the United States the same year was \$9,262,803,861. The comparative value of farms and farm implements in the different States is very marked. That this disparity may be more apparent, we annex a table embracing eleven States, in different sections of the Union, the first column of figures showing the value of farms in each State, and the second column the value of farm implements.

	Value of Farms.	Value of Farm Imp.
United States.....	\$9,262,803,861	\$336,878,429
California.....	\$141,210,028	\$5,316,690
Iowa.....	392,662,441	20,509,582
Kansas.....	90,327,040	4,053,312
Michigan.....	398,240,578	13,711,979
Ohio.....	1,051,463,226	25,632,787
Kentucky.....	311,238,916	8,572,896
Georgia.....	91,559,468	4,614,701
Connecticut.....	124,211,332	3,216,599
Massachusetts.....	116,432,784	5,000,879
Virginia.....	213,020,845	4,924,036
New York.....	1,272,857,766	45,997,712

Farms.—To understand fully the statistics in reference to the size and value of farms, it will be necessary to call attention to what constitutes a farm, as defined by the census bureau. Farms, for the purposes of agricultural schedules, include all considerable nurseries, orchards, and market-gardens, which are owned by separate parties, which are cultivated for pecuniary profit, and employ as much as the labor of one able-bodied workman during the year. No farm will be reported of less than three acres, unless \$500 worth of produce has actually been sold off from it during the year. The latter proviso will allow the inclusion of many market-gardens of small area, lying in the immediate neighborhood of large cities, with land in a high state of cultivation. A farm is what is owned or leased by one man and cultivated under his care. A distant wood-lot

or sheep-pasture, even if in another subdivision, is to be treated as a part of a farm; but wherever there is a resident overseer, or a manager, there a farm is to be reported.

The whole number of acres of land in farms at the close of each of the last three decades, was: In 1850, 293,560,614; in 1860, 407,212,538; in 1870, 407,735,041.

The average number of acres in a farm at each of the above dates, was: In 1850, 203; in 1860, 199; in 1870, 153.

To show the comparative value of farms and their productions in different sections of the country, we give below a table, embracing eight States and two Territories. The first column shows the entire value of the farms in each State; the second column shows the entire value of farm products in each State; and the third column, the amount of wages paid during the year, including board, for farm labor.

Ver.....	\$ 139,267,075	\$ 34,647,027	\$ 4,155,385
N. Y.....	1,272,857,766	253,536,153	34,451,332
Ohio.....	1,051,465,226	198,236,907	16,480,778
Wis.....	300,414,064	70,027,032	8,186,110
Mo.....	392,908,047	103,035,759	8,797,187
Vir.....	213,020,815	51,774,801	9,753,011
Texas.....	60,149,950	49,185,170	4,777,638
Cal.....	141,249,028	49,856,024	10,369,247
Col.....	3,385,478	2,335,106	416,236
N. Mex..	2,260,139	1,905,060	523,888

It will be seen by the above table that, compared with the value of farms and the cost of farm labor, the productions in Texas are the largest. The total value of the annual productions of farms is intended to exhibit the total result of all the labor of the farm during the year, whether in the production of the crops, in additions to stock, in fencing, or improvements of any description, so far as the same are due to farm labor. Building, fencing, etc., by professional mechanics, are not included; neither a speculative rise of land, nor an enhancement of values by the opening of railroads, etc.

Below we give the average size of

farms in the above named States and Territories, and the average wages per month of ordinary hands in summer and in winter, including board. Wages for experienced hands will average nearly \$5 per month more than these prices.

	ACRES.	WAGES.	WAGES.
Vermont.....	134	\$23.00	\$17.00
New York.....	103	19.88	15.46
Ohio.....	111	17.33	13.04
Wisconsin.....	114	16.76	14.60
Missouri.....	146	17.00	14.45
Virginia.....	246	10.09	7.81
Texas.....	301	11.60	13.00
California.....	482	30.53	26.61
Colorado.....	184	33.00	22.75
New Mexico.....	186	25.00	20.00

The average size of farms in the United States in 1850 was 203 acres; 1860, 199 acres; and in 1870, 153 acres. The general average of wages paid per month for ordinary farm hands in summer, exclusive of the Pacific States and the Territories, was, 1870, \$17.06. Average in New England, \$20.70; in the Middle States, \$16.75; in the Western States, \$18.73; in the Southern States, \$12.44; in Pacific States (in gold), \$32.93; in the Territories (in gold), \$39.52.

The tables showing the number and size of farms in 1870 in the former slave States, are no doubt inaccurate in many instances. Many of the plantations in those States were squatted over by the former slaves, who hold small portions of the soil, often loosely determined as to extent, under almost all varieties of tenure.

For the same reason the reduction in the size of farms between the years 1860 and 1870 was much larger in the South than in the other States in the Union. The average reduction of farms from 1850 to 1860 was but five acres; during the last decade it was 46 acres. In Georgia during the same decade they were reduced from an average of 430 acres to 338. In South Carolina, from 488 to 233; in New York they were reduced only from 106 to 103; in Indiana, from 124 to 112; while in California, they

were increased in size from an average of 466 acres to 482.

A comparison of the number of acres of land under cultivation in the United States in 1870, with that in 1860, shows that the only States in which there has been a falling off, are those in which slavery existed in 1860; and the change which has since occurred has disarranged the agricultural system; in the New England States, where the decrease is mainly due to the extension of manufacturing towns and villages, or where territory has been set off to create new States and Territories, as in Virginia and New Mexico.

That the total increase of some of the principal farm productions from 1860 to 1870 may be more readily observed, we have prepared the following table. By this we see what branches of industry are becoming most important in this country.

	1860.
Home manufactures.....	\$ 24,546,876
Live stock (value).....	1,089,329,915
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter }	213,618,692
Market-garden products.....	16,159,498
Orchard products.....	19,991,885
Wheat (bushels).....	173,104,924
Rye (bushels).....	21,101,380
Indian corn (bushels).....	834,792,732
Oats (bushels).....	172,643,185
Cotton (bales, 400 lbs. each).....	5,387,052
Wool (pounds).....	60,264,916
Hops (pounds).....	10,991,996
Rice (pounds).....	187,167,052
Tobacco (pounds).....	434,209,461
Butter (pounds).....	459,681,372
Cheese (pounds).....	103,663,927
	1870.
Home manufactures.....	23,423,332
Live stock (value).....	1,525,276,457
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter }	398,956,376
Market-garden products.....	20,719,229
Orchard products.....	47,333,189
Wheat (bushels).....	287,745,626
Rye (bushels).....	16,918,795
Indian corn (bushels).....	760,944,549
Oats (bushels).....	282,107,157
Cotton (bales, 400 lbs. each).....	3,011,996
Wool (pounds).....	100,102,387
Hops (pounds).....	25,456,609
Rice (pounds).....	73,635,021
Tobacco (pounds).....	262,735,341
Butter (pounds).....	514,092,683
Cheese (pounds).....	53,492,153

The falling off in home manufac-

tures has been principally in the Southern States, most of the Northern States having made considerable advance during the last decade. While the live stock in the country has considerably increased in number and value since 1860, the number of swine in 1870 had decreased from 33,512,867 in 1860 to 25,134,569; and the number of sheep increased in about the same proportion.

As the cultivation of cotton was confined almost exclusively to the Southern States, which were in a state of revolution during most of the last decade, the falling off of this great staple product is readily accounted for.

Wool culture is assuming a place of the highest importance among the different branches of industry in this country, the product having nearly doubled since 1850. Some of the statistics relating to this article, especially that of the average class per head, in different parts of the country, show a discrepancy which it is hard to reconcile. In 1860, the average clip was 2.68 pounds; in 1870, 3.52; in New Hampshire it was 5.35 pounds; and the average for the New England States in 1870 was 4.58; and that of Connecticut was but 3.3. The average for New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware was 4.23; for eight of the principal cotton States it was 1.63; and for the Territories, exclusive of Washington and Arizona, it was but 1.28 pounds. There can be but little doubt that the figures here given as the average clip in different parts of the country, and for the whole United States, are below the actual yield. The small clip in the Southern States is accounted for in part, by the superintendent of the census, from what he considers as a fact, that a large portion of the sheep owned in those States are not kept with a view to the wool product, and are actually not sheared.

It will be readily perceived that

the number of sheep would be much nearer correctly returned than the amount of wool. Upon a careful examination of the agricultural schedule of 1860, for the State of Iowa, it was found that no returns were made for the production of 24,067 sheep kept on 2,416 farms. The average yield of wool in Iowa for that year, 1860, was reported to be but 2.55 pounds.

The apparent falling off in the amount of cheese manufactured in 1870, from that of 1860, is due to the fact that the preceding table includes only that made upon farms. All that was made at cheese-factories is included under the head of manufactures, and, in 1870, amounted to 109,435,229 pounds.

MANUFACTURES.

The subject of manufactures has always sustained a two-fold relation to other important interests in this country. While the manufacturer may be dependent upon the agriculturist for his daily bread, the agriculturist in turn is indebted to the manufacturer and mechanic for implements, without which he could not successfully pursue his vocation. Manufacturing, also, to be a success, and a remunerative branch of industry in this country needs legislative protection. How far this protection can be judiciously granted, has, since the days of Alexander Hamilton, occupied an important place in our national politics. But it is not our purpose or province to discuss that subject in this connection. The inventive genius of America which has brought our manufactures to their present high state of excellence, will doubtless, in due time, devise the necessary legitimate measures for their protection.

The subject of manufactures is so intimately associated with other

branches of industry, that the available statistics, even from official sources, are entirely unreliable. While, perhaps, the methods adopted for securing the desired information are as efficient as could be devised, they by no means secure even an approximation to a true representation of our manufacturing interests. The pecuniary and other interests of the manufacturer often influence him to withhold information which renders it impossible to secure the desired end. The statistical tables in each of our census reports, purport to exhibit the production of every mill, factory, or shop in the United States in which any class of mechanical industry is carried on to the extent of producing the value of \$500 a year. The ruling prices of material and labor are so high that there are but few able-bodied artisans working ten months in a year who do not produce the required \$500 in value; hence, the tables of manufactures should comprise all the results of substantially all the mechanical and manufacturing industry in the country. To show the comparative increase in the manufactures of this country, we give below a condensed table of some of the more important items for 1850, 1860, and 1870.

No. of Establishments in 1850,	123,025; in 1860, 140,433; in 1870,
252,148; Hands employed in 1850,	957,059; in 1860, 1,311,246; in 1870,
2,053,996; Males in 1850, 731,137; in	1860, 1,040,349; in 1870, 1,615,598;
Females in 1850, 225,922; in 1860,	270,897; in 1870, 323,770; Capital in
1850, \$533,245,351; in 1860, \$1,009,-	855,715; in 1870, \$2,118,208,769;
Wages in 1850, \$236,755,464; in 1860,	\$378,878,966; in 1870, \$775,584,343;
Materials in 1850, \$555,123,822; in	1860, \$1,031,605,092; in 1870, \$2,488,-
427,242; Products in 1850, \$1,019,-	106,616; in 1860, \$1,885,861,676; in
1870, \$4,232,325,442.	

In the figures showing the number of hands employed in 1870, the number of males reported includes only those

above 16 years of age, and the number of females, only those above 15. The number of youths of both sexes was 114,628.

It will be seen by reference to the above figures that the increase in the amount of wages paid in 1870 over that paid in 1860 is much larger, proportionally, than the increase in the number of hands employed; also that the value of the products in 1870, compared with the cost of manufacturing, is greater than in 1860.

Capital Invested.—The returns of capital invested are probably more unreliable than any other of the above statistics. This may be accounted for in various ways. Most of the manufacturers are not inclined, under ordinary circumstances, to give a correct account of the amount of capital they control, especially in these days of high taxation. This one question, of the amount of capital invested, creates more prejudice against the system adopted by the census bureau than any, if not all the other inquiries of the manufacturing schedule. In fact it is not unfrequently resented as needless and obtrusive.

The returns of corporations, where they have a specified amount of capital, may be considered nearer correct than those of individual enterprises; but these are by no means reliable. The custom of different corporations of returning their capital stock tends only to complicate the whole matter. Some return the nominal value of the stock, and others the actual cash value, whether it is above or below par, thus often causing a difference of 50 to 75 per cent. in returns of stocks of the same real value. But aside from many of these difficulties, which might be removed, there are others, which render a correct return impossible, where an honest effort is made for that purpose. One of the principal difficulties, in the way of a correct report, is to determine

what is to be considered as capital actually invested in manufactures. So numerous are the constructions, possible and even reasonable, in respect to what constitutes manufacturing capital, that any thing like harmony or consistency of treatment can not be expected of a large body of officers pursuing their work independently of each other. It is doubtful whether the sum reported represents one-half, and probably not more than one-fourth of the capital actually contributing to the gross product of \$4,232,325,442 reported for 1870.

Wages.—In comparing the gross amount of wages paid, or the number of hands employed, with the amount of products, the result is apparently much more favorable for the manufacturer than the facts will warrant. The number of hands reported as being employed in manufacturing in 1870, was 2,053,996, and the amount of wages paid the same year, \$775,584,343. But it should be remembered that in certain of the common trades, such as carpentering, shoe manufacturing, etc., a very large amount of labor is included which is not represented in the report of wages. In some of the common branches of industry the number of "hired hands" is even less than the number of artisans working in their own shops, and hence receiving no wages, but living off the profits of manufactures.

Below we give statistics showing the comparative size, wealth, amount of manufactures, etc., in ten of the largest States in the Union. They are arranged according to their rank in population; New York being the largest, Penn. next, and so on. The first column of figures shows the relative position of the States in regard to wealth; the second column the number of manufacturing establishments in each State, and the third column shows the amount of capital invested.

New York.....	1	36,206	\$365,994,320
Pennsylvania.....	2	37,200	406,821,845
Ohio.....	3	22,773	111,923,964
Illinois.....	5	12,597	94,265,057
Missouri.....	6	11,871	80,257,214
Indiana.....	7	11,847	52,052,425
Massachusetts.....	4	13,212	231,677,862
Kentucky.....	15	5,390	29,277,809
Tennessee.....	16	5,317	15,299,245
Virginia.....	17	5,933	18,459,100

That the comparative importance of these ten States may further appear, we give a table, showing the number of hands employed in each State in manufacturing, and the amount of the wages paid.

	Hands employed.	Wages paid.
New York.....	351,800	\$142,466,758
Pennsylvania.....	319,487	127,976,594
Ohio.....	137,202	49,066,488
Illinois.....	82,979	31,100,211
Missouri.....	65,354	31,055,415
Indiana.....	58,852	18,266,780
Massachusetts.....	279,380	118,051,886
Kentucky.....	20,666	9,444,524
Tennessee.....	19,412	5,390,630
Virginia.....	26,974	5,343,099

Relation of materials to products.

	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
New York.....	\$452,065,452	\$785,194,651
Pennsylvania.....	421,197,673	714,894,344
Ohio.....	157,131,697	269,713,610
Illinois.....	127,600,077	205,620,672
Missouri.....	115,533,269	206,213,219
Indiana.....	63,135,192	108,617,278
Massachusetts.....	334,413,982	553,912,568
Kentucky.....	29,497,535	54,629,809
Tennessee.....	19,057,027	34,262,636
Virginia.....	23,832,384	38,364,322

To fully appreciate the relative value of materials to the products, much care and discrimination are essential in assigning the different products to their respective classes of manufactures. Many kinds of materials require but little labor and expense to convert them into valuable articles of merchandise, while the cost of manufacturing others is far more than the materials from which they are manufactured. The following table will show the comparative value of materials and products in some of the principal articles of manufacture in the United States.

	Materials.	Products.
Agricultural Imp'ts....	\$ 21,173,925	\$ 52,066,875
Boots and Shoes.....	80,502,718	146,704,055
Cheese (Factory).....	11,089,281	16,771,665
Cotton Goods.....	111,756,936	177,189,739
India-rubber Goods....	7,134,742	11,566,371
Musical Instruments....	4,834,352	13,905,908
Sewing Machines.....	3,655,786	11,097,416
Tobacco and Cigars....	13,017,570	33,373,655
Woolen Goods.....	96,132,601	155,405,358
Worsted Goods.....	11,308,198	22,090,631

The purpose for which this last table is inserted will be more fully appreciated by grouping the different kinds of manufactures in five classes:

First, Those industries in which the subject-matter of labor is taken of no value, and the value of "materials" reported is made up of the mechanical and chemical appliances with which that subject-matter is treated. This is true of nearly the entire body of mining and fishing industries. The ores and the fish are taken as no value in making the statistics for census purposes.

Second, Those industries in which the subject-matter is of a distinct and immediate commercial value, but the property does not reside in the person who treats it. Horse shoeing, painting, plastering, plumbing, etc., are illustrations of this class.

Third, Those industries in which the entire value of the subject-matter is carried into the value of "materials," and appears again in the product, enhanced by the value of labor, use of capital, rent, and all incidental expenses. Prominent among this class of manufactures are cabinet ware and cutlery. The cost of the materials, compared with the amount of labor, and other expenses attending their manufacture, is small.

Fourth, Industries which are otherwise under the same conditions as those of the third class, but in which the value of the materials approaches, or even moderately exceeds, the value of the labor employed, and becomes thus an important element in the final value of the product, enhancing the apparent production of the industry in a high degree. This class includes the mill and factory indus-

tries, whose productions often appear enormous, as compared with those of bodies of craftsmen more skilled and receiving higher wages, and do so merely because of the high cost of the materials consumed in the former case.

Fifth, Industries in which the value of the materials far exceeds all the other elements in the cost of production combined, and thus carries up the apparent product of these in-

dustries to a very high point. Among the more important industries of this class, are the reduction of gold and silver, calico-printing, the packing of meat, refining of sugar, and the production of flour and meal. Below we give a table showing the number of hands, the wages paid, and materials used, in each of these five classes of industries, also the products of each.

Hands	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
I..... 169,691	\$ 73,438,932	\$ 14,418,908	\$ 143,126,692
II..... 110,504	35,689,883	67,890,182	134,692,177
III..... 388,924	167,118,333	183,543,034	535,487,704
IV..... 1,453,056	541,078,362	1,529,537,058	2,791,440,948
V..... 101,501	31,734,815	707,361,378	841,003,063
2,223,679	849,060,545	2,392,710,860	4,375,762,584

Excess of Product over materials.	Excess of product over wages and materials.	Wages in \$100 of product.	Materials in \$100 of product.	Wages & materials in \$100 of product.	Product per capita, gross.	Product per capita, deducting materials.
I..... \$ 128,717,781	\$ 55,278,832	\$51.30	\$10.07	\$61.37	\$ 843.51	\$ 758.54
II..... 86,841,665	51,151,812	23.07	43.86	66.93	1,400.00	785.87
III..... 351,944,670	181,266,137	31.20	34.28	65.48	1,376.84	904.92
IV..... 1,171,963,890	630,825,528	20.24	56.62	76.91	1,824.10	806.51
V..... 133,643,685	101,908,870	3.77	84.10	87.87	8,285.41	1,316.64
1,873,031,724	1,023,991,179	19.40	57.19	76.59	1,967.80	842.32

It will be seen that the last table shows the number of dollars' worth of wages and materials, separately and combined, in each hundred dollars of product, and also the average value of production, gross and net, to each hand employed. By a careful examination of these calculations much valuable information may be secured. It will also be seen that the first class of industries, with a reported gross product of \$143,000,000, yields a net product only \$5,000,000 less than the fifth class, which has a gross product of \$841,000,000, while the wages paid in the first class exceed those paid in the fifth by 131 per cent. This sets in a strong light

the necessity of considering all statements of manufacturing production in connection with the value of materials consumed and the cost of labor. There are two groups of industries, the one reaching the gigantic total of \$841,000,000, the other aggregating but one-sixth as much; yet the latter makes a clear addition to the wealth of the country equal to 96 per cent. of the net production of the former, and actually pays more than twice as much in wages.

The value of the materials consumed in the several groups of industries, as it appears, ranges from \$10.07 to \$84.10 in each \$100 of product; the amount of wages paid

ranges (going in the opposite direction) from \$51.30 to \$3.77 in each \$190 of product, while the gross product, per capita, ranges from \$843.51 to \$8,285.44, and the net product ranges from \$758.54 to \$1,316.64. The reason for these astonishing differences is not found chiefly in any difference in the quality of labor, or in the more extensive application of machinery in one class than in another, but almost wholly in the treatment of this subject of the materials consumed in the successive industries and classes of industries.

The five States reporting the largest amount of products of all kinds are, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Missouri, and rank in the order named. But in the amount of products of the different classes they rank entirely different. In the manufacture of agricultural implements Ohio stands first, New York second, while Illinois, which ranks as the eleventh State in the total amount of products, is the third in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The entire product of boots and shoes in the United States in 1870, was \$146,704,055, of which Massachusetts produced \$86,565,445, or more than one-half the entire amount; while Ohio, which ranks first in the production of agricultural implements, ranks as the seventh State in the manufacture of boots and shoes, her entire products being but \$2,866,803. Massachusetts also ranks first in the production of cotton goods, having produced the amount of \$59,493,153 in 1870, while Rhode Island ranks second, Pennsylvania third, and Ohio ranks as the nineteenth. In flouring and grist-mill products New York ranks first, Pennsylvania second, and Illinois third. Pennsylvania ranks first in the manufacture of pig iron, having produced more than one-half the entire product of the United States. Ohio ranks as the second, New York third, and Maryland fourth. In the manufac-

ture of woollen goods Massachusetts also stands first, Pennsylvania second, and New York third.

The ratio of increase in manufactures during the last decade was larger in the Western than in the Middle or Eastern States. In the Southern States, generally, the increase was less than in the New England and Middle States. In California the product of manufactures was less in 1870 than in 1860.

By reference to the tables in another part of this work, giving statistics of manufactures, a more detailed statement will be found of the various branches of manufactures. It is believed that the next decade will show a large increase in this branch of industry in several of the States which have hitherto made but little progress in manufacture. Capital is seeking new localities for investment, and the rapid increase of population and development of the agricultural resources of our country create an increased demand for all manufactured articles. The constant improvement in the various kinds of manufactured articles has a tendency to increase the demand, as they are sure to supersede such as are less convenient and desirable. It may be of interest to many of the readers of this volume to refer more particularly to some of the industries which at present are rapidly increasing in importance. Prominent among this class of manufactures is the

Sewing Machine.—The first machine, of which we have any knowledge of its being patented, designed to facilitate the process of sewing, was invented by Charles F. Weisenthal, of England, to whom a patent was granted July 24, 1755. This machine, however, was designed more especially for the improvement of the method of embroidering. Patents were granted in England and France, at subsequent dates, for other machines designed for similar purposes, but none of them designed to accom-

plish the labor for which the sewing machines of the present day are so well adapted.

The first patent granted for a sewing machine, in the United States, was in favor of James Greenough, of Washington, and is dated February 21, 1842. The needle for this machine was pointed at both ends, and had the eye in the middle. It was pushed through and then drawn back by means of pincers. It made a straight seam and what is known as the "shoemaker's stitch." Other machines were patented in 1843 and 1844.

September 10, 1846, Elias Howe, of Massachusetts, was granted a patent for what has since become a practical and very popular sewing machine. Mr. Howe claimed as his invention a needle with the eye at the end, and a shuttle for the purpose of uniting two edges in a seam, or their equivalent, making the stitch by interlocking two threads. Mr. Howe had spent much time in bringing his machine to that degree of perfection attained at the time of his application for a patent. It was with much difficulty that he succeeded in so combining and improving upon the devices of former patentees, the principles of which were essential in his own, as to substantiate his claim to originality, and thus secure his patent. This, however, he succeeded in doing. But the utility of his invention was not appreciated by the public, and few were willing to acknowledge it a success. In his efforts to raise capital sufficient to make a successful introduction of his machine into popular use, he failed to secure the necessary aid in this country, and then made a similar effort in England, where he met with a like disappointment.

These efforts of Mr. Howe, although unsuccessful in their direct results, called the attention of other inventors to this subject, and soon the number of patents for improvements and modifications began to multiply rap-

idly. It is reported that between the date of Mr. Howe's patent, 1846, and 1871, nearly 1,000 patents of various kinds, relating to sewing machines, were issued in this country, and nearly as many more applications rejected. The number of patents issued in 1858 was 72, and in 1869 the number had increased to 88. But as is usual with most kinds of patents, comparatively few of these resulted in any pecuniary benefit to the inventors. These machines are also indebted to Howe for the general idea, especially the needle. As other inventors were obliged to pay royalty to Mr. Howe for the use of appliances governed by his patent, his annual income from this source became quite large, but unfortunately for the reputation of some of our American inventors, he was obliged to expend the most of this income in litigation, to secure his honest rights, and he died comparatively a poor man.

As soon as the question of their practicability was decided beyond a doubt, the demand for sewing machines has steadily increased, and the facilities for supplying this demand have as steadily improved; and the number of machines now manufactured, annually, exceeds 6,000, with a total value of nearly \$15,000,000. To furnish this number of machines requires the labor of about 7,500 hands, who receive wages to the amount of more than \$5,000,000 annually.

Piano-fortes.—In nothing, perhaps, is the advancement of civilization and the development of the fine arts in the United States more apparent than in the rapidly increasing demand for musical instruments, and the high state of perfection which has been achieved in their manufacture. Pianos are said to have been invented by J. C. Schröder, of Dresden, in 1717. The invention has also been ascribed to an instrument maker in Florence. The square piano was first made by Freiderica,

an organ builder of Saxony, in 1758.

It is now less than half a century since any practical effort was made for the manufacture of pianos in this country. In 1825 the effort was first made to substitute cast-iron frames for wooden ones. This was successfully accomplished in the manufacture of square pianos a few years after. It was not until a very recent date that "upright pianos" were manufactured to any considerable extent in this country. The firm of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, the largest pianoforte manufacturers in the United States, have, for several years, manufactured and sold an average of forty square pianos per week. But few grand pianos were made by any of the manufacturers prior to 1856, the demand being too limited to justify the necessarily additional outlay for that purpose. Since 1860 the firm already alluded to have manufactured an average of ten grand pianos per week, and several other firms have manufactured similar instruments, but the demand is now greater than the supply.

At the Paris Universal Exposition, in 1867, in competition with over 400 instruments, representing all the celebrated piano makers in Europe, the American pianos achieved a complete victory. Since that time large numbers of these instruments have been annually exported to many of the principal European cities. The official report for the year 1869 shows that there were 24,306 piano-fortes manufactured in the United States, of the value of \$8,225,204. Of these, twenty-six manufacturers in New York, Boston, and Baltimore manufactured \$5,248,577 worth. Steinway & Sons manufactured to the amount of \$1,205,463; Chickering & Sons, Boston, \$822,402; and William Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, \$383,511.

There are many other branches of manufacturing in this country which deserve favorable mention, but we

can refer to but one other in this connection, and reference is made to this for the reason that its importance is not as fully appreciated as many other branches less deserving.

The Manufacture of Cheese — In the article on agriculture reference was made to this subject, but without allusion to the origin and rapid progress of cheese factories. This system of manufacturing cheese is said to have originated in Oneida County, central New York, a little more than twenty years ago, by a few farmers carrying their milk to the house of another, that it might be manufactured into cheese under the direct supervision of parties who had won the enviable reputation of manufacturing the best cheese in that vicinity. This enterprise proving a success, factories for this purpose soon sprung up, and the cheese manufactured being of an excellent quality, and quite uniform in quality and size, were soon in demand for exportation to European markets. A farmer's association was formed, and agents sent to England to learn the wants of the English market, and secure such additional information as was possible in regard to the process of manufacturing this important article. This association was afterwards enlarged to the American Dairymen's Association.

Prior to the introduction of cheese factories, the most of the cheese manufactured in this country, except for local consumption, was made in New York and Ohio. But during the last ten years the number of these factories has rapidly increased throughout the Middle, Western, and Eastern States, and to some extent in the South. During the past year a large number of factories have been built in towns so far removed from the principal markets that it has hitherto been deemed inadvisable to manufacture cheese beyond the need for home consumption.

It is estimated that there are now

nearly 1,000 of these factories in the State of New York, each representing an average of at least 475 cows. The average receipt from each cow, it is believed, will not fall short of \$50, while at some factories the average is as high as \$70. The number of cheese received annually in New York exceeds one million, with an average weight of about 50 pounds.

This branch of manufactures, with many others, is still in its infancy. The densely populated countries of Europe, as well as many portions of our own country, must continue to draw increasing quantities of the products of the agricultural districts of the United States, to meet the constantly increasing demand in such localities.

Of the quality of American manufactures nothing need be said. The constantly increasing demand, especially for machinery for exportation, is a sure guarantee of their superiority to those of foreign make. Their reputation has never suffered when they have been brought in contact with those of European countries.

MINING.

As gold and silver have a standard value in all parts of the world and in all commercial transactions, they are the most important and valuable of our mineral productions. Until comparatively a recent date gold was unknown within the present limits of the United States. The same year Columbus discovered America, 1492, the Spaniards are reported to have discovered gold in South America. Prior to that time it was found most abundantly in Africa and Japan.

The first certain record of gold coined in England was in 1259. The first regular gold pieces were struck in 1344. All the gold money in England was called in and recoined in 1695, and the first window-tax imposed to defray the expense and defi-

ciency in the recoinage. Guineas were first coined in England in 1673, but reduced in currency value in 1717, from twenty-two to twenty-one shillings. Gold is the purest and most ductile of all metals, and for that reason has from the earliest ages been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and to harden it it is alloyed with copper or silver; the English coin consists of twenty-two karats of pure gold and two of copper.

Gold wire was first made in Italy about 1350. "An ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire above 1300 miles in length; and such is its tenacity that a wire, one-eighteenth part of an inch will bear the weight of 500 pounds without breaking."—*Fourcroy*. It is claimed that a single grain of gold may be extended into a leaf of fifty-six square inches, and that gold leaf can be reduced to 300,000 part of an inch, and gilding to the ten millionth part.

Prior to the discovery of gold in California, in 1847, the mining of this precious metal, in this country, was confined mostly to Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. The whole amount of gold dug, from the discovery of America to the California discovery, was twenty-eight hundred million dollars.

The first coinage for America was made in 1612, five years after the settlement at Jamestown, for the Virginia Company. Massachusetts made the first Colonial Coinage in 1652. In 1785 Vermont and Connecticut coined copper coins. In 1786 New Jersey and Massachusetts followed. In 1785 Congress adopted a plan for a national decimal coinage, drawn up by Thomas Jefferson. The next year the following coins were decided on; Eagle (\$10), half-eagle, dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, half-dime, and cent. The first United States mint was established in Philadelphia in 1792. Gold dollars and double eagles were first coined in 1849.

Of the nature and origin of gold but little is known. Geological observation has proved that it does not exist in red sandstone or in lime-rock, neither does it exist in the alluvial formations along the borders of the great rivers, such as the Mississippi and the Nile. Gold is generally found in a country where there is a lofty range of mountains, and in close connection with quartz. By far the larger part of the gold obtained has been found along the beds of rapid mountain streams, and has been gathered grain by grain. During the last few years, however, machinery has been brought into requisition for crushing rock and separating the gold from quartz. The method of obtaining gold from the sand in beds of rivers is termed placer, or wash-mining, the other is termed quartz-mining. Gold has been found in greater or less quantities in half the States in the Union, but the richer deposits of both gold and silver have all been found within the public land States and Territories.

Gold mining, like other branches of industry, is now reduced to a practical system, and is no longer conducted in the loose and reckless manner characteristic of the earlier days of the California excitement. It might be of interest to dwell more at length upon the different methods of mining, and the various kinds of machinery used, but it is the design of this article to show the results of the mining operations in this country, rather than the methods by which these results are secured.

The unscientific method by which mining was pursued in the early days of mineral enterprise on the Pacific slope had a tendency to draw together vast numbers of reckless adventurers, thus causing a demoralizing influence, not local in its effects, and resulting in a waste of the precious metals amounting to more than \$300,000,000. The breaking up of this system of mining, by the exhaustion of

the surface deposits, was necessarily accompanied by a decline in the rate of annual production, yet it is to be regarded, on the whole, as a very hopeful indication. The metallic base of the world's circulating medium is liable to dangerous fluctuations from irregular production. A steady expansion of this production gives an increasing relief to the populations burdened with heavy national debts. Hence we should look with some apprehension upon any permanent decline in our productions of the precious metals.

The causes of the general decline of our production of gold and silver are enumerated under five heads by the Special Commissioner of Mining Statistics, in his report for 1869: 1. The exhaustion of surface deposits. 2. The reaction from excited speculation and the consequent collapse of many dishonest schemes. 3. The increasing and novel difficulties attendant upon the management of deep mines and in the reduction of refractory ores. 4. The lack of communications, capital, and knowledge necessary to the extraction in large quantities of low-grade ores—the only stable form of mining. 5. The litigation which retards mining enterprises within the public domain.

The commissioner is careful to state that the decline of production can not be attributed to any exhaustion of our mineral resources. In regard to these he tells us "the half has never been told." But boundless as these resources are, they can be unlocked only by a careful recognition and compliance with the laws of their deposition.

The bullion product of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, for the year 1868, was estimated by the commissioner at \$67,000,000, showing a decrease over the estimate of 1867 of \$8,000,000, and over that of 1866 of \$16,000,000. The estimate for 1869 was \$63,500,000, representing a still further decline of \$3,500,000. The aggregate produc-

tion of gold and silver in the U. S. from the discovery of the California deposits in 1848 to 1870 is estimated as follows: From California, \$950,000,000; from Nevada, \$125,000,000; from Montana, \$92,000,000; from Idaho, \$58,900,000; from Oregon and Washington, \$38,000,000; from New Mexico and Arizona, \$8,000,000; from Colorado and Wyoming, \$10,000,000; from all other parts of country, \$60,000,000; total, \$1,341,500,000.

Gold and silver deposits are extensively worked in other parts of the world, but our country is supposed to produce between 40 and 50 per cent. of the entire annual product of the globe.

Silver Mining.—As the production of silver in this country is so closely allied with that of gold, we are without sufficient statistics to enable us to give a comprehensive review of the silver-mining interests of the United States. Most of the more important silver mines have already been referred to in connection with the "Objects of Interest," in the several States and Territories where they are located, and especially those in Nevada. Within the limits of Nevada is, probably, the most wonderful silver mine on the face of the globe. It is located in Storer County, about 20 miles from Reno Station on the Union Pacific Railroad, and on the eastern slope of Mount Davidson, an eminence of the Washoe Range. James Fennimore and Henry Comstock filed the original claim to this mine, in 1859. Fennimore sold his share to Comstock for a pinch of gold dust. Comstock afterwards disposed of his interest in the mine, which is, however, still known by his name.

The most important business at the Comstock lode, as it is now called, is transacted by Messrs. Gould and Curry, who are reported to have extracted, during the first four years of their working this mine, one hundred and seventy-three thousand tons; and the bullion produced from this amounted to about three hundred tons. The av-

erage cost of taking the ore from the mine was ten dollars per ton, and the average yield of all ores was fifty dollars per ton. We are without statistics of a very recent date of the yield of this lode, but the yield in 1865 was \$15,184,877, and the average annual yield for that and the four preceding years was more than \$10,000,000. The mountains of Colorado, Idaho, and Montana are rich in silver ore. As large as is the reported yield of the silver mines of this country, the amount would be greatly increased if it were possible to ascertain the vast quantities which are carried quietly away by the miners who are not willing to report their luck. Parties who seem to have the best opportunities to judge, estimate the annual product of silver bullion at not less than one hundred millions.

Mercury or Quicksilver.—The name mercury is often used synonymously with calomel. But the latter is a compound of mercury, sulphuric acid, and chloride of sodium. The first directions known to have been given for its preparation were by Beguin in 1608. Mercury is quicksilver in its liquid state. Quicksilver is a fluid at the ordinary temperature of the surface of the earth; hence its name, which was given it by the Latins, and signifies live silver. It congeals or crystallizes and becomes malleable at a temperature of 40° below zero. At a temperature of 640° it boils. The use of mercury was entirely unknown to the ancients, as was the knowledge of separating it from the compounds with which it is usually found in a state of nature. Its use in refining silver was discovered in 1540. There are mines of it in various parts of the world, the principal of which are at Almeida, in Spain, and at Idrria, in Illyria; the discovery of the latter in 1497, is said to have been accidental; and its yield for several years was 1,200 tons annually. A mine was also discovered at Ceylon in 1797. The chief source from which mercury is

obtained is the deposit of cinnabar, known as the red sulphuret of mercury.

Extensive mines of mercurial ore have been found and are successfully worked in Peru and Mexico. Similar mines were worked by the Indians in California before the discovery of gold in that vicinity. It is supposed, however, that these mines in California, as well as those in Peru, were worked by the Indians only for securing materials for their paints. No deposits of mercurial ore have been found east of the Mississippi River, the principal mines being in California. These mines are successfully worked, and their annual yield is estimated at about two millions of pounds—more than one-third of the entire production of the world. But the supply in California is far short of the demand, hence the search for new deposits is keen and indefatigable, and with a fair degree of success.

Copper.—Pliny speaks of copper as one of the six primitive metals said to have been discovered in Cyprus. In the Scriptures (Ezra viii, 27) we read of two vessels of fine copper (or brass) "as precious as gold." 457 B. C. copper was the metal in most general use among the ancients, and the mines of Cyprus were extensively worked by the Greeks. In England copper mines were discovered in 1561, and in Cornwall there are upward of fifty mines, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III. The annual production of the world, it is estimated, does not exceed 32,500 tons, with an average value of about \$400 per ton.

As early as 1856, the United States produced about 5,000 tons of ore, being about one-seventeenth of the whole world's demand. From that time to the present the yield of this metal has constantly increased. The richest deposits in this country are found in the Lake Superior Copper

region, yielding native copper in true veins in trappean rocks, associated with conglomerates and sandstones of the lower silurian age. These constitute the great center of copper production in this country. There are large deposits of copper ore on the Pacific slope, but they are generally of so low a grade as to render it necessary to await the dawning of perfected mining enterprise before they can be successfully and profitably worked.

Iron was found on Mount Ida, by the Dactyles, owing to the forests having been burnt by lightning, in 1432 B. C., according to the Arundelian marbles; but Hales dates the discovery 25 years later. The Greeks claimed the discovery of iron for themselves, but referred glass to the Phenicians.

The present age has been called the age of iron, from the enormous use of the mineral as compared with the previous ages of the world. Regarded only in its adulterated deposits, iron is the most abundant of all the metals; yet, strange as it may seem, pure iron is a greater rarity than pure gold. Its wide scope and great strength of affinities render its combinations very numerous. It has been attempted to show that the civilization of a people is in proportion to its use of this metal. It is used in enormous quantities in our railroads, and is fast superseding wood in the construction of ships, and wood and masonry in the construction of buildings upon the land. The annual production of iron is estimated at 9,500,000 tons, worth, in the pig, \$30 per ton, or a total value of \$285,000,000. The annual production of iron in the world is estimated at 20 pounds *per capita*. England consumes about 189 pounds per head per annum; Belgium about the same; the United States about 100 pounds; and France about 69½ pounds.

The question has often been raised whether the prospective enlargement

of the consumption of iron will be met with a sufficient supply. The difficulty in meeting this demand lies not so much in the exhaustion of the ore as the lack of coal and wood in the immediate vicinity of the iron deposits. Those countries which abound in deposits of iron ore and coal in close juxtaposition, will enjoy incalculable advantage in the immense industrial movement which will be developed by this expansion of iron consumption; and no country is so highly favored in this respect as the United States. Admitting the extreme possibility, the incapacity of the other iron producing countries to maintain the same rate of progress, will leave an immense deficiency, which American enterprise alone is competent to fill.

Tin.—This is not an abundant element in nature, yet it is one of the metals longest known to man. It is claimed that tin was procured from Great Britain by the Phœnicians more than 1,100 years B.C., and that these were the only mines worked in Europe until the middle of the thirteenth century, when tin mines were discovered in Germany. England now exports, annually, an average of 1,500 tons of unwrought tin, besides manufactured tin and tin plate, of the value of about £400,000.

In the United States tin has been discovered and mined in several localities. The most productive of these mines are in San Diego County, California. Specimens from the Vanderbilt ledge, owned by the California Company, have been pronounced to contain at least 80 per cent. of the pure metal. The tin mines in this country are not yet sufficiently developed to afford a reliable estimate of their capacity, but it is believed the production of tin will soon become an important branch of industry in the United States.

Lead.—The annual amount of lead produced throughout the world is estimated at \$22,000,000. The argen-

tiferous lead ores are more widely diffused throughout the States and Territories on the Pacific slope than any other mineral deposits. The amount of pig lead produced in this country in 1869 is reported to be 21,515 tons, valued at \$3,499,183. This product is divided among eight States as follows:

	Tons.	Dollars.
California.....	1,900	200,000
Illinois.....	1,083	182,280
Iowa.....	310	50,850
Missouri.....	4,397	642,831
Nevada.....	4,083	894,600
New York.....	6,336	970,500
Virginia.....	252	43,720
Wisconsin.....	3,154	514,402

In addition to this amount we annually import from Europe from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of lead, besides about 12,000 pounds from China and Japan, which shows the importance of cherishing this as an important branch of our home industries.

Coal.—By an official report, in 1870, we have west of the Mississippi no less than 513,000 square miles of true coal, not lignites. The following statement will indicate the general locality of this Rocky Mountain coal field.

	Area Sq. Miles.	Coal Area Sq. Miles.
Texas.....	237,000	30,000
Indian Territory....	68,000	40,000
New Mexico.....	122,000	20,000
Kansas.....	80,000	80,000
Missouri.....	67,000	21,000
Nebraska.....	84,000	84,000
Iowa.....	55,000	21,000
Wyoming.....	67,000	30,000
Colorado.....	102,000	20,000
Montana.....	148,000	74,000
Dakota.....	150,000	100,000
Total.....	1,180,000	516,000
To which add approxi- mate coal area of British America.....		757,000
Total area of Rocky Mountain coal fields.....		1,273,000

If we add to this 200,000 square miles previously discovered, we find we have a workable coal area of nearly

1,500,000 square miles right in the heart of North America.

The various uses to which coal, anthracite and bituminous, is applied, render it one of the most valuable of all mineral products. There are, besides this great Rocky Mountain coal field, a large number of detached basins, many of them larger than the anthracite coal field of Pennsylvania. Of the coal fields east of the Rocky Mountains, the New England basin, especially in Rhode Island, has of late developed an unexpected value.

In the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania there has been a steady increase of production. The first official report, 1820, embraced the exportation and shipment of 365 tons of anthracite coal from the Lehigh basin. During the next nine years 186,059 tons were produced in the Schuylkill, and 161,131 tons in the Lehigh coal region, making an aggregate of 347,190 tons. Since that time the annual production has rapidly increased, and, in 1869, the amount of anthracite coal produced in Pennsylvania was 13,221,386 tons, making an aggregate for that decade of 185,078,962 tons.

The rapid increase in the consumption of coal indicates that, by 1885, 12 years hence, an increase of at least 20,000,000 tons of coal over that reported for 1870 will be demanded. It is estimated that Pennsylvania will not be able to increase her product of anthracite coal more than 8,000,000 tons, leaving 17,000,000 tons to be supplied from the semi-anthracite and bituminous coal fields. The Appalachian coal basin extends from Pennsylvania south-west into Alabama, embracing a workable area of about 60,000 square miles, of which 12,656 are in Pennsylvania, 12,000 in Ohio, 550 in Maryland, 15,900 in Virginia and West Virginia, 10,700 in Kentucky, 3,700 in Tennessee, 4,320 in Alabama, and 175 in Georgia; its entire length being 875

miles, and its width varying from 30 to 180 miles.

The northern coal field, in the lower peninsula of Michigan, embraces about 13,000 square miles. Its coal deposits are less rich and valuable than those in the Appalachian basin, but when more fully developed will prove invaluable in meeting the local wants of the community.

The great central coal field, of 50,000 square miles, extends through Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, a distance of 350 miles, with a breadth ranging from 150 to 200 miles. The annual production of this field is estimated to be between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 tons.

The western coal field of Missouri is probably a continuation of that last named. It occupies an area of 45,000 square miles, of which 21,000 are in Missouri, and 24,000 in Iowa. The coal deposits of the Pacific slope are but imperfectly understood, but are believed to be not over 6,000 miles in extent. The entire annual production of coal in the United States has exceeded 30,000,000 tons, about one-half of which is raised from the Pennsylvania anthracite coal basin, with an aggregate area of less than 500 square miles.

The limited European coal fields have evidently reached their palmy days of production; and, while the world's demand for coal is constantly increasing, they must either remain stationary or decline. The immense coal fields of the North American continent will then come into requisition, adding enormous power and volume to our production and trade.

It is evident that the extent of our mineral resources is in general but imperfectly apprehended, notwithstanding the continual accumulation of knowledge on this subject. Even our splendid agricultural capacities, with their superior advantages, will probably be surpassed by the majestic results of our mineral industry,

when once a scientific system, shall control our enterprise.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The origin and design of banks are indicated by the name, which is derived from *banco*, a bench, erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The first of these is said to have been established in Italy, in 808, by the Lombard Jews, some of whom afterwards settled in Lombard Street, London, where many bankers still reside.

Prior to the accession of Charles I. to the throne, in 1625, the Mint, in the tower of London, was the depository for the merchants' cash. But, in 1640, the king laid his hands on the money and destroyed the credit of the Mint. The merchants were then obliged to seek some other place of deposit for the safe-keeping of their gold, for, if accessible to their apprentices, they often appropriated it to their own use, and escaped to the army. In 1645, the traders decided to deposit their funds with the goldsmiths of Lombard Street, who had provided themselves with strong chests or safes, for the security of their own valuable wares. This may be considered as the origin of banking in England. The establishment of banks soon after commenced in London, but, January 2, 1672, Charles II. arbitrarily suspended all payments to bankers out of the exchequer of moneys deposited there by them. The ultimate loss to the bankers is said to have been £3,321,313.

The Bank of England is said to have been projected by William Paterson, a wealthy Scotch merchant, who is known in history by a work showing his plan for colonizing Darien, which was published in 1694. About this time William III. was experiencing much difficulty in raising supplies to enable him to prosecute

the war against France, which was commenced in 1689. In 1694 Paterson and Michael Godfrey influenced 40 merchants to subscribe £500,000 towards the sum of £1,200,000, to be loaned to the government at 8 per cent., in consideration of the subscribers being incorporated as a bank. The scheme met with violent opposition in Parliament, but on the 25th of April the royal assent was obtained to the bill, and a charter granted in July following. Sir John Houblon was appointed first governor, and Michael Godfrey first deputy-governor. The bank went into operation January 1, 1695, issuing notes for £20 and upward, and discounting bills for 4½ to 6 per cent.

The bank was started with a capital of £1,200,000, but, in 1696, a run was made upon it; its bills were at 20 per cent. discount, and its capital was increased to £2,201,171 10s. In 1710 its capital was again increased to more than £5,500,000. Its history from that time to the present has been one of much interest to all persons interested in financial matters.

The first bank established in modern times, of which we have any knowledge, was the bank of Venice, founded in 1157. Below we give the names, and date of formation, of the principal banks in different countries, to the commencement of the present century.

Name of Bank.	
Venice formed	1157
Geneva "	1345
Barcelona "	1401
Genoa "	1407
Amsterdam "	1607
Hamburg "	1619
Rotterdam "	1635
Stockholm "	1688
England "	1694
Scotland "	1695
Copenhagen "	1726
Berlin "	1765
Caisse d'Escompte (France) formed	1776
Ireland formed	1783
St. Petersburg "	1786
In the East Indies "	1787
In North America "	1791
Bank of France "	1803

Banks in the United States.—It has been already shown in the

Colonial History that one of the greatest difficulties with which the early settlers of this country had to contend was the want of money. Without some circulating medium for the transaction of business, and which can be made available most easily through the instrumentality of banks, it was impossible to effect any thing like a successful organization of their industries. Various substitutes for a metallic currency were devised in different colonies, which, for a time, partially served the desired end. That which proved most successful was tobacco, which was first used as a circulating medium in Virginia. But at the commencement, and during the Revolutionary War, it became a matter of necessity to devise more convenient and efficient means for meeting this demand. It was finally resolved by government to issue notes, known as the "Continental Currency." At the close of the war, these issues had amounted to the enormous sum of about \$300,000,000; to meet which, with a population of 3,000,000, of whom 500,000 were slaves, was utterly impossible; consequently, this currency continued to depreciate until it became nearly worthless.

During the Revolution, the colonial government had received much aid through the counsel and efforts of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia. He had proved himself worthy the confidence of the government, and any plan for relief from the financial embarrassment of the country, which he might suggest, met with ready approval.

In 1781, Morris proposed the establishment of a national bank, which was chartered by Congress the same year, and by Pennsylvania in 1782, under the title of the Bank of North America, with a capital of \$400,000. This was the first bank incorporated in America, and is still in existence, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

In 1790, while Alexander Hamilton

was Secretary of the Treasury, he proposed a plan for the incorporation of the Bank of the United States. A charter was granted by Congress in 1791, for a period of 20 years, with a capital of \$10,000,000. The bank accepted the charter granted, but did not go into active operation until some time afterwards. The whole banking capital at that time amounted to only \$2,000,000, invested in the Bank of North America. The Bank of the United States continued in active existence at Philadelphia until 1811, when its charter expired by limitation, and its affairs were wound up. The Bank of New York, and the Bank of Massachusetts, at Boston, were founded in 1784.

In 1814, during the administration of President Madison, an effort was made, and a bill passed Congress, for the incorporation of another national bank. This bill was vetoed by the President. In 1816 another bill passed Congress, granting a charter for a United States Bank, for twenty years, with a capital of \$35,000,000, which went into operation the next year. This bank was used as the depository of the government funds.

In 1832, four years before the expiration of its charter, an effort was made to secure a new charter for the United States Bank. An act to re-charter it passed Congress, but was vetoed by President Jackson, who also caused the government funds to be withdrawn from it in 1833. These acts caused a bitter partisan feeling throughout the country, and which was finally developed in Congress, resulting in the passage of a resolution of censure by the United States Senate in March, 1834. Strong efforts were also made for the impeachment of the President. The record of the vote of censure just referred to was expunged by order of the Senate in January, 1837.

In the spring of 1837 commenced the great commercial revulsion, which has already been referred to under

Van Buren's administration, in another part of this work. The panic extended throughout the whole country, and public confidence was so weakened as to put all credit to an end. On the 10th of May all the banks in New York suspended specie payment, and nearly all the banks in the country soon followed, including those in which the government funds had been deposited by order of President Jackson, when they were withdrawn from the United States Bank in 1833. Thus the national government became involved in the general embarrassment.

On the 4th of September of the same year, Congress met in extra session, by order of President Van Buren, to devise means to relieve the government and the banks. But little could be done, however, to restore public confidence. At this session, President Van Buren brought forward his favorite scheme, known as the "sub-treasury" or "independent treasury bill." By this bill it was designed to keep the public funds deposited in the hands of a receiver-general, or in such branch institutions as might be established in the principal cities in the Union. The President conceived the idea that a large amount of money would thus be kept in deposit, and consequently withdrawn from circulation, which would tend to prevent undue speculation, to which cause the late panic had been attributed. This bill passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House. After repeated failures, however, it became a law in 1840.

On the 31st of May, 1841, after the death of President Harrison, Congress met in extra session, and repealed the sub-treasury act, and passed a general Bankrupt Law. A bill was also passed establishing the Fiscal Bank of the United States, which was vetoed by President Tyler. Another similar bill was also vetoed by the President soon after. This action of the President caused a bitter feeling towards

him by the Whigs, who had placed him in power, and with whom this institution was a favorite measure, and all the members of the Cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, resigned.

The operation of the general bankrupt law aided in clearing away the wrecks of over 200 banks that had failed, and which failures involved that of several sovereign States that had loaned their credits for bank capital.

After the collapse of 1837, no banks were again created in Illinois, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Florida up to 1850, and the three last named States were without them in 1860, with the exception of two small ones in Florida. Texas had one small bank at Galveston, and Utah, Oregon, and New Mexico had none. In the District of Columbia four old banks expired by limitation of charter in the hands of trustees, and Congress refused to recharter them; but they continued to do business.

It must be apparent to every one, that, as a people or nation increase in commercial importance, when crops and the products of manufacturing industry are more abundant, the aggregate amount of paper created by their interchange is larger, and greater banking facilities are required for the negotiations of such paper. This want is usually manifested in a more lucrative banking business, which draws more capital into that employment. Such has been the state of affairs to an unusual extent since 1850. During the decade between 1850 and 1860, before the introduction of the present national bank system, the bank movement in the United States underwent great expansion without becoming less sound, which was quite in contrast with the expansion which occurred during the preceding decade. In that period a more reckless speculation in bank, and other stocks and wild lands, was manifested, and the paper

thus created for bank negotiation represented imaginary or speculative values, rather than commodities produced. Such nominal and exaggerated values could never be realized, and the whole paper system based on them necessarily collapsed.

The following table will show some of the aggregate features of the banks at each decade.

Years.	No of Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
1830	330	\$145,192,263	\$ 61,323,393
1840	901	358,442,692	106,962,572
1843	691	228,861,948	58,563,668
1850	872	237,469,074	135,012,911
1860	1,562	421,880,035	207,104,477

Further statistics in reference to the national banks in 1870 will be found among the tables of statistics in Part III. of this book. The year 1843, given above, was that of the lowest depression after the extensive liquidation that followed the expansion of 1837-39. As the prosperity of the country rendered increased banking facilities imperative, and the public having suffered such severe losses, some more efficient guarantee became necessary to secure a full restoration of confidence in bank paper.

In 1838-39 a new principle was adopted in New York, which was very beneficial in its results, and, as its value became appreciated, its general features were gradually adopted in other States. Banks were required to deposit with the comptroller of the State securities for their circulating notes, and stockholders were held liable to an amount equal to the value of their shares. In 1840 the law was so revised as to allow banks to deposit with the comptroller, as security for the redemption of their bills, bonds of the United States, or the State of New York, or bonds and mortgages secured by real estate in the State of New York. Confidence was thus secured in the stability of the banks of New York, and, with this guarantee that their notes issued

would be redeemed, they were soon circulated at par throughout the entire country when the system was thoroughly understood.

Massachusetts adopted what was known as the Suffolk Bank system of redemption in 1825. By this system the county banks deposited with the Suffolk Bank, of Boston, the securities required to redeem the bills they issued. This arrangement, although perhaps not quite as satisfactory to the public beyond the limits of New England as the plan adopted in New York, secured very nearly the same confidence in the banks which kept deposits in the Suffolk Bank.

The bills issued by banks in other parts of the country, where no deposits were required as a guarantee for their redemption, were confined in their circulation to the several States in which the banks were located. Many of these banks were organized for no higher motive than to issue as many notes as possible, with no desire or intention to redeem them, and then fail. So limited was the confidence in these banks that it not unfrequently occurred that their bills were at a discount of from ten to twenty per cent. in the immediate vicinity of the location of the banks by which they were issued. So frequent were the failures of banks, that publishing lists of worthless bank bills became a regular and lucrative business.

By the failure of the harvest in Ireland in 1846-47, and in England in 1848-49, an unusual demand was created in those countries for American breadstuffs, which stimulated business and gave a new impulse to banking. With this increase in business the banks were correspondingly prosperous. In 1850 the amount of foreign trade was more than double that of 1843. The business of the banks was greatly increased, the discounts being sixty per cent. greater in 1850 than in 1843, although the amount of capital was no larger.

The excitement resulting from the

discovery of gold in California, and the prevailing impression that prices were to rise by reason of the depreciation of gold, created a desire to operate in order to secure the anticipated profits. The great prosperity in all branches of industry caused a rapid accumulation of capital, a vast amount of which was expended in the construction of railroads, but a considerable portion was employed in banking. During the decade ending in 1860, the incorporated bank capital increased nearly \$200,000,000, and the private bank capital half as much. The report of the Treasury Department gave the latter amount in 1860 at \$118,036,080.

The increase in bank capital was very large in the Atlantic cities, particularly in Boston and New York. In 1850 there were in Boston 30 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$21,760,000; in 1860 there were 42 banks, with \$36,581,700, showing an increase of \$14,821,700 in capital during the ten years. In New York there were 31 banks in 1850, with a capital of \$33,600,602; and in 1860 there were 55 banks, with a capital of \$69,758,777, being an increase of \$36,158,175, or a total increase in the two cities of 36 banks and \$50,979,875 in capital.

The Clearing House.—The rapid expansion of business which soon followed the California gold discoveries, rendered it a necessity to provide some improved method of adjusting the balance of accounts between the banks. Each of the 55 banks in New York, and the same was true of banks in other cities, was compelled to settle this balance of account daily. This was usually done by a special messenger kept by each bank, whose duty it was to collect from the various other banks in the city the checks, drafts, etc., against it, which came into the hands of each during the transaction of business. The clearing house is the place where these messengers meet every morning, bringing

with them all checks and demands which each bank represented has received during the business transactions of the previous day, upon all others. These, in a short time, are interchanged, and accounts sometimes amounting to millions of dollars, are readily balanced with an actual transfer of a few hundred dollars. This system was established in New York in 1853, and in Boston in 1856. Some idea as to what extent the credits of individuals, created in the operations of business, are cancelled through the intervention of the banks of the cities, where the commerce of the whole country centralizes, may be formed from the following statement of the business in New York City for the year preceding the panic of 1857-58. The amount exchanged was \$8,333,226,718.06. In 1858, the year of the panic, these transactions fell off nearly one-half, but gradually recovered up to the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. In 1857-58 there was a general suspension of specie payment by the banks throughout the Union. This passed off, however, without seriously affecting business. Specie payments were again suspended at the commencement of the late civil war, and have not since been resumed [1873].

National Banks.—The present national bank system of the United States was organized February 25, 1863. The cause of its origin was the great civil war in which the nation was then involved. The Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, in his report for 1872, says: "The war caused three great changes in business and financial affairs that have received the careful consideration of the American people.

"1. The country was compelled to impose heavy custom duties upon merchandise; and thus, without general observation, and without argument upon the principles involved, the nation entered upon a broad system of protection.

"II. The government issued treasury notes for general circulation as currency, and prohibited banks of issue by State authority.

"III. A system of national banks was established, and their circulation protected by the national credit."

With the war came, as a natural consequence, a great financial revulsion. The expenses of the government increased with great rapidity, with no adequate means of meeting the correspondingly rapid increase in the demands upon the treasury. Like all other great political crises, the result of this contest to many seemed doubtful. Hence the necessity for the speedy adoption of some method by which the credit of the government should be sustained. Under the banking system, as it then existed, the bonds of the government could not be made available for increasing the revenue without depreciation, and, when purchased by local banks, the notes of such banks not being redeemable in specie, were not of uniform value throughout the country. For this reason it became a necessity to adopt some measure which should give uniformity to the paper currency and the banking laws of the country. From this necessity grew the present national banking system, which, in many of its provisions, is similar to that already referred to as adopted in New York in 1838. Banks issuing notes by State authority were induced to purchase United States bonds, which could be deposited with the Treasurer as a guarantee to the government, and while thus drawing interest for the benefit of the banks, the government furnished them with a proportionable amount of notes for circulation, countersigned by the officers of the Treasury. The law establishing these banks is too lengthy to admit of an insertion here; and its provisions are so well understood that it seems unnecessary to even give a synopsis of them.

The result of this measure has been what was anticipated. As the government had in its possession securities for the redemption of the notes of these banks, and the notes being secured to the holder by the indorsement of the proper government officials, the circulation became stable, and their notes passed readily at par in all parts of the Union. This is the first time in the history of this country that there has been in circulation a currency which could be used without discount in any State or Territory.

The old banks authorized by the several States were induced, by certain privileges, or forced by special taxes, to surrender their State charters and adopt the national plan, and accept charters as national banks from the United States Government.

Of the wisdom of this measure at the time it was adopted, there can be but little doubt. Mr. Boutwell says, in one of his reports: "The national banking system is so far superior to the State bank system, and to any system of private banks, as to render argument in its behalf in these respects unnecessary; while the substitution of an equal amount of United States notes as currency would be productive of serious evils and losses." In proof of the wisdom of this measure, the Secretary says:

"First, The national banks hold nearly 400,000,000 United States bonds, which otherwise would be thrown upon the market, absorbing domestic capital, or, if purchased abroad, adding, by the amount of the interest, to the annual balance against us in our account current with other countries.

"Secondly, One office of a bank is to aggregate the capital of small possessions, and thereby to furnish means in aid of important commercial and financial undertakings, not only at the centers, but in the remote and newly-settled parts of the country.

"Thirdly, The national banks are

used as aids to the government, which otherwise would require a large increase in the number of its designated depositories, and a proportionate increase of the public expenses without the least appreciable advantage.

"Fourthly, They facilitate exchanges between different sections of the country, thus diminishing the cost of commercial transactions.

"Fifthly, They are generally less disposed than private parties, controlling equal capital, to demand exorbitant rates of interest.

"But it does not follow, from these views, nor would it follow from those of a similar character which might be presented, that the system is perfect; nor does it follow that the issue of notes directly by the government should be surrendered, and the business of furnishing a currency yielded to the national banks."

It often occurs that measures adopted from necessity to meet certain exigencies in a nation's experience may be abandoned, or essentially modified, as the causes are removed which demanded their creation. The time has already come when the attention of the public is turned naturally to the future financial policy of the country. That policy must rest upon the past and the present. It is urged, in favor of a national banking system, that, as the circulation of a bank is a source of profit, and as the managers are usually disposed to oblige their patrons by loans and accommodations, it can never be wise to allow banks or parties, who have pecuniary interests at stake, to increase or diminish the volume of circulation at pleasure. Hence the conclusion that the circulation of the banks should be fixed and limited, and that the power to change the volume of paper in circulation within limits established by law should remain in the Treasury Department.

On the other hand, it is claimed, by those who favor the abolition of our

present banking system, and the substitution of some other mode yet to be devised, that these banks have performed their functions, and, like all other measures instituted to secure a reform, should now give place to a better, cheaper, and more efficacious system which will hasten the desired end, and be more in accordance with the democratic growth of our social and industrial organization.

Since the organization of the national banking system, 2,061 national banks have been organized; 21 of these have failed, and 96 gone into voluntary liquidation, by a vote of two-thirds of the share-holders, leaving 1,944 banks in existence November 1, 1872.

The following table exhibits the progress of this system of banking from October, 1863, to October, 1872. The first column shows the number of banks in October of each year; and the second the amount of United States bonds deposited; and the third the amount of national bank notes outstanding.

Year.			
1863	66	\$ 5,662,600	\$.....
1864	508	108,064,496	45,250,304
1865	1,513	427,751,500	171,321,903
1866	1,644	426,637,350	280,129,558
1867	1,642	418,963,050	293,887,941
1868	1,644	414,664,800	295,769,489
1869	1,617	384,688,050	293,593,645
1870	1,615	378,562,750	291,798,640
1871	1,767	410,316,950	315,519,117
1872	1,919	499,668,700	333,495,027

The whole amount of circulation issued and unredeemed on November 1, 1872, including circulation of banks which have ceased to do business, was \$342,593,470.

The act of June 3, 1864, limited the issue of notes of circulation to \$300,000,000. The act of March 5, 1865, provided that one-half of this amount shall be apportioned according to "the representative population, and the remainder among the associations formed in the different States, District of Columbia, and Territories, "having due regard to the existing banking capital resources

and business of each State, District, and Territory." It was also enacted that any national or State bank or banking association, which should pay out any notes of any State bank or State banking association, after July 1, 1866, should pay a tax of ten per cent. on the same. But it was provided that State banks already organized, applying for authority to become national banks, before the first day of July following, should receive such authority in preference to new associations applying for the same. The State banks being thus taxed out of existence, generally applied for authority to re-organize as national banks, and, as a natural result, the banks in the Eastern and Middle States obtained a large excess of the amount to which they were entitled by the apportionment.

To more nearly equalize the distribution, the act of July 12, 1870, was passed, providing for an additional issue of circulating notes, amounting to \$54,000,000, to be distributed among those States having less than their proportion, and requiring the cancellation, monthly, of three per cent. certificates, not less than the amount of circulation issued, and a new apportionment of the increased circulation as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870. The amount of three per cent. certificates outstanding on July 1, 1870, was \$45,545,000.

After the distribution of the \$54,000,000, there will still be a deficiency of \$40,000,000 in different States in the Union, which will require to be filled before the proportion among the several States will be equalized upon the basis of wealth and population.

To meet this deficiency Section 6 of the act of July 12, 1870, provides that, after the whole \$54,000,000 of circulation shall have been distributed, \$25,000,000 additional shall be withdrawn from banking associations organized in States having an excess,

and distributed among those having less than their proportion; first, by reducing, in such States, the circulation of all banks having more than \$1,000,000 to that amount; and, secondly, by withdrawing from other banks having a circulation exceeding \$300,000, their circulation *pro rata* in excess of that amount.

The \$25,000,000 circulation would be withdrawn from the following cities and States: From 4 banks in the city of New York, \$5,018,000; from 36 banks in the city of Boston, \$11,403,000; from 53 county banks of Massachusetts, \$2,894,000; from 15 banks in Connecticut, \$2,997,000; from 16 banks in the city of Providence, \$2,688,000. This would reduce the circulation of all the banks of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut to \$300,000,000, without reference to the business of each. If the banks do not respond to these requisitions—and, as their notes are scattered throughout the whole country, it will be impracticable for them to do so—the Comptroller is required at the end of one year to sell a sufficient amount of bonds and redeem their notes as they come into the Treasury, until the whole amount required shall have been returned.

The following tables show the amount of circulation, and the circulation per capita of the banks in 1862, before the organization of the national banking system, and the amount authorized by Congress in 1870.

IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

	Circulation.	Per Capita.
In 1862	\$ 65,516,155	\$20.90
In 1870	108,648,281	31.15

MIDDLE STATES.

	Circulation.	Per Capita.
In 1862	\$ 82,372,691	\$ 9.97
In 1870	124,393,725	12.80

SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN STATES.

	Circulation.	Per Capita.
In 1862	\$71,098,408	\$ 6.17
In 1870	39,096,913	2.98

WESTERN STATES.

	Circulation.	Per Capita.
In 1862	\$19,684,564	\$2.49
In 1870	79,976,341	7.11

PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	Circulation	Per Capita.
In 1860	\$ 623,813	\$.....
In 1870	1,802,202	1.75

The average circulation per capita in the United States and Territories in 1862 was \$7.59. Average circulation authorized in 1870, \$9.18.

Taxation.—The national banks are required to pay a tax to the Treasurer of the United States of one per cent. annually on circulation outstanding; one-half of one per cent. annually upon deposits; and one-half of one per cent. annually on capital not invested in United States bonds. These taxes are payable semi-annually. The amount of taxes collected by the Treasurer, from January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1872, was as follows:

On Circulation	\$19,177,754.54
On Deposits.....	18,611,945.72
On Capital	2,453,025.17
Total.....	\$40,242,705.43

Reserve.—Country banks are required to hold an amount of reserve equal to fifteen per cent. of the entire amount of their deposits and circulation, three-fifths of which reserve may be on deposit with national banks which are their agents in redemption cities. The national banks in redemption cities must hold a reserve of twenty-five per cent., one-half of which may be on deposit with national banks in New York City.

The law also requires every national bank to carry one-tenth part of its profits to surplus fund account before the declaration of a dividend, until the same shall amount to twenty per cent. of its capital stock.

Outstanding Currency.—The following statement of United States currency outstanding was issued from

the Treasury Department November 1, 1873:

Old demand notes	\$ 79,712.50
Legal-tender notes, new issue.....	74,477,451.00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869.....	28,647,755.00
One-year notes, 1863.....	83,285.00
Two-year notes, 1863.....	25,000.00
Two-year coupon notes, 1863.....	31,100.00
Compound interest notes.....	473,210.00
Fractional currency, first issue.....	4,349,692.41
Second issue	3,161,499.83
Third issue.....	3,380,401.43
Fourth issue, first series.....	20,525,530.06
Fourth issue, second series.....	8,523,926.25
Fourth issue, third series.....	7,935,100.00
Total.....	\$409,521,323.45

Locking up Greenbacks.—The oft-repeated effort of unscrupulous men to embarrass business by shutting up or withdrawing from circulation a sufficient amount of currency to change the current of speculation into channels which shall further their own selfish ends, led to the adoption of the act of February 19, 1869, which provides "that no national banking association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes or national bank notes as security, or as collateral security, for any loan of money, or for a consideration shall agree to withhold the same from use, or shall offer to receive the custody or promise of custody of such notes as security, or as collateral security or consideration, for any loan of money."

The New York Clearing-House Association subsequently passed a resolution declaring "that the clearing-house committee be and is hereby directed, whenever it appears, in its judgment, that legal-tender notes have been withdrawn from use through the agency of any bank, member of the association, to make an immediate examination of the bank in question, and should there appear to be complicity on the part of the bank or its officials, to suspend such bank from the clearing-house until action of the association shall be taken thereon."

Notwithstanding the adoption of these measures, the withdrawal of

currency for illegitimate purposes has since been accomplished without the assistance of the banks. It is evident that nothing but the rigid enforcement of the resolution of the clearing-house, and the hearty co-operation of the stock board and leading banking houses in their refusal to transact business with unscrupulous men, can prevent the embarrassment of legitimate business by these men, for the purpose of increasing or diminishing the value of stocks or bonds in which they may have a temporary interest.

INSURANCE.

However unattractive to most persons the subject of insurance may be, no one will deny that its principles and practice have become so interwoven with all other interests, whether of finance, commerce, property, or domestic economy, that only those who own nothing or owe nothing, can ignore it. It is obvious that 800,000 heads of families, whose lives are insured for more than \$2,000,000,000, have a large stake in the honest administration and unquestionable solvency of the life insurance offices which are the custodians of this vast trust fund; and, inasmuch as the fire insurance companies of the country are to-day responsible to their policy-holders for more than \$7,000,000,000, and the marine companies for perhaps \$2,000,000,000 more, it is equally clear that a business of this colossal magnitude must have a constituency almost without limit as to numbers. Forming, as it does, the very corner-stone of commercial credit—for the merchant who does not keep insured is never knowingly trusted—insurance underlies so many and such varied interests, that a general review of the subject, and some authentic statistics concerning it, very properly

may occupy a chapter of this work. The vast importance of the business is not generally understood, either by the people or their law-makers; and, until a comparatively recent date, the control which the States have chosen to exercise over the insurance companies was allowed to remain as an incidental and an unimportant attachment to the financial or some other department of the several States. During the last ten or twelve years the condition of affairs has been undergoing a rapid change for the better. In many of the States independent departments have been established, and the returns made by the companies to those departments now supply the most trustworthy information obtained regarding the extent and condition of the business. The department reports are practically inaccessible to the public, because their circulation is confined mainly to legislators and insurance officers. We may also add that the government census-marshals appear to have asked no questions relative to the business of insurance, and thus the census is provokingly silent upon the subject. It will be the object of the present chapter to lay before the reader some useful statistics, by way of supplying this omission.

Life Insurance.—The list of American life insurance companies contains about 100 offices, of which at least one-third are merely local institutions, and of quite limited calibre. The companies are thus distributed among the several States: Alabama, 2; California, 2; Connecticut, 9; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 5; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 6; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 5; New Jersey, 2; New York, 29; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 11; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

Not to occupy valuable space here with unimportant figures, we give elsewhere a table of historical value, showing the number of life insurance companies doing business in the State of New York during the years 1860 to 1872, inclusive; the number and amount of their policies, with the increase of the same from year to year; together with their gross assets at the close of each year. It should be premised that, as all the life insurance companies of any note in the country transact business in New York, this table very fairly illustrates the growth and history of the life insurance business from the time it began to attain importance here until the close of 1872.

The latest authentic data respecting the condition and business of the principal life insurance companies of the United States, as compiled from the sworn returns made to the New York or other insurance departments, will be found in another table, elsewhere printed, which shows the gross assets on December 31, 1872; the reserve liabilities at same date; the surplus; the income received in 1872; and the new business done in 1872, of nearly 60 companies.

The table last referred to concisely presents the practical features of the companies named, in a form which will enable the intelligent reader to judge of the solvency and vigor of each individual office. It has not been deemed expedient to tabulate the companies by States, since only three or four States, notably New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, possess a sufficient number of companies to make such tabulation at all worth while; and the official figures of some of the States for 1872 had not yet been published by the departments at the date of compiling this work. We give elsewhere, however, such statistics, respecting the life insurance business transacted in the several principal fields in 1872, as

can be gathered from authentic sources.

Fire Insurance.—The collection of definite data respecting all the fire insurance companies, so-called, doing business in the several States would be a work of infinite labor, even if it were really practicable; and, for the purposes of this work, it would be unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that the number of such companies or organizations is about 754, and that they are apportioned, as nearly as can be ascertained, about as follows—the figures given including all kinds, stock, mutual and other: Alabama, 11; California, 5; Connecticut, 11; Delaware, 4; District of Columbia, 7; Georgia, 3; Illinois, 18; Indiana, 3; Iowa, 9; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 12; Louisiana, 20; Maine, 44; Maryland, 19; Massachusetts, 98; Michigan, 34; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 39; New Hampshire, 7; New Jersey, 27; New York, 100; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 56; Pennsylvania, 124; Rhode Island, 16; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 14; Texas, 8; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 13; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 12. To these may be added 20 foreign insurance companies, which do business in many of the States. Of these latter, 13 are British; 1 Swiss; 2 German; 4 Chinese (operating in California only).

The assets and statistics of these companies are necessarily constantly varying under the peculiar contingencies of their business, and nothing more than general statements, such as may be drawn from official sources, can here be given. The largest number of substantial local companies may be credited to the State of New York, where also all the more prominent companies of other States are represented by agencies. The figures connected with fire insurance in that State in 1872, may, therefore, very properly be given a prominent place in our review.

At the end of 1872 there were 93

joint-stock and 7 mutual fire insurance companies chartered by the State, and 66 joint-stock and 2 mutual companies of other States and countries, transacting business in the State of New York. The aggregate figures reported by these companies at the date of their last returns, December 31, 1872, will be found in their proper place elsewhere, followed by the statistics of fire insurance in the several States, so far as the same can, at this time, be accurately presented.

WEALTH AND TAXATION.

It must be apparent to every one at all acquainted with financial and commercial affairs that it is with much difficulty that an appraisal of the real and personal property in this country can be made that shall even approximate their true value. That portion of the social statistics schedule of 1850, which is devoted to the subject of valuation, has always been understood to require "A positive statement of the real property, as *assessed* for purposes of State or local taxation;" "A positive statement of the value of personal property, as *assessed* for purposes of State or local taxation," and "An *estimate*, by the officer making the return, of the true value of both species of property combined." Some of the difficulties arising to prevent a correct and uniform appraisal of real and personal property, as required in the above-quoted regulations, will be seen by the following extract from the report of the Superintendent of the Census for 1870:

"Inasmuch as the laws of some States exempt large amounts of personal property from taxation, while in others large classes of real property are so exempted; inasmuch, moreover, as the customs of assessment vary greatly in different States, and oftentimes in different counties of the same State—in some the tax-

able value of the property not exempted by law being fixed at no more than a third of its recognized selling price; in others at fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, or ninety per cent.—it will be seen that the result of the first two inquiries is not to obtain the wealth of the several States and Territories, but to present merely the actual basis of State or local taxation; the amount, namely, in each State, county, or town, upon which a tax of five, ten, or fifteen dollars on a thousand might be levied. The utter want of uniformity in this matter of assessment for purposes of taxation can not be too strongly insisted on. Without a knowledge of the laws in each community in respect to exemption, as well as a knowledge of the customs of assessment in each, assessed values must always bear a very uncertain relation to real value."

It will thus be seen that the figures attached to these reports represent but the opinion of one man, or a body of men, in each State, acting under advice in the collection of material and in the calculation of the several elements of the public wealth. Hence, the confidence to be placed in this part of the census report must be measured by our estimate of the capability of the men under whose immediate supervision these statistics were gathered. By reference to the table showing the valuation of property, it will be seen that the total valuation of property assessed in the several States was \$14,178,986,732. Of this \$9,914,780,825 was real, and \$4,264,205,907 personal property. In the several Territories the total value was \$157,689,661, of which \$110,143,363 was real, and \$47,546,298 personal property. It will also be seen from the same tables that the proportion of real to personal property varies very much in different localities. The relative value of real estate to personal property in the whole country, in 1870, was about as 7 to 3.

But to show how this relation varies in different States and Territories, we give a table of a few where the disparity seems greatest:

	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.
Tennessee.....	\$ 223,035,375	\$ 30,746,736
Pennsylvania.....	1,071,686,931	241,555,108
Michigan.....	224,663,667	47,579,250
Vermont.....	80,993,100	21,555,428
Connecticut.....	204,110,509	221,322,728
District of Columbia.	71,437,168	2,834,225

It will be seen by the above table that Connecticut has a larger amount of personal than real estate, while in the District of Columbia the real exceeds the personal estate in the ratio of about twenty-five to one.

The difference between the true valuation of real and personal estate in 1870 and 1860 is apparently about \$14,000,000,000. If we exclude the value of the slaves in 1860, the difference is more than twice that amount. This shows an increase of more than one hundred per cent. The Superintendent of the Census for 1870 attributes from twenty to thirty per cent. of this apparent gain "to a heedless and ignorant understatement in 1860." The same authority attributes from thirty to forty per cent. of this increase "to the general advance in prices due to the condition of the currency," thus reducing the actual increase in valuation between 1860 and 1870 to from thirty to forty per cent.

National Debt.—By reference to the table showing the public indebtedness of the United States, in Part III of this volume, it will be seen that the amount of our national indebtedness has varied very much at different periods in the history of the government. From 1791 to the commencement of the last war with England, the variation was not as great as from that time to the present. In 1791 the total indebtedness was \$75,463,476.52. In 1812 it was \$45,209,737.90. During the next four years, which included the war with Eng-

land, the national debt was increased to \$127,334,933.74. It was again annually reduced until 1835, when the total indebtedness was but \$37,513.05. In 1838, during the great financial embarrassment, which commenced in 1837, the debt was increased to \$10,434,221.14.

In 1851 the national debt was \$68,304,792.02—the largest amount at any time between the years 1827 and 1861, the commencement of the late civil war. On the 1st of July, 1866, the national debt was \$2,773,236,173.69. From that time to the present its reduction has been steady, and in one month, June, 1870, the reduction was \$20,203,772.04. The reduction of the public debt during the year 1872 caused a reduction in the annual interest of the same of nearly \$9,000,000.

RAILROADS.

The rapid progress in the development of the resources of this country, her increase in manufactures, commercial importance, and unparalleled accumulation of wealth, are to be attributed, in a large degree, to the liberal policy pursued by the national government, and the governments of most of the sovereign States, for the encouragement of works of internal improvement. In nothing is the wisdom of this policy more apparent than in the construction of railroads. Capital will seek investment in the various branches of industry, and labor will seek employment where the products of such capital and labor find the best facilities for reaching a ready market. The time has been when, in some portions of this country, the products of agriculture, in excess of that needed for home consumption, were comparatively worthless to the producer, from the fact that the cost of transportation to a cash market was quite as

much as the receipts for the articles transported. Were it not for railroads and canals the settlements of this country must have been confined for a much longer time to such localities as are easily accessible to navigable waters.

Origin of Railroads.—In 1676 Roger North speaks of short roads in and about New Castle, England, laid down by a Mr. Beaumont as early as 1602. He says: "The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldrons of coals, and is of immense benefit to coal merchants." They were made of iron at Whitehouse in 1738.

The first railway of any considerable extent was that constructed at Colebrook Dale in 1786. In 1801 an iron railway was sanctioned by Parliament, from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon, known as the Surrey Iron Railway. It was operated by horse-power. With the progress of railroads rose the question of securing a more efficient motive power. The roads constructed could only be made available for freight, as the speed which could be obtained was too slow for passengers. The principle of the locomotive engine was invented and patented in 1802, and in 1813 a locomotive was constructed; but upon trial it was considered doubtful whether it could be successfully used as a motive power.

In 1824, Mr. George Stephenson, a coal-miner, of Northumberland, England, constructed a locomotive which traveled at the rate of six miles per hour. In 1829 he drove his locomotive, "The Rocket," from Manchester to Liverpool, England, at the rate of fifteen miles per hour; the highest rate of speed attained during the trip was twenty-nine and one-half miles per hour. Mr. Stephenson thus ob-

tained the prize of £5,000 offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company for the best locomotive. Ten years later the "Firefly" attained a speed five miles per hour greater, and in 1839 the "North Star" moved with a velocity of thirty-seven miles per hour; and since that time locomotives have been run with more than double that velocity. It is claimed that when locomotives were first used it required six times the amount of coal to generate a given quantity of steam that is required at the present time.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway was the first upon which locomotives were successfully used as motive power. This road was commenced in 1826, and opened for travel September 15, 1830. Similar enterprises were soon commenced throughout England, and so rapid was the increase in railroad construction that, in 1840, ten years after the completion of the Liverpool and Manchester Road, £69,000,000 capital was invested in similar undertakings. In 1846 no less than two hundred and seventy railway acts were passed, and in 1860 the amount of capital invested in railway enterprises was about £350,000,000.

Railroads in the United States. The following letter, written by Chancellor Livingstone, who had been associated with his brother-in-law, Robert Fulton, in the application of steam to vessels shows the state of improvement at that time:

"ALBANY, March 11, 1811.

"DEAR SIR: I did not till yesterday receive yours of the 25th of February; where it has loitered on the way I am at a loss to say. I had before read of your very ingenious proposition as to the railway communication. I fear, however, on mature reflection, that they will be liable to serious objection, and ultimately more expensive than canals. They must be double, so as to prevent the danger of two such heavy bodies meeting. The walls on which they are placed

must be at least four feet below the surface and three feet above, and must be clamped with iron, and even then would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles per hour. As to wood, it would not last a week. They must be covered with iron, and that, too, very thick and strong.

"The means of stopping these heavy carriages without a great shock, and preventing them from running upon each other—for there would be many running upon a road at once—would be very difficult. In cases of accidental stops, or necessary stops, to take wood and water, etc., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensing water would be very troublesome. Upon the whole, I fear the expense would be much greater than upon canals, without being so convenient.

"R. R. LIVINGSTONE."

In no country has the extension of railroads been as rapid as in the United States. Their origin in this country was nearly simultaneous with their introduction into England. It would seem that, as the date of the introduction of railroads into this country is so recent, no difficulty need be experienced in deciding to which belongs the credit of seniority. But the credit of introducing steam locomotives is claimed by at least three different roads. It is pretty generally conceded, however, that the steam locomotive was first successfully used as a motive power in this country on the South Carolina Railroad, from Charleston to Hamburg, in that State; although a railway, upon which the motive power was that of animals, had been constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts, for the purpose of transporting blocks of granite from the Quincy ledge to navigable waters, and at Mauch Chunk, in Pennsylvania, for the transportation of coal from the mines. This last named road was operated by stationary engines.

Much confidence has been placed upon a letter written by Mr. J. B. Howland, formerly of Charleston, S. C., which was published in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," September 17, 1851, to establish the claim of the South Carolina Railroad. Mr. Howland was one of the early directors of the road, and his authority has been considered reliable.

We copy the following extracts from his letter from a work recently published on railroads:

"The facts I wish to state are four. First, that the South Carolina Railroad, from Charleston to Hamburg, was the first railroad that was commenced in this country, with a view to using *steam* instead of *animal* power.

"Second, that the *first* locomotive engine ever built in this country was built for and used on this road.

"Third, that it was the first road that carried the United States mail.

"Fourth, that when completed ready for use, which was on the 2d of October, 1833, it was the longest railroad in the *world*.

"The second is the only point upon which I desire to make any comment now, and I do this because this fact is not generally known; and when I had occasion, two years since, to state it, in conversation with Mr. Disturnell, the great railroad compiler, he said it could not be so; but I satisfied him, when I got home, by giving him the same extract I am about to give you. This extract is from a report made by Alexander Black, Commissioner, to Elias Hovey, President of the road, dated May 1, 1833, in which he says:

"It is known to the board, but not to the public generally, that the engine now called the "Phoenix" was formerly the "Best Friend." It was built according to the plan and under the personal direction of our talented and enterprising citizen, E. L. Miller, Esq. Its performance was tested on the 9th of December, 1830, on which

occasion it exhibited a power much beyond that stipulated for it in the contract. At the time this engine was engaged Mr. Miller led the van among the advocates of steam over horses or other power for railroads. Public opinion was at that time much divided on the subject. The Baltimore and Ohio Company leaned in favor of horse-power. Nothing daunted by the weight of their authority, Mr. Miller persevered, and with an unyielding fixedness of purpose, proposed to construct an engine, on his own personal responsibility, equal to the best then in use in England. He succeeded, and to him belongs the honor of planning and constructing the first locomotive ever worked in the United States.

"My attention was drawn to this subject by a notice in Saturday's 'Boston Journal,' which stated that the first locomotive ever used in the United States is still in good running order, on the Little Schuylkill Railroad. It was built in Liverpool, England, by Edward Bary.

"I am disposed to think this statement is not correct, and that Mr. Miller's engine was the first *used* in the country; at any rate, it was the first ever *built* in the country—so we say and believe. I think Mr. Miller's engine was built by the Messrs. Kemble, at the West Point Foundry."

The Travelers' Official Railway Guide, in referring to the first use of the locomotive engine on the South Carolina Railroad, says the cars used were plain wooden ones, with a covering as a protection from the heat of the sun. The railway was seven miles long. No tender was carried, but the engine was fired up at either end of the road. For a long time people were very apprehensive of an explosion. To quiet their fears a "barrier car," on which were piled six bales of cotton, was between the engine and the passenger cars. The plan had some drawbacks, however,

as the cotton was wont to catch fire every few minutes. Therefore negro firemen had to be carried on each train, to prevent the fire from spreading.

We have already referred to the construction of the railways at Quincy, Mass., in 1826, and Mauch Chunk, Penn., in 1827, which were the first roads of the kind in this country. About the same time the Carbondale & Honesdale Road was opened, from the Delaware and Hudson Canal to the company's coal mines.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the first important road commenced in the United States. In 1830, two years after its commencement, fourteen miles of it were opened. In 1832 it was opened to Point of Rocks, sixty-seven miles. For about two years it was operated by horse-power. A locomotive engine was placed upon this road in 1831, which was of American manufacture. This was one year later than the introduction of the locomotive upon the South Carolina Railroad. The same year the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad was opened, and a locomotive of English manufacture, weighing about six tons, was placed on it; but this was found to be too heavy, and it was replaced by one of American manufacture, weighing but three tons. In 1831 the New York & Harlem and the Camden & Amboy Railroads were commenced. The latter was completed from Camden to South Amboy in 1834, one year after the completion of the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad. In addition to the railroads above enumerated, the following, among others, were opened in 1841, the first date given in the table of "Mileage of Railroads," in Part III of this book. In 1835, the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was opened; in 1837, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad was opened between Richmond and Fredericksburg, and the year following, the Richmond &

Petersburg and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Delaware Railroads were opened. The Western Railroad was opened from Boston to Albany in 1841, and the following year the New York Central Railroad was completed from Albany to Buffalo.

The progress of railroads for the first eleven years from the opening of the first one in this country, is shown by the following table :

Years.	Miles open.	Increase.
1850.....	23	—
1851.....	96	72
1852.....	229	134
1853.....	380	151
1854.....	633	253
1855.....	1,098	265
1856.....	1,273	175
1857.....	1,427	224
1858.....	1,913	416
1859.....	2,302	389
1860.....	2,818	515

It will be seen by reference to this table that the progress of railroads was considerably retarded by the financial revulsion of 1837-38; and it is safe to attribute much of the cause which precipitated that catastrophe upon the country to an injudicious and reckless speculation, which received its principal impulse from the undue effort to force the expansion of railroads by loaned capital. By reference to the table in Part III of this book, it will be seen that comparatively little progress was made in the extension of railroads from 1860 to 1865. The total increase in the United States for the five years was but 5,450 miles, about half of which was in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa. Most of the Southern States made little or no progress. In 1872 reports show there were more miles of road opened than during the five years just referred to.

The following grand totals we copy from a tabular statement in "Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1873-74." These statements are made up for 1872; consequently the population given is estimated :

Population (estimated).....	\$ 40,232,000
Area in square miles.....	2,492,316
* Miles of railroad.....	67,323
Inhabitants to a mile of railroad.....	599
Square miles to a mile of railroad.....	37.1
Capital stock.....	1,647,844,113
Funded and other debt.....	1,511,578,944
Total capital account.....	3,159,423,057
Cost of railroad per mile.....	59,116
Receipts from passengers.....	132,309,270
Receipts from freight, etc.....	340,931,755
Total receipts.....	473,241,025
Per cent. of receipts to cost.....	15
Receipts per mile of railroad.....	8,256
Receipts to an inhabitant.....	11.76
Operating expenses.....	307,486,682
Per cent. of operating expenses to receipts.....	65
Net earnings.....	165,724,373
Per cent. of net earnings to receipts.....	35
Per cent. of net earnings to cost of railroad.....	5.20
Dividends paid.....	64,418,151
Per cent. of dividends to capital stock.....	3.91

* The apparent discrepancy between the number of miles of railroads here given, and that given in the general tables arises from the fact that the statements here given are based upon the actual number of the miles of road where the operations are given. If the operations of the 9,781 miles of road known to be completed in 1872 had been reported, it would not only have changed the aggregate number of miles, but have shown a corresponding difference in the aggregate cost of the roads, earnings, etc.

The average cost per mile for the construction of railroads in the United States is \$55,116. The average cost per mile in the New England States is \$50,418; in the Middle States, \$79,427; in the Western States, \$50,550; in the Southern States, \$36,575; and in the Pacific States the average cost per mile is \$98,300. It will be seen by this that it costs more per mile to construct railroads in the prairie States of the West than among the hills of New England. The average cost per mile to construct railroads in the mountainous State of New Hampshire is but \$23,388, while in the prairie State of Illinois it is \$48,000.

The per cent. of dividends to capital stock in the New England States is 6.65, the lowest being in Maine, 2.57, and the highest in Rhode Island, 8.43. The per cent. of dividends to capital stock in the Middle States is 5.79; the roads in New York averaging 4.0; in Pennsylvania, 7.17. In

the Western States the average of dividends to capital stock is 2.38; Indiana stands the lowest, her dividends averaging but 0.50; and Illinois 5.92. The lowest per cent. of dividend to capital in any State is in Virginia, 0.40; the highest is in Rhode Island, 8.43. The following table will show, in the different sections of the country,

1. The per cent. of receipts to cost of railroads; 2. Receipts per mile of railroad; 3. Receipts to an inhabitant; 4. Per cent. operating expenses to receipts; 5. Per cent. net earnings to receipts; 6. Per cent. net earnings to cost of railroads.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
N. E. States...	21.1	10,636	13.53	72.0	28.0	6.2
Mid. "	18.3	11,565	15.86	64.8	35.2	6.1
West. "	13.1	6,755	13.76	65.2	34.8	4.5
S. "	11.8	4,550	4.31	65.4	34.5	4.1
Pac. "	10.5	10,161	17.00	42.3	57.7	6.0

It will be seen by these tables that the unproductive roads are at the West and South. The earnings of the roads in the Western States are as much to an inhabitant as in the New England States, and but little less than in the Middle States; but the earnings per mile of roads in the Western States are but little more than half that in the New England States, and less than half that in the Middle States. The reports of some of the western roads for the past year are unfavorable, compared with the reports of the preceding year; and this increasing unproductiveness, compared with the capital invested, can be attributed only to the excess of mileage to population. There seems to be a mania for constructing railroads beyond the bounds of civilization, and for using the locomotive engine as a motive power for driving the Indians from their hunting-grounds, and preparing their territory for the advent of the agriculturist and the manufacturer. Such a policy, carried to the extreme, as has been the case for the past year, can be fraught only with evil, and must

inevitably result in disaster to the enterprise, and financial ruin to such corporations. One of the most encouraging features in the reports of the roads in the Eastern and Middle States, for the past year, is that about three-fourths of the increase in the receipts of such roads during the previous year was for freight, showing the great increase in the products of the various industries of our country. Should there be no more railroads constructed beyond the limits of settlements where they are actually needed for the transportation of freight, the rapid increase of population and business would soon make the railroads of the West equally as remunerative as similar corporations in the East.

The increase in the amount of business done by the railroads since the opening of the Erie road in 1851 seems almost incredible. The entire earnings of all the roads for that year is reported to be \$39,466,358; from freight, \$20,192,104; from passengers, \$19,274,254. The number of miles of railroad then in operation was 8,838, to a population (in 1850) of 23,191,876. But 23 States reported railroads at that time. The number of pounds of freight to each inhabitant in 1851 was 464; in 1871, 5,000. The value of tonnage per head in 1851 was \$35.34; in 1871, \$375 per head.

The reports of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for 1868 and 1872 show the following result:

	1868	1872
Number of miles.....	\$ 830	1,296
Receipts.....	6,577,645	6,957,741
Stock bonds.....	30,578	56,290,644

Other railroads, especially the Chicago & North-western, compared in this light, showed a very unfavorable exhibit. With large increase in mileage, cost of operating them, and a very large increase in stock bonds, they show very little or no increase in receipts. In some instances the receipts have actually declined.

Land Grants to Railroads.—To encourage the construction of railroads among our frontier settlements, and in some instances even in advance of emigration, our government has afforded liberal aid by its system of land grants. Although men are often controlled by mercenary motives in securing these land grants, and they not unfrequently result in fraudulent transactions of alarming magnitude, it can not be doubted that the principle was a wise and judicious one.

Thousands of miles of railroads have, through this influence, been constructed through sparsely settled or unoccupied territory, which is now fast filling up with an industrious and thriving population, whose industries are making great additions to the wealth and general progress of the nation. It has also encouraged immigration from European countries, and the construction of these roads has given employment to thousands of men, more remunerative than could have been afforded the same class of laborers in any other manner.

The estimated total amount of lands inuring under these grants to aid works of internal improvements of different kinds in the United States and Territories is about 300,000 square miles, or, more definitely, 198,165,794.67 acres, exceeding in area the entire territory embraced within the limits of the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Of this amount, the estimate of concessions for wagon roads in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Oregon was 3,857,213.27 acres. The total quantity granted for canals was 4,405,986 acres.

The first of these grants was made to the Illinois Central Railroad in 1850. The amount of this grant was 2,595,053.00 acres, all of which has been certified.

It is the usual custom of the national government to make land grants di-

rectly to the several States in which the improvements are to be made, for the construction of which these lands are granted. These grants are usually immediately transferred to such railroad, or other companies, as may be chartered by the legislature of these several States for the construction of the proposed roads or canals.

In the case of the Illinois Central Railroad, already referred to, the grant was for six alternate sections of 640 acres each—equal to 3,840 acres to the mile—which were to be selected by the odd numbers, within six miles of the proposed road. As many of these sections, which would otherwise have been included in this grant, had already been disposed of, it was found necessary, in order to secure the required number of sections, to extend the limits to the odd sections within 15 miles of the road.

In some cases it has been found necessary to extend the limits to alternate sections for a distance of 20 miles or more to secure the desired number of sections. But even with this latitude, comparatively few of the corporations to which these grants have been made will realize the amount of lands specified in such grants, as many of the sections have been previously disposed of or held in reservation for other purposes, especially is this true with the grants more recently made. The total amount of land granted the Northern Pacific Railroad exceeds 50,000,000 acres; being 12,800 acres of land to each mile of track in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and 25,600 acres per mile in Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and a part of Oregon. The average for the entire length of the road and branch is over 23,000 acres per mile. By disposing of the odd sections in this way along the line of the railroads, the value of the even sections is enhanced, and the government price usually advanced from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre.

To show more definitely the esti-

mated number of acres insuring under the several grants to railroads in different States, and the number of acres certified, we copy the following statement from the report of the commissioner of the general land office for 1871:

States.	No of acres certified.	Estimated no. of acres insuring under grants.
Illinois.....	2,595,053.00	2,595,053.00
Mississippi.....	908,680.25	2,062,240.00
Alabama.....	2,288,138.50	3,729,120.00
Florida.....	1,760,468.29	2,360,114.00
Louisiana.....	1,072,405.45	3,178,720.00
Arkansas.....	1,793,167.10	4,804,871.14
Missouri.....	1,820,645.30	3,745,160.21
Iowa.....	3,510,243.19	7,207,837.98
Michigan.....	2,851,034.19	4,931,361.16
Wisconsin.....	1,642,973.74	4,328,360.50
Minnesota.....	2,602,833.13	7,783,403.00
Kansas.....	.....	5,420,000.00
California.....	.....	2,060,000.00
Oregon.....	152,834.67	2,860,000.00
Corp. Pac. R. R. ...	22,998,476.95	57,066,240.00
	1,686,442.13	149,645,166.00
	21,684,919.04	197,711,406.00

The railroads of the South, many of which were nearly or quite bankrupt as a result of the late war, are now fast improving and approximating a sound basis. It will be seen by the preceding table that the cost per mile of constructing railroads at the South is comparatively small; and as there has been but little extension of roads in those States, compared with the extension of roads in the sparsely settled portions of the West, the result of the war has been to greatly increase the amount of business upon the roads already constructed.

TONNAGE.

The subject of the tonnage of the United States is so intimately associated with the railroads, canals, and shipping interest of the country, that a brief review of their origin and progress seems essential to a just appreciation of the rapid increase in our tonnage.

When the first vessel was built for the transportation of merchandise upon navigable waters, history does not inform us.

It is often claimed that Noah was the first ship-builder; but upon the same authority from which we gather the facts concerning Noah's marine enterprise, we learn that the art of ship-building—if we may be allowed the expression—did not originate with him. Ships for war and other purposes are often referred to in Hebrew history. Blair says that the first ship (probably a galley) was brought to Egypt from Greece by Danaus, 1485 B. C. Another authority says the first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians 756 B. C. Upon the authority of Stow, the first double-decked ship in England was built by order of Henry VIII., in 1509, and was of 1,000 tons burden; it was called the *Great Harry*, and cost £14,000. Ship-building was not treated as a science until long after the discovery of America. That discovery seemed to give a new impetus to the enterprise, especially in Spain, which for a long time was the leading maritime nation of Europe. The discovery of a passage to the East Indies around the Cape of Good Hope, opened a trade with the Oriental countries, by which England gradually increased in commercial importance, until she eventually became the first among the ship-building nations.

The first idea of steam navigation was set forth by a patent obtained by Jonathan Hulls, of England, in 1736. In 1769 Watts secured a patent for his invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder; and, in 1775, his engines first came into use in large manufactories. Paddle wheels were patented in England in 1787, by Wm. Patrick Miller, and it is claimed that soon after that a small steam-boat was constructed, which traveled at the rate of about five miles an hour.

Haydn says the first experiment of steam navigation on the Thames was made in 1801. Fulton's steamboat "Clermont" was placed upon the Seine in 1803. The first steamer was built in England in 1815. July 15, 1819, the steamer "Savannah," 350 tons, arrived in Liverpool from New York, making the voyage in twenty-six days. In 1825 Captain Johnson made the first steam voyage from Falmouth to India, in the "Enterprise," for which he obtained £10,000. June 17, 1838, the "Great Western" arrived in New York from Bristol, making her first voyage in eighteen days. July 5, 1840, the Cunard steamers commenced to run, and the Collins line was organized and commenced business ten years later. In May, 1851, the "Pacific" is reported to have crossed the Atlantic Ocean in nine days, nineteen hours, and twenty-five minutes, arriving at Holyhead, May 20.

In 1814 there were but six steam vessels belonging to the British empire; in 1820, there were 23; in 1830, 315; in 1850, 1,187; and in 1864, 2,490. Of the introduction of railroads into England we have already spoken.

Ship-building in the United States.—The building of the smaller classes of sailing vessels commenced at a very early date after the settlement of the first colonies. The early immigrants to this country brought with them many of the ideas in regard to the various branches of manufacture which were prevalent in the land of their nativity. This was the fact in regard to the construction of sailing vessels; and the progress of development, and the application of improvements was about the same on both sides of the Atlantic. The ratio of increase in the tonnage was, of course, very much in favor of the European countries.

Steamboats were introduced into American waters at nearly as early a date as into the rivers of Europe.

The first experiment with early steam navigation on the Thames was in 1801, and Fulton started a steamboat on the Hudson in 1807; although the feasibility of steamboat navigation had been demonstrated at New York four years before. (See History of Illinois.)

Tonnage in the United States.—

By reference to page 116, in Part III. of this work, will be found a table showing the tonnage of the United States merchant marine from 1789 to 1872. The method of estimating the tonnage of vessels in the United States is fixed by law, and is as follows:

"For a double-decked vessel, take the length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the stern post above the upper deck; take the greatest breadth above the main wales, and reckon half this breadth for the depth; then deduct from length three-fifths of the breadth; multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, and divide this product by 95. For a single-decked vessel, the same as above, with the exception that the depth is taken by measure from the under side of the deck-plank to the ceiling in the hold."

The table already referred to shows the total merchant marine in 1789 to be 201,562 tons, all of which was sailing vessels. We find no tonnage of steam vessels reported until 1823, when it amounted to but 24,879 tons; while the tonnage of sailing vessels reported for the same time was 1,311,687. From that time to 1872, the date of the last report, it will be seen that the per cent. of increase in the two classes of vessels was very much greater in steam than sailing vessels, the former having then about one-third the amount of tonnage of the latter. The same table also shows the greatest amount of tonnage of sailing vessels to have been in 1861, the year of the commencement of the late war, and the greatest amount of

steam vessels in 1868, three years after the close of the war.

The total number of vessels reported for 1872, the tonnage of which was 4,437,747, was 31,114. Of these the number licensed under 20 tons was 4,938, with a tonnage of 55,789.85. There were at that time permanently registered 1,865 vessels; there were temporarily registered at the same time, 834 vessels.

The following table will show the number of vessels and the tonnage, in different sections of the country:

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS.

No. of vessels	22,571
Tonnage	3,084,903.33

THE PACIFIC COAST.

No. of vessels	1,127
Tonnage	180,348.44

THE NORTHERN LAKES.

No. of vessels	5,337
Tonnage	724,493.51

THE WESTERN RIVERS.

No. of vessels	2,076
Tonnage	448,001.56

The number and Tonnage of sailing vessels, steam vessels, canal-boats, and barges are reported in separate classes, as follows:

ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS.

	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	14,895	1,918,541.15
Steam "	1,732	596,945.88
Barges	5,252	448,417.18
Canal-boats	695	120,999.12

THE PACIFIC COAST.

	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	822	106,286.88
Steam "	225	61,723.61
Canal-boats	82	9,337.95

THE NORTHERN LAKES.

	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	1,654	270,051.26
Steam "	708	162,522.73
Barges	2,814	254,056.48
Canal-boats	161	37,863.04

THE WESTERN RIVERS.

	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	281	30,495.50
Steam "	1,090	287,360.09
Barges	19	2,239.59
Canal-boats	683	127,906.18
Total no. sailing vessels		17,655
Tonnage		2,325,374.79
No. steam vessels		3,755
Tonnage		1,111,352.31
No. barges		8,085
Tonnage		704,713.25
No. canal-boats		1,621
Tonnage		296,106.29

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of vessels in the United States engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries in the different States in 1872.

	No.	Tons.
Maine	656	18,789.97
New Hampshire	45	3,419.13
Massachusetts	1,301	63,263.07
Rhode Island	76	867.94
Connecticut	169	4,391.70
New York	128	1,814.75
Total	2,385	97,546.56

The total number of vessels in the United States employed in the whale fisheries, in 1872, was 217; tonnage, 51,608.46. These vessels were all from Massachusetts, except 19 from New London, Conn., 2 from Sag Harbor, N. Y., and 2 from San Francisco. Nearly all the commerce of this country, prior to 1850, was carried on by sailing and steam vessels. That resulting from our railroads, having, for the most part, been a creation of a later date.

Opening of Railroads between Tide Water and the great Inland Navigable Waters of this Country.—We have already spoken of the rise and progress of railroads in this country, under the head of Railroads, and shall here only refer to the opening of some of the main lines connecting the tide waters of the Atlantic with our great lakes and navigable rivers.

Prior to 1850, there was but one line of railroad completed between the navigable waters connecting with the Atlantic and the great northern lakes. This line was formed by the

several links which now compose the New York Central road. This was so restricted in the transportation of freight by canal tolls, as to amount to a virtual prohibition.

In 1850, Boston, and Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence River, were united by the connection of several distinct lines of road. The next great through line was the New York & Erie, opened in 1851. The Baltimore & Ohio was opened in 1853. In 1854 the Pennsylvania Central was opened its entire length; although all except its mountain division was completed in 1852. For the first two years its summit was overcome by a series of inclined planes, with stationary engines constructed by the State. The Western & Atlantic road was opened as far as the Tennessee River in 1850, thus connecting the Atlantic with the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley; and the Mississippi River itself was reached by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad in 1859.

In 1853, what was then known as the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, now the Grand Trunk Railroad, was opened from Portland to Montreal. The Virginia system was extended to a connection with the Memphis & Charleston, and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroads. Nearly all the railroads constructed prior to 1850 were in the Atlantic States; the only line of importance opened in the West before that date was that connecting Sandusky with Cincinnati. These early built roads were but imperfectly constructed, and confined almost wholly to the transportation of passengers; consequently the internal commerce of the country was confined almost entirely to the water lines, natural or artificial, and to the ordinary highways. But the greatest achievement in the railroad enterprise of this country, and that which is most extensively to affect its internal commerce, was the connection of the tide waters on either side of the continent by a continuous line of railroad from

shore to shore. This great thoroughfare was opened on the 10th of May, 1869.

Tonnage of Railroads.—As the railroads in but few of the States are compelled by law to report the amount of their tonnage, most of the reports upon this subject are based upon estimates, as compared with official reports of roads in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, where the railroads are required by law to make such reports.

In 1860, it was estimated that the railroads of this country transported in the aggregate at least 850 tons of merchandise per annum to the mile of road in operation. Upon that estimate the total annual tonnage of all the roads in this country was 26,000,000. The ascertained value of this tonnage was, in New York, \$150 per ton. If we estimate the same value per ton for the entire tonnage of all the railroads, the aggregate value would be \$3,900,000,000. The estimated total tonnage of the railroads for 1871 was 100,000,000 tons. If the same value be applied as above, \$150 per ton, we have a total gross value of \$15,000,000,000. In 1860 the estimated value of the tonnage of all the railroads per capita was \$116.42; in 1871, \$375 per head of population.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of all kinds built in the United States during the years ending June 30, 1860, and June 30, 1872.

	1860.	1872.	1860.	1872.
Maine.....	172	119	57,867	32,421
New Hampshire.....	5	.....	3,808	.....
Vermont.....	2	.....	110	.....
Massachusetts.....	132	54	23,160	11,249
Rhode Island.....	4	3	1,395	470
Connecticut.....	35	37	7,753	2,089
New York.....	201	373	31,936	43,093
New Jersey.....	23	37	4,261	5,620
Pennsylvania.....	152	333	21,615	36,240
Delaware.....	14	17	5,826	5,762
Maryland.....	43	113	7,798	7,295
Dist. of Columbia.....	26	31	2,458	1,352
Virginia.....	26	78	4,372	2,923
West Virginia.....	.....	26	.....	2,405
North Carolina.....	17	18	864	386
South Carolina.....	2	15	72	261
Georgia.....	4	1	667	72

	1860.	1872.	1860.	1872.
Florida.....	3	6	255	195
Alabama.....	8	5	1,189	209
Mississippi.....	7	...	326	...
Louisiana.....	12	37	1,500	1,337
Tennessee.....	5	5	433	647
Kentucky.....	29	27	8,651	8,602
Missouri.....	13	13	4,081	3,302
Minnesota.....	...	5	...	481
Illinois.....	...	12	...	1,446
Ohio.....	40	82	6,192	16,547
Indiana.....	...	8	...	721
Wisconsin.....	2	19	96	3,235
Michigan.....	23	48	2,903	13,072
Texas.....	16	30	1,006	1,594
California.....	30	11	2,023	853
Oregon.....	...	10	...	959
Wash. Territory.....	...	5	...	461
	1,071	...	212,905	...

By the above table it appears that New York ranks first in the number and tonnage of vessels of all kinds built, Pennsylvania next, and Maine the third; but if we exclude canal-boats from the list—none of which are built in Maine—the latter State ranks first in tonnage.

The average tonnage of the vessels built for the six years ending June 30, 1860, was 340,571. It will be seen by the above table that the tonnage of the vessels built in 1860 was considerably below the average for the six years.

Vessels sold to Foreigners.—The following statement shows the tonnage of vessels sold to foreigners each year from 1860 to 1872. By this statement it will be seen that the sales thus made during the four years of the war were unusually large.

Year.	Tonnage.
1860.....	17,418
1861.....	26,649
1862.....	117,756
1863.....	222,199
1864.....	300,865
1865.....	133,822
1866.....	22,117
1867.....	9,098
1868.....	13,757
1869.....	19,063
1870.....	17,079
1871.....	13,534
1872.....	19,572

The largest sales to foreigners during any one year prior to 1862, were made in 1855, amounting in that year to a tonnage of 65,887.

The following statistics are compiled from the official report of the Register of the Treasury Department for 1873.

The tonnage employed in foreign trade has increased 19,493 tons, and the tonnage employed in coastwise trade has increased 233,668 tons. The total increase of tonnage, including that employed in fisheries, is 258,280 tons, as shown in the following tables:

	No.	Tons.
1872..Registered vessels....	2,699	1,410,647
1873..Registered vessels....	2,759	1,423,288
1872..Enrolled and licensed vessels.....	2,415	3,027,099
1873..Enrolled and licensed vessels.....	29,913	3,272,738
Total, 1872, vessels.....	31,114	4,437,746
Total, 1873, vessels.....	32,672	4,696,026

The comparison of the various classes of vessels is as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing vessels, 1872.....	17,655	2,325,375
Sailing vessels, 1873.....	17,949	2,383,801
Steam vessels, 1872.....	3,753	1,111,552
Steam vessels, 1873.....	4,015	1,156,443
Canal-boats, 1872.....	8,085	704,712
Canal-boats, 1873.....	8,370	820,328
Barges, 1872.....	1,621	296,106
Barges, 1873.....	1,738	335,454
Total for 1872.....	31,114	4,437,746
Total for 1873.....	32,672	4,696,026

The proportion of the steam tonnage of the country employed in foreign trade is 16.7 per centum. The increase in the aggregate tonnage of the country during the year—1,558 vessels, 258,280 tons—is made up as follows: The sailing tonnage has increased 294 vessels, 58,428 tons; the steam tonnage, 262 vessels, 44,891 tons; the canal-boat tonnage, 885 vessels, 115,615 tons, and the barge tonnage, 117 vessels, 39,348 tons.

Ship-Building.—The amount of tonnage built during the year exceeds that of any year since 1865. It is attributable to two causes—the unusual, great, if not unprecedented, losses at sea, and the fact that, owing to the advance in prices of labor and materials abroad, the cost of American-built ships is but slightly greater

than that of the best British. The total number of vessels built during the past two fiscal years, with the tonnage of each class, is shown below:

	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels for.. 1872.....	645	76,291
1873.....	804	144,629
Steam vessels for... 1872.....	292	62,210
1873.....	402	88,011
Canal-boats for.... 1872.....	538	46,017
1873.....	835	78,288
Barges for..... 1872.....	168	24,534
1873.....	230	48,318
Total for 1872.....	1,643	209,052
1873.....	2,271	359,246

The increase of tonnage built over the preceding year was, therefore, 628 vessels, 150,194 tons.

The tonnage of vessels built during the last two years within the several grand divisions of the country are shown below:

	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	125,820	212,664
Pacific coast.....	2,276	5,475
Northern lakes.....	44,612	42,448
Western rivers.....	36,344	48,659
Total.....	209,052	309,246

The number of iron vessels built during the year is 26; tonnage, 26,548 tons, which are all steam vessels.

Of the foregoing, three were ocean steamers of the largest class, built for foreign trade. Below is shown the iron tonnage built in the country since 1868:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Sailing ves-						
sels.....	none.	1,039	679	2,067	none.	none.
Steam ves-						
sels.....	2,801	3,545	7,602	13,412	12,766	26,548
Total.....	2,801	4,584	8,281	15,479	12,766	26,548

The tonnage engaged in fisheries during the past two years is as follows:

	1872.	1872.	1873.	1873.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Cod and mackerel.....	2,385	97,546	2,453	109,518
Whale fisheries.....	217	51,608	187	44,755

The tonnage employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries seems to be

steadily increasing. The following table shows the amount of tonnage employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries, with the percentage belonging in each State:

States.	Tonnage.	Per cent.
Massachusetts.....	54,188	49.5
Maine.....	46,196	42.2
Connecticut.....	4,193	3.8
New York.....	1,771	1.6
California.....	1,177	1.1
Rhode Island.....	1,071	1.0
New Hampshire.....	922	0.8
Total.....	109,518	100.0

The amount of tonnage employed in the whale fisheries has decreased during the last year. The whole amount, on the 3d day of June, 1873, was 187 vessels, 44,755 tons, which shows a decline of thirty vessels, 6,823 tons, as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Ports.	Vessels. Tons.	Vessels. Tons.
New Bedford.....	166 44,320	143 38,901
New London.....	19 3,113	19 2,952
Barnstable.....	19 1,671	18 1,592
Edgartown.....	4 1,296	3 945
Nantucket.....	3 467	None. None.
San Francisco.....	2 132	2 132
Salem and Beverly.....	2 348	1 117
Sag Harbor.....	2 261	1 116
Total.....	217 51,608	187 44,755

Of this eighty-seven per cent. belongs at New Bedford, Massachusetts.

PRINTING, NEWSPAPER AND BOOK PUBLISHING.

It has long been an unsettled question among historians as to whom belongs the credit of inventing the art of printing. Block printing was practiced by the Chinese several centuries before the Christian era. Haydn says the honor of printing with single types has been appropriated to Mentz, Strasbourg, Haarlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle, and Augsburg. Only the first three named are deserving of attention.

The space allotted for this article will not allow a full discussion of these several claims; we can only refer to the parties making them in the order of time in which the claims are made.

It has been claimed that Lawrenzes John Koster, of Haarlem, printed, with blocks, a book of images and letters in 1438, and compounded an ink more viscous and tenacious than common ink, which blotted. The leaves of this book were printed on one side only, and afterward pasted together.

This honor has also been awarded to John Faust (or Fast) and John Gutenberg. This great invention is evidently due to Gutenberg, who invented cut metal types, and used them in printing a Bible, which was commenced in 1444, and finished about sixteen years afterward. It is also claimed that a Book of Psalms and a Livy were printed about the same time.

Peter Schaeffer cast the first metal type in matrices in 1452, and for this it is claimed he was the inventor of *complete printing*. Faust established a printing-office at Mentz in 1442. Gutenberg and Schaeffer were afterward associated with him in publishing books; and their art was kept a profound secret until 1462, when Mentz was sacked, and the art of printing spread to other towns.

Faust died, at Paris, in 1466, whither he had journeyed twice to sell his Latin Bible. Gutenberg died in 1468.

In 1471 William Caxton, a mercer, of London, set up the first printing-press at Westminster. He printed "William Caxton's Recuyell of the Histories of Troy, by Raoul le Fenre." "Æsop's Fables," printed by Caxton, in 1474, is supposed to be the first book published with its leaves numbered. The Pentateuch was published in Hebrew in 1482, and, six years later, "Homer" was published, in Florence, by Demetrius,

in folio, in a style far superior to any printing before executed.

The following are specimens of Mr. Caxton's printing:

A placard (as printed by William Caxton).—If it plesse any man, spiriuel or temperel, to bye ony pies of two or three comemoracioes of Salisbury use enprynted after the forme of the preset lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late him come to Westmonester in to the almonestye at the reed pale [red pale] and he shall have them good there.—[Dibdin's Typ. Art.]

Wheatley, in an explanatory note on the above, says, the Romish Service books, used at Salisbury by the devout, were called Pies (*pica*, latin), as was supposed from the different color of the text and rubric.

The Lord's Prayer (as printed by Caxton).—Father our that art in heavens, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come to us; thy will be done in earth as is in heaven; our every days bread give us to day; and forgive us oure trespasses, as we forgive them that trespasses against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen.—[Lewis's Life of Caxton.]

Stereotype printing was first practiced in Edinburgh, about 1730. Phillips says stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the preceding century, and that a quarto Bible, and a Dutch folio Bible were printed there. In 1804 it was revived in London, by Wilson. Since 1850 the durability of stereotypes has been very much increased by electrotyping them with copper or silver.

Printing Machines.—In 1790-91, William Nicholson, of London, first projected, and M. König constructed, a working printing machine, which began by producing the "Times," of November 28, 1814. This machine was soon after improved by Mr. E. Cooper, who succeeded in printing 4,200 papers on one side in an hour. König's original machine would print

but 1800 per hour. Mr. Applegath's machine, which afterward printed the London Times, would print 15,000 per hour. Hoe's American Machine prints 20,000 an hour.

Printing was introduced into Paris about 1470; Antwerp, 1476; Vienna, 1489; Copenhagen, 1493; Venice, 1494; and Dublin, 1551.

Printing in America.—In 1639 Rev. Jesse Glover, of Amsterdam, procured, by subscription, a sufficient amount of funds to purchase a printing-press and a font of type, which were presented to the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts. This is assumed to be the origin of the celebrated "University Press." The "Freeman's Oath" and an almanac for New England were the first issues from this press. In 1664 Eliot's Indian Bible was printed on the same press. It is said this Bible was set entirely by an Indian; that it was three years being printed, and was the first Bible published in America. Stephen Daye has the honor of being the first printer in America, on which account he received a grant of 300 acres of land.

From an article published in "The Great Industries of the United States," we compile the following table, showing at what date printing was introduced into the different cities and towns in the United States:

Cambridge, Massachusetts.....	1639
Philadelphia.....	1686
New York.....	1692
New London, Connecticut.....	1709
Annapolis, Maryland.....	1726
Williamsburg, Virginia.....	1729
Charleston, South Carolina.....	1730
Newport, Rhode Island.....	1732
Woodbridge, New Jersey.....	1732
Newbern, North Carolina.....	1735
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	1736
Savannah, Georgia.....	1762
Cincinnati.....	1793
St. Louis.....	1808

Newspapers.—There is, probably, no surer index of the intelligence and enterprise of any community, State, or nation, than the number and character of the various publi-

cations which they patronize. No branch of social statistics occupies a more important place, or more fully indicates the characteristics of a people than the variety and diffusion of newspapers and other periodicals. To a large portion of the public, either from choice or necessity, they furnish nearly the whole of the reading. Every community, and society at large, are benefited and elevated, or good influences neutralized and society demoralized, just in proportion to the character of the writers whose productions they read from choice. Newspapers and periodicals have become "popular educators."

Edmund Burke, one of the most philosophical of British statesmen, signalized "newspaper circulation" as a more important investment of the popular intelligence than was generally imagined in his day. "The writers of these papers," he added, "are, indeed, for the greater part, either unknown or in contempt, but they are like a battery in which the stroke of any one ball produces no effect! but the amount of continued repetition is decisive. Let us only suffer any person to tell us his story, morning and evening, but for a twelve-month and he will become our master!"

Lord John Russell, in his great speech on Parliamentary Reform, delivered in 1822, cited the multiplication and improvement in newspapers as gratifying evidences of the augmented wealth and expanding culture of the middle classes in Great Britain. It was in this view that a celebrated Greek scholar was accustomed to say, that had a single newspaper been published in the age of Pericles, and handed down to us, it would be a better index of Athenian life and manners than can be found in any existing memorials of the Grecian civilization.

Newspapers may be said to have had their origin in Italy, in the six-

teenth century. A *Gazette*, which derived its name from its price, a small coin, was published in Venice, about 1536. The *Gazette de France* was first published in 1631, and is said to have been patronized by King Louis XIII., who wrote one article for it. It was also patronized by Richelieu.

The first real newspaper published in England appeared in 1663, and was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*. It continued for nearly three years, when it ceased on the appearance of the *Gazette*. In 1680 the printing of newspapers and pamphlets was prohibited in England, but on the abolition of the censorship of the press, in 1695, regular newspapers commenced.

The *Daily Courant*, of London, was first published in 1709. The following table shows the date of the commencement of some of the principal daily papers in London:

Public Ledger (Commercial).....	1759
Morning Post (Whig).....	1781
Morning Herald (Conservative).....	1781
Times (Independent).....	1788
Sun (Liberal).....	1792
Globe (Whig), Evening.....	1803
Daily News (Liberal).....	1846
Daily Telegraph (Liberal).....	1855

Newspapers in America.—In September, 1690, an attempt was made by an adventurous printer to start a newspaper, but his enterprise was soon defeated, and the paper suppressed by the authorities. It is said that one copy of the paper is still in existence. The first successful effort to establish a paper in the colonies was made in 1704. On the 24th of April, of that year, appeared the *Boston News-Letter*, which continued to be published weekly until the Revolutionary War.

The following are among the principal newspapers established prior to the commencement of the present century:

Boston News-Letter.....	1704
Boston Gazette.....	1719
American Weekly Mercury, Phila.....	1719

New England Courant, Boston.....	1721
New York Gazette.....	1725
Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg.....	1736
New Hampshire Gazette, Portsmouth.....	1746
Connecticut Courant, Hartford.....	1764
Royal Gazette, New York.....	1773
Massachusetts Spy, Worcester.....	1775
Commercial Advertiser, New York.....	1797

This last named paper is the oldest one in New York.

The *American Daily Advertiser*, established at Philadelphia, in 1784, was the first daily newspaper published in America.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War there were thirty-seven newspapers published.

From 1690 to the close of the Revolution, in 1783, the whole number of newspapers published in the colonies, was sixty-seven, only forty-three of which survived the war.

The increase in the number and circulation of newspapers in the United States since the commencement of the present century has been very rapid.

The following table will show the number of papers, and their circulation; also, the population of the United States, at different dates, since the establishment of the *Boston News-Letter*, in 1704:

Years.	Newspapers and Periodicals.	Copies annually Printed.	Population.
1704.....	1	16,000	660,000
1775.....	37	1,200,000	2,800,000
1810.....	359	22,321,700	7,239,814
1835.....	1,258	90,561,000	14,060,000
1850.....	2,526	426,409,978	23,191,876
1860.....	4,051	927,951,548	31,445,080
1870.....	5,871	1,508,548,250	38,555,753

Below we give the number of newspapers and periodicals, of all kinds, published in 1870, and the number in each of the various classes:

Advertising, 79; circulation, 293,450. Agricultural and Horticultural, 93; circulation, 770,752. Benevolent and Secret Societies, 81; circulation, 227,088. Commercial and Financial, 142; circulation, 690,200. Illustrated, Literary, and Miscellaneous, 503; circulation, 4,422,235. Devoted

to Nationality, 20; circulation, 45,150. Political, 4,333; circulation, 8,781,220. Religious, 407; circulation, 4,764,358. Sporting, 6; circulation, 73,500. Technical and Professional, 207; circulation, 744,530.

The total number of newspapers published in the United States in 1873, was 6,875.

There were four times as many newspapers and periodicals published in the United States in 1870, as in Great Britain; and more than in Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and other German States, Russia, and Spain combined.

Book-Publishing.—Reference has already been made to the origin of book-making, in the first part of this article, under the head of printing. This reference, however, is to printed books only. Books were made centuries before the art of printing was invented, and before the invention of paper. The first paper, made from papyrus, an indigenous plant, was popular in Egypt and India until the discovery of parchment, about 190 B. C. The Chinese claim to have invented paper 170 B. C. It was first made from cotton about A. D. 1000. Books were first made of boards, or the inner bark of trees; but skins and parchment were afterward substituted. Attalus, King of Pergamus, is said to have invented books, with leaves of vellum, about 198 B. C.; these were made in volumes or rolls. The most ancient books are the Pentateuch of Moses, and the poems of Homer and Hesiod. The MSS. in Herculaneum are about nine inches long, and from one to three inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. They consist of papyrus, rolled, and charred, and matted together by the fire. A manuscript of the *Antiquities of Josephus*, on papyrus of inestimable value, was among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library, at Paris, but was restored in 1815. The first printed books, as has

been already shown, were printed only on one side, and the leaves pasted back to back.

For several centuries prior to the thirteenth, books were bound almost exclusively in boards. A MS. copy of the Four Evangelists, the book on which the English kings, from Henry I., 1100, to Edward VI., 1547, took their coronation oath, was bound in oaken boards nearly an inch thick.

Book-making in America.—One of the first books printed in America was Eliot's Indian Bible, printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Books were printed in Boston as early as 1676, 100 years before the Revolutionary War; in Philadelphia in 1686; and in New York in 1693.

Book-publishing made more rapid progress in Boston than any other city, prior to the Revolutionary War; and that city has to this time been noted as the great book-making center.

The increase in the book-publishing business has been quite as rapid as in that of newspapers and periodicals. We are without statistics showing the number or value of books published annually; but, judging from the many editions of some of the leading publications, which are annually exhausted, the aggregate would seem almost incredible.

A comparatively new feature in the book-selling business has had a tendency to largely increase the sale of many valuable books during the last few years. Many of the best publications are now sold almost exclusively by subscription. A large portion of these would never have been published but for the guaranty the publishers had by soliciting orders in advance of publication; that they would realize a much more speedy return of the money invested in such an enterprise than they could expect by disposing of their books through the ordinary channels of trade.

Contributions to Educational Institutions.—The Commissioner of

Education reports a list of contributions to educational institutions by private citizens, in 1871, amounting to about \$8,500,000. We give below the amount received by each of twenty-three States. Massachusetts and California receiving more than all the rest.

Massachusetts	\$2,502,000
California.....	2,000,000
Connecticut.....	845,065
New York.....	765,000
Indiana.....	535,025
Illinois.....	391,000
New Jersey.....	325,500
Pennsylvania.....	312,000
Missouri.....	205,000
New Hampshire.....	165,000
Wisconsin.....	80,000
Iowa.....	75,000
Minnesota.....	50,550
Kansas.....	50,000
Virginia.....	45,000
Rhode Island.....	24,000
Ohio.....	23,250
Michigan.....	15,000
South Carolina.....	13,000
Oregon.....	5,000
Tennessee.....	4,000
Louisiana.....	1,050
Georgia.....	1,000

Of these donations, Harvard College received \$460,000; Yale College, \$319,865; Washington University, St. Louis, \$205,000; Dartmouth College, \$121,000; Princeton College, \$223,500. Of these individual donations, two were each of \$1,000,000, or over, and twenty-three were each of \$100,000, or over.

Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia, had no individual benefaction amounting to \$1,000.

There are 368 colleges reported in the United States, 17 of which are in New England. Twenty-eight of these colleges are under State supervision; one of a city, and one of the Masonic Fraternity. The number of teachers employed in these colleges is 2,962, and the number of students 49,827. Of the colleges under religious control in this country, the Catholics have 54, the Baptists 38, Methodist Episcopal 35, Presbyterians 25, Congregationalists 19, Protestant Episcopal 16, Lutherans 16. One

hundred and fifty-eight of these colleges instruct males only, and 99 admit both sexes. There are 136 institutions reported exclusively for the superior instruction of females, with 1,163 teachers, and about 13,000 pupils. The whole number of medical schools reported is 94; of these 57 are known as regular, or old school, 4 as eclectic, 2 as botanic, 6 as homœopathic, 9 as dental, and 16 as pharmaceutical.

The number of law schools reported is 40, with 130 professors, and 1,722 students. There are 117 theological schools reported, with 285 instructors, and 2,062 students. Forty-six scientific schools of all kinds are reported. There are in the United States 114 normal schools, with 445 teachers, and 10,922 pupils.

The following colleges were founded prior to the Revolutionary War: Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass., founded in 1638; William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., 1693; Yale, New Haven, Conn., 1700; College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J., 1746; Columbia (formerly King's), New York, 1754; University of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa., 1755; Brown University, Providence, R. I., 1764; Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H., 1769; Rutgers, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770.

The first normal schools established in the United States, were at Westfield and Framingham, Massachusetts, both established in 1835. The next year a normal school was established at Bridgewater, in the same State.

There were but three theological schools in the United States at the commencement of the present century—Theological Seminary of Reformed Church, at New Brunswick, N. J., established in 1785; Theological Seminary of St. Sulpice, Roman Catholic, at Baltimore, founded in 1791; and a United Presbyterian theological seminary at Xenia, O., founded in 1794.

The first medical college established in the United States was the Medical

Department of the University of Pennsylvania, organized in 1765. The medical department of Harvard University was organized in 1783. The first law school in the United States was at Harvard University, organized in 1817.

The whole number of public schools reported in the United States for 1870 was 125,059; whole number of teachers, 183,198; males, 74,174; females, 109,024; total number of pupils, 6,228,060; of whom 3,120,052 were males, and 3,108,008 females. Total amount of income for the year, \$64,030,673; from endowments, \$144,533; from taxation and public funds, \$58,855,507; from all other sources, \$5,030,633.

The whole number of schools of all kinds reported, not public, was 16,570; whole number of teachers, 37,844; males, 19,155; females, 18,689; whole number of pupils, 981,878; males, 501,944; females, 479,934; total amount of income for the year, \$31,372,053; from endowments, \$3,519,252; from taxation and public funds, \$2,890,532; from other sources, including tuition, \$24,962,269.

The following table shows the sum of money expended for education in each State, for each child of "school age:"

Nevada	\$19.17
Massachusetts.....	16.45
California.....	11.44
Connecticut.....	10.29
Pennsylvania.....	7.86
Illinois.....	7.83
Iowa.....	7.21
New York.....	6.82
Vermont.....	6.47
Kansas.....	6.15
Ohio.....	6.48
Michigan.....	6.40
New Jersey.....	6.38
Rhode Island.....	6.20
Minnesota.....	5.71
Wisconsin.....	4.98
Maine.....	4.78
Maryland.....	4.50
New Hampshire.....	4.46
Arkansas.....	3.97
Louisiana.....	2.84
Delaware.....	2.70
Missouri.....	2.65
Nebraska.....	2.65
Indiana.....	2.37
Alabama.....	1.49
Tennessee.....	.91

Florida.....	91
Kentucky.....	73
North Carolina.....	48

The average attendance in the schools of the whole country is 3,377,069, while the average number of school age absent is 4,843,568.

Libraries.—In consulting the table of statistics purporting to show the number of libraries in this country, but an imperfect idea can be formed of the actual number of libraries of all kinds. As the statistics now appear, they are not as credible to the census of the United States as an accurate report would show. It will also be seen, by reference to this table, that some of the States compare very unfavorably with others as to the number of their libraries. Connecticut reports but 63 libraries, with 285,937 volumes, while Michigan reports 26,763 libraries, with 2,174,744 volumes. By comparing the statistics of 1860 with those of 1870, it will be seen that the whole number of libraries reported at the former date was but 27,730; while, in 1870, Michigan alone reported but 1,000 less than that.

This discrepancy arises in the main from the great irregularity with which the returns were made. In many cases no return was made of private libraries.

The total number of libraries returned for 1870 was 163,353, containing 44,539,184 volumes. Of these, 107,673 were private libraries, containing 25,571,503 volumes. No return under this head was made from Connecticut, while Michigan reported, other than private, but 3,002 libraries, in an aggregate of 26,763.

While the number of libraries and volumes in the same, if they could be correctly reported, would make a very credible exhibit, the number of free public libraries is far less than the best interests of the people at large demand. In some of the older States, especially in Massachusetts, this subject has received considerable

attention; and a library of this kind is supported in many of the larger towns and cities. In many other States there are nominally free town libraries, but they far more resemble a miniature antiquarian book store than what they are nominally represented to be.

When these institutions are constantly supplied with all the new publications of the various kinds adapted to general reading, so that readers of different literary tastes can make acceptable selections, they serve as a very good index of the style of reading most popular in different communities.

The Boston Public Library, the largest in the United States, has an annual circulation of about 200,000 volumes. By reports from this and other similar libraries, it appears that in this country the circulation of prose fiction is about one-half the entire issue. The proportion which prose fiction bears to other classes of books in English libraries is much greater than in the United States. In some of the larger libraries it exceeds three-fourths of the entire issue.

EDUCATION AND ILLITERACY.

The First Aim of Education.—I accept, without qualification, the first principle of our forefathers—that every boy born in the world should be put in the way of maintaining himself in independence. No education which does not make this its first aim, is worth any thing at all. There are but three ways of living, as some one has said—by working, by begging, or by stealing. Those who do not work, disguise it in whatever pretty language we please, are doing one of the other two. The practical necessity must take precedence of the intellectual. A tree must be rooted in the soil before it can bear flowers and fruit. A man must learn to

stand upright upon his feet, to respect himself, to be independent of charity or accident. It is on this basis only that any superstructure of intellectual cultivation worth having can possibly be built.—Proude.

The early immigrants to this country, especially the founders of Plymouth Colony, were imbued with the true spirit of reform in all its bearings. Driven by persecution from their fatherland, into a captivity quite as intolerable, because of continued oppression, they sought a home on the desolate shores of America, where, freed from the tyranny of Parliament and the Crown, they might found a colony, and establish a government upon the principles of a free and enlightened Christianity, which of itself was a guaranty of universal education. Rigid as was the discipline of those Puritanical colonists, bordering, as we are inclined to think, upon severity, it can not be denied, that to them more than all others are we indebted for that principle of obligatory education which has secured to us, as a nation, the exalted position we occupy, and which is the only sure guaranty of our future success. Schools and churches were planted with the colonies, and have followed them in their expansion from the bleak and sterile hills of New England across the Alleghanies, and through the broad fertile valleys of the Mississippi, even beyond the Sierras, to the sunny slopes of the Pacific.

Harvard College.—Six years after the settlement of Boston, and 116 years after the settlement at Plymouth, provision was made for the establishment of a seminary at Newtown, now known as Harvard College, at Cambridge. In 1645, each family in the colony was persuaded, by the influence of the clergy, to donate one peck of corn, or one shilling in cash, to this institution.

We find as far back as 1635 free schools were established in Boston,

and very soon afterwards in the adjoining towns. In 1642, the General Court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay enacted a law, "That the select men of every town, in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors, to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as not to endeavor to teach, by themselves or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as to enable them properly to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital laws, under penalty of twenty shillings therein."

George Washington, the first President of the United States, said, in his first message to Congress, "Knowledge in every country is the sure basis of happiness." Every careful reader of this first official message of the "Father of his Country" will observe what anxious solicitude he betrayed for the future of this Republic. Believing, no doubt, with Burke, that "Education is the chief defense of nations," he endeavored to impress upon all associated with him in the administration of public affairs, and especially in a legislative capacity, the necessity of providing for a system of general, and, as far as practicable, a uniform education. Failing in his efforts to secure the co-operation of Congress, he made another appeal, six years later, in which he pressed the subject upon the attention of Congress, with arguments which would seem sufficient to convince any man worthy of a seat in that body, of the necessity of national legislation upon this important subject. He says: "True it is that our country, much to its honor, contains many seminaries of learning, highly respectable and useful. But the funds upon which they rest are too narrow to command the ablest professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge for the institution (a national university) contemplated,

though they would be excellent auxiliaries."

Although the desired end was not directly secured, this agitation of the subject was not unfruitful of good. The public began more generally to appreciate its importance, and a new impetus seemed to be given to this worthy object.

During the last few years, this all important subject of making education national, has been agitated with something of that energy and success which its merits demand. Congress has at last yielded, in a measure, to the pressure which has been brought to bear upon it by public opinion, and particularly by men high in official positions.

Land Bounties. While our national government has made liberal concessions of the public domain for the encouragement of internal improvements, the educational interests of the country have not been neglected. By various acts of Congress, numerous and extensive grants of land have been made in aid of popular education.

By the ordinance of May 20, 1785, the sixteenth section of every township was set apart for the support of public schools. This policy has since been adhered to as a settled principle in the organization of new States and Territories. In 1848, when Oregon was established, an additional section was set apart for schools in that Territory, making the reservation two sections, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth in every township; and all the new States and Territories, since organized, which contain public lands, have followed this example. The aggregate amount of lands granted under this policy in the several States, and reserved in the Territories, respectively for common school purposes therein, was estimated by the commissioner of the general land office, in 1871, to be 67,983,914 acres. If, in running the lines of the public surveys, the school sections—

sixteenth and thirty-sixth—are found to be covered by prior adverse rights, equivalent tracts are appropriated for schools, equally with the regular school sections. The same course is also pursued with selections under the act of May 20, 1826, of school land for townships, in which the sixteenth and thirty-sixth are, for certain causes, deficient. During the year ending June 30, 1871, the quantity of land which was certified as school indemnity was 115,371.06 acres.

For the support of seminaries, or schools of a higher grade, the quantity of at least two townships, and, in some instances, more has been granted to each of the States containing public lands, embracing, in the aggregate, the amount of 1,082,880 acres. These lands are selected by the State authorities from the mass of public lands in the State, and when the selections are approved by the Secretary of the Interior, they are certified to the State authorities, thus conveying title to the sections selected. The amount of selections of this class, as officially reported, for the year ending June 30, 1871, was 22,047.06 acres.

July 2, 1862, an act was passed by Congress, to which supplementary acts have since been passed, making a grant of land equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress, to which they were respectively entitled by the apportionment of 1860, for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges in the several States. The total amount of this grant to all the States is 9,510,000 acres. The grant will probably be extended, as contemplated in the act of July 26, 1866, to the several Territories when admitted as States into the Union. On the basis of two senators and one representative in Congress for each, an addition would be made to the above amount of 990,000 acres, making a grand total of 10,500,000 acres.

The following table will show the number of senators and representatives in Congress, to which each State was entitled by the apportionment of 1860, and the number of acres of land granted to each State according to that apportionment.

States.	No. of Reps. and Sens. in Congress.	No. of acres of land granted each State.
Alabama	8	240,000
Arkansas.....	5	150,000
California.....	5	150,000
Connecticut.....	6	180,000
Delaware.....	3	90,000
Florida.....	3	90,000
Georgia.....	9	270,000
Illinois.....	16	480,000
Indiana.....	13	390,000
Iowa.....	8	240,000
Kansas.....	3	90,000
Kentucky.....	11	330,000
Louisiana.....	7	210,000
Maine.....	7	210,000
Maryland.....	7	210,000
Massachusetts.....	12	360,000
Michigan.....	8	240,000
Minnesota.....	4	120,000
Mississippi.....	7	210,000
Missouri.....	11	330,000
Nebraska.....	3	90,000
Nevada.....	3	90,000
New Hampshire.....	5	150,000
New Jersey.....	7	210,000
New York.....	33	990,000
North Carolina.....	9	270,000
Ohio.....	21	630,000
Oregon.....	3	90,000
Pennsylvania.....	26	780,000
Rhode Island.....	4	120,000
South Carolina.....	6	180,000
Tennessee.....	10	300,000
Texas.....	6	180,000
Vermont.....	5	150,000
Virginia.....	10	300,000
West Virginia.....	5	150,000
Wisconsin.....	8	240,000
	317	9,510,000

Illiteracy in the United States.—

Comparatively few persons, we apprehend, realize how large a number of citizens in this land of free schools and unparalleled facilities for education, receive no practical benefit from all these privileges, or all the large sums appropriated for school purposes. To them all this vast outlay, all our instruction books, and a free press are of no avail; they must depend entirely upon others for knowledge, beyond a personal observation, or remain in criminal, because willful, ignorance.

We have no published statistics on this point earlier than 1840, when they were published in the national census report. There were then in the United States 549,850 white persons over twenty years of age who could neither read nor write. In 1850 this number had increased to 962,898, or eleven per cent. of the adult population. In 1860 the number of this class had increased to 1,126,575. The Commissioner of Education says: "To this number should be added 91,736 free colored illiterate adults, and 1,653,800 adult slaves—now free—and we have the alarming aggregate of 2,872,111, or nearly 3,000,000 of our adult population who are wholly unable to read and write."

As more than half our population are under 21 years of age, there must be, and is, a still larger number more than 3,000,000 of young persons who are growing up in ignorance.

The report of the Commissioner of Education shows the number of illiterates in the United States, at the last census, of native birth, to be 5,660,074, of whom 4,117,588 are in the Southern States, no less than 1,516,339 of these latter being whites; a fact which shows that not a very much larger per cent. of the recently ransomed negroes are among this unfortunate class, than the whites of the same section. The table giving the total illiteracy of the two races for the whole country shows 2,879,543 whites, to 2,763,991 colored. The number of illiterates of foreign birth in the United States is but 777,864, a much smaller proportion of the whole number than could have been expected. A comparison of illiteracy with reference to sexes shows 2,608,847 males, to 3,034,687 females.

Of the New England States, Massachusetts leads in the number of her illiterates, having 97,742; Connecticut has 29,616; Rhode Island, 21,921; Maine, 19,052; Vermont, 17,706; and New Hampshire, 9,926. Of the Northern States, New York leads, having

241,152. Of the Southern States, Georgia leads, having 468,576. In proportion to the total population of the grand divisions, Northern, Pacific, and Southern, the total illiteracy of the Northern is about that of the Pacific, and less than one-fifth of that of the Southern; the native illiteracy of the Northern division is less than one-tenth of that of the Southern; the white illiteracy of the Northern is less than one-half of that of the Southern; the colored illiteracy of the Northern is about one-forty-eighth part of that in the Southern; and in the Southern division the adult male illiteracy is nearly four and one-half times, and the total minor illiteracy more than ten times as great as that in the Northern division.

These statistics show that the illiterates are not confined to any particular locality or section of the country; they are found at the North as well as at the South; in the East and in the West; in the old States as well as in the new.

The Commissioner of Education truly says: "Altogether this question of illiteracy in our country is a serious one. The more closely we look at it the more serious it appears. If the reports of the census are ever to be any thing more than useless columns of figures, to be neglected and cast aside as rubbish; if the great facts so laboriously accumulated and extensively published are ever to become living and operative, it would seem that such statistics and such facts as these ought to arrest the most earnest attention of the nation, and to lead to the most determined and energetic efforts to remove so great and so dangerous an evil."

Education and Crime.—A table of statistics has been prepared, showing the relation of education to crime in the New England States, from which it appears that eighty-two per cent. of the criminals of those States have no education, or not sufficient to serve them a valuable pur-

pose in life; that eighty to ninety per cent. of these criminals have never learned any trade, nor are they masters of any skilled labor; that not far from seventy-five per cent. of the crimes committed are by persons of foreign extract, themselves or their parents born abroad; eighty to ninety per cent. of the criminals are intemperate; and ninety-five per cent. of the juvenile offenders come from idle, ignorant, vicious, and drunken homes.

Compulsory Education.—While it is generally admitted that the adoption of some more efficient means for securing universal education in this country is imperative, the friends of education are by no means agreed as to the right or expediency of endeavoring to compel parents and guardians to educate the children under their charge, by legal enactments imposing penalties upon all delinquents. But that truancy and idleness beget crime, must be acknowledged by all; and that truancy is increasing to an alarming extent in the larger towns and cities, we think none will deny. Children are daily roaming our streets by scores and hundreds, associating with idlers and vagrants, fit subjects for the jail or penitentiary. Statistics are not wanting to show that at least four-fifths of our criminals, of all grades, are those whose early education was, to a great extent, or entirely, neglected.

Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, whose reputation as an educationist is world-wide, once expressed the danger to our government of universal suffrage without universal education, as follows:

"The human imagination can picture no semblance of the destructive potency of the ballot-box in the hands of an ignorant and corrupt people. The Roman Cohorts were terrible; the Turkish Janizaries were incarnate fiends; but each were powerless as a child for harm compared to universal suffrage without mental illumination

and moral principle. The power of casting a vote is far more formidable than that of casting a spear or javelin.

"On one of these oft-occurring days, when the fate of the State or the Union is to be decided at the polls; when over all the land the votes are falling thick as hail, and we seem to hear them rattle like the clangor of arms, is it not enough to make the lover of his country turn pale to reflect upon the motives under which they be given, and the consequences to which they may lead? By the votes of a few wicked men, or even of one wicked man, honorable men may be hurled from office, and miscreants elevated to their places; useful offices abolished, and sinecures created; the public wealth, which had supported industry, squandered upon mercenaries; enterprise crippled; the hammer falling from every hand; the wheel stopping in every mill; the sail drooping to the mast on every sea; and thus capital, which had been honestly and laboriously accumulated, turned into dross.

"In fine, the whole policy of the government may be reversed, and the social conditions of millions changed to gratify one man's grudge, or prejudice, or revenge. In a word, if the votes which fall so scrupulously into the ballot-box on our days of election emanate from wise counsels and a loyalty to truth, they will descend like benedictions from heaven to bless the land and fill it with joy and gladness, such as has never been known upon the earth since the days of paradise; but if, on the other hand, those votes come from ignorance and crime, the fire and brimstone that were rained on Sodom and Gomorrah would be more tolerable."

Education in other Countries.—Our educational system may be better understood and appreciated by reference to the following facts concerning educational matters in other countries.

In Saxony education is compulsory; all the inhabitants of the kingdom can read and write, and all the children attend school.

In Switzerland nearly all can read and write, and have a good primary education. Greater efforts, in proportion to its means, are made to impart primary instruction in Switzerland than in any other European nation. It is claimed to be the only country on the face of the earth where more money is spent on education than on the army.

Education is compulsory in all the smaller States of North Germany, and all the children attend school. The same is true in Denmark. But few Danes can be found who can not read and write and keep accounts. The children all attend school until they are fourteen years old. In Prussia, almost all the children attend school regularly, except in some of the Eastern districts. Instruction is obligatory. Every town of 5,000 inhabitants is furnished with laboratories and philosophical instruments, to which all persons have access, at a nominal expense, provided only that they be qualified by previous education to use the privilege intelligently.

In Sweden, the proportion of the inhabitants who can neither read or write is but one in a thousand. In Baden every child receives instruction, and in Wurtemberg, it is said there is not a peasant, nor a girl of the lowest class, or servant in an inn, who can not read, write, and account correctly. All the children attend school. In the three countries last-named education is obligatory. The same is true in regard to Norway and Bavaria. Nearly all the Norwegians can read, write, and account tolerably well. In Bavaria, among one hundred conscripts, only seven were found whose education was incomplete or entirely wanting.

France, with her twenty-three illiterate conscripts in a hundred, occu-

pies the twelfth class. It is said that in Paris alone there are 30,000 children between the ages of seven and fifteen who attend no schools at all. France is followed by Belgium, Italy, Austria, Greece, Portugal, Moldo-Wallachia, Russia, and Turkey, in the order named. In Italy, however, the conditions vary much according to the province.

In the Province of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, the Legislative Assembly has declared that all children between the ages of seven and fourteen shall attend either public or private schools; admirable schools and a good corps of teachers are provided; and all pupils whose parents are too poor to give them decent raiment, shall be clad at the expense of the Provincial Treasury.

The President of Ecuador, in his annual message for 1872, proposed an "additional law of instruction," which provides that primary instruction shall be free; that it shall be compulsory for children from six to twelve years of age; that parents and guardians who do not have their charges instructed, shall lose the rights of citizenship; that on and after January 1, 1882, the personal tax called "working subsidiary," shall be paid exclusively by the males born after 1860, of over eighteen years of age, who can not read or write, and that all such shall be conscripted into the army in preference to all others.

In China, according to the statement of an American gentleman, long a resident in that country, there are two grand ideas: to cultivate the muscle by tilling the soil, and to cultivate the brain. It is seldom that a Chinaman can be found who can not read and write. There is a school in every district, also evening schools where the laborer can study after work.

The Chinese government have decided to educate a portion of the young men of China in the lan-

guages and laws of this country, and in the manners and customs of the people. An appropriation has been made necessary to meet the expense for the next ten years.

In India, about 50,000 girls and women are now being taught in the mission schools. This number seems small compared to the 100,000,000 who are still in their ignorance; but when we consider how recently not a woman in India could read, the number is gratifyingly large.

Education in Russia has always been of a feeble character. For the last few years the teachers in the schools have been confined to the exclusive use of the Russian language; and, owing to the unpopularity of the national tongue in the western part of the empire, the falling off in the attendance upon schools has been very considerable. In 1856, with a population of 65,000,000, Russia had only 450,000 pupils in her schools. In view of these facts the Czar has been making earnest efforts to further education. A recent report, issued at St. Petersburg, shows the present standing of the educational interests in Russia. This report shows that "32,000,000 roubles a year are expended by the Russian government in educational objects. Of this sum 11,000,000 are appropriated for the officials, etc., of the educational department, 6,000,000 for the military schools, 6,000,000 for the schools under the management of the Orthodox clergy, 4,000,000 for the various institutions founded by the late Empress Maria, 3,500,000 for the schools in the Caucasus, and 1,300,000 for subsidies to the schools maintained by the Provincial Diets. There are now in the empire eight universities, with 8,000 students; four military academies, with 450 students; and four academies for the 'Orthodox' clergy, with 400 students. Of the gymnasias or colleges, 150 are civil, with 42,000 students; 23 military, with 9,000 students; 51 Ecclesiastical,

with 14,000 students; 178 for women, with 17,000 students; and 25 (established by the late Empress Maria) for girls, with 7,000 students. The elementary schools are: 400 district schools, with 27,000 pupils; 190 primary ecclesiastical schools, with 30,000 pupils; 23,000 'ordinary elementary schools,' with 831,000 pupils; 1,300 parochial schools, with 300,000 pupils; and 700 elementary schools, established by the Provincial Diets, with 24,000 pupils. This list does not include private schools, special schools for agriculture, commerce, etc., the training schools for teachers, or the Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Mohammedan schools."

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Prior to the Great Reformation in Germany, in the sixteenth century, the established religion was the Roman Catholic. In 1517 Pope Leo X., published general indulgences throughout Europe, which led to the Reformation. These indulgences were resisted by Martin Luther, then a professor of philosophy at Wittenberg. In 1529, Emperor Charles V. called a Diet, at Spire, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which arose from Luther's opposition to the Roman Catholic religion. On the 19th of April, of the same year, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly *protested* against a decree of this Diet to support the doctrines of the Church of Rome. Hence the term Protestant was applied to the followers of Luther, and has since included all other sects separated from the See of Rome. From that time to the present the controversy between Romanism and Protestantism has been the cause of much persecution, and of the martyrdom

of many defenders of their favorite religions, as the history of England, France, Spain, Germany, and other European nations bears testimony.

The Protestant Church was established in this country by the Puritans, in 1620, at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The Church was composed of Independents, or as now generally known, Congregationalists. They hold that each church or congregation is independent of all others, and may govern itself in religious matters.

These views were first preached in England by Robert Brown, in 1585, but after thirty-two imprisonments he eventually conformed to the Established Church. A church was formed in London in 1593, where there were 20,000 Independents. They were soon driven by persecution to Holland, where they formed several churches. During the reign of James I. Henry Jacobs returned to England, and founded a meeting-house, in 1616. Cromwell, who was himself of their views, obtained for them toleration against the persecution of the Presbyterians. In 1700, eighty years after the establishment of the church at Plymouth, there was but one Episcopal Church in New England, no Methodist Church, and, except in Rhode Island, not more than half a dozen Baptist Churches. There were at that time 120 Congregational Churches, composed of European immigrants and their descendants, and thirty others, composed of converted Indians.

The number of Congregational Churches in the United States in 1870, was 2,887; number of edifices, 2,715; sittings, 1,117,212; value of church property, \$25,069,698. Of the 2,887 Congregational Churches reported in 1870, 1,400 were in New England. In 1860 there was not a Congregational Church in any of the slave States.

In 1634, fourteen years after the landing of the Puritans, at Plymouth,

Lord Baltimore, a Catholic nobleman from England, established a colony of Roman Catholics in Maryland, and, much to their credit, religious intolerance was unknown among those colonists, while it was allowed among the Protestants. The Catholics of Maryland protected all classes of whatever religious belief who were moral and civil in their deportment.

The increase in numbers of the Romanists in this country has not been as rapid as might have been expected, from the fact that so large a portion of the immigrants annually arriving in our midst are from countries where Catholicism is the prevailing religion.

If we compare them with the Methodists, a denomination unknown for a century after the settlement of Maryland by the Catholics, we find their numbers comparatively small, as will be seen by the following table, taken from the census of 1870:

	Methodist.	Catholic.
Organizations.....	25,278	4,127
Edifices.....	21,337	3,806
Sittings.....	6,528,209	1,990,514
Property.....	\$69,854,121	\$60,985,566

The Baptists and Presbyterians, also, each exceed the Catholics in the number of their organizations and church edifices, although not in property. When we consider that the Catholics are a unit, and are all enumerated together, while the Protestants are divided into a large number of sects, it would hardly be supposed that any one sect of the latter would outnumber the aggregate of the former.

As the "Old Catholic" question is now being agitated on both continents, we devote considerable space in this connection to that subject.

The Old Catholics.—Since the meeting of the Catholic Literary Congress, at Munich, in 1863, there has been a growing feeling that the Roman Curia had adopted measures

which tended to the annihilation of spiritual liberty in all branches of knowledge, and to the absolute sovereignty of the Pope, in church and society. The declaration by the Ecumenical Council, in 1869, of the infallibility of the Pope, and the decrees of 1870, made the contest between the thinking Christians and the Vatican an open one. The following extract is from a letter from Bishop Reinkens and others, in the name of the Old Catholics of Germany, to the Evangelical Alliance, which met in New York in October, 1873:

"We have simply abandoned the abuses of the adoration of saints, especially the exaggerated devotion to the 'Holy Mother,' and of absolution. We have done away with the abuse of scapularies, medals, and such like. The payment of money for the reading of masses and public prayers has been abandoned. The national language has practically been generally adopted in the church service, and so far in the giving of the sacrament as it was possible to do without changing the generally accepted doctrine of the Latin Church. The inclosed provisional rules, which were adopted in Cologne, June 3, 1873, have already admitted laymen to a certain authority in the government of the church, an authority which, in all its conditions, is thoroughly in keeping with the rules and customs of the ancient church of the first centuries, and lacks nothing to those which would appear desirable in our progressive age.

"If the proposition for a set of rules for synods and congregations should be accepted, as it doubtless will be, by the Congress at Constance, and by the first synod, we shall possess a constitution which will probably be of such an excellent character that it will be ardently desired by most of our evangelical brethren in Germany. A Catholic synod, composed of a bishop, of priests, and of laymen

indicates a reform in the church which only a few years ago would have appeared impossible. We have written out a constitution which seems to us essential, and which is as follows:

"The Episcopal office is to be the leading one.

"The functions of bishops and priests are to disseminate the truths of salvation, and proclaim the Word of God.

"All believers are to co-operate in a legal and orderly manner.

"Thus we hope to replace the reign of arbitrariness and centralized absolutism by laws which coincide with the spirit of love and unity in which the communion of believers should be guided.

"JOSEPH HUBERT REINKENS,
"Bishop.

"DR. VON SCHULTE,
"Priory Councillor, and Prof. at Bonn, Pres.

"DR. C. A. CORNELIUS,
"First Vice-President.

"DR. AUGUSTINE KELLER,
"Second Vice-President."

"Constance, September 12, 1873."

On the 2d of September, 1871, it was determined, at Munich, to organize regular congregations, and thus to provide for the spiritual wants of souls. There are now in the German Empire about one hundred congregations of the Old Catholic Church; in Baden, twenty-seven congregations; in Bavaria, thirty-three; in Hesse, two; in Prussia, twenty-two, etc. In these congregations over 5,000 members are enrolled.

The following table shows in which State each of the different denominations has the largest number of organizations, and the number in each of those States:

Denomination.	State.	Organiz'ns.
Baptist (Regular).....	Georgia.....	1,364
Baptist (Other).....	Pennsylvania.....	235
Christian.....	Kentucky.....	490
Congregational.....	Massachusetts.....	500
Episcopal.....	New York.....	475
Friends.....	Pennsylvania.....	114
Jewish.....	New York.....	47
Lutheran.....	Pennsylvania.....	904
Methodist.....	Ohio.....	2,161

Denomination.	State.	Org'ns.
Moravian.....	Pennsylvania.....	15
Mormon.....	Utah.....	160
New Jerusalem.....	Massachusetts.....	15
Presbyterian Reg.....	Pennsylvania.....	739
.....	(Other, Tennessee.....	294
Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed).....	New York.....	204
Reformed Church in the U. S. (late Ger- man Reformed).....	Pennsylvania.....	712
Roman Catholic.....	New York.....	455
Second Advent.....	Michigan.....	39
Shaker.....	Massachusetts and Ohio, each.....	4
Spiritualist.....	Michigan.....	35
Unitarian.....	Massachusetts.....	180
United Brethren.....	Ohio.....	379
Universalist.....	New York.....	124

In addition to the denominations above enumerated, there are in California five Chinese organizations, and two Greek; in South Carolina two Huguenot organizations, and in Louisiana one, and one or more organizations, other than those named, in almost every State.

The entire number of sittings in the churches of the United States in 1870, was 21,665,062, while the entire population was 38,558,371, and when it is considered how many vacant seats there are in the churches on the Sabbath it will be readily seen that the number of our population who attend church regularly is largely in the minority.

The statistics contained in the tables, as taken from the census reports, vary very much in most cases from those furnished by the official reports of the several organizations from their own records. In the case of the Baptists the discrepancy between the census report and the statistics of the church is as follows:

The census reports 14,474 church organizations, while the statistics of the church purport to show 17,535 churches. Although the discrepancy may be greater in case of the Baptists than in that of any other denomination, there still exists a difference in the two reports of each denomination. There are many ways for accounting for this discrepancy, which must be apparent to every

reader, and a correct statement in each case would, no doubt, increase the number reported by the government census, and reduce the number reported by the official organs of most of the several denominations.

From an article published in the New York Times, November 5, 1873, we gather the following statistics in regard to the religious denominations in New York City; showing the number of the various churches, their seating capacity, and their estimated value. The value is estimated for the reason that all buildings used for religious purposes are exempt from taxation, and consequently the actual value can not be ascertained. Beginning with the highest number and greatest value, the list is as follows:

	Churches.	Capacity.	Value.
Episcopal.....	72	55,000	\$15,000,000
Pre-byterian.....	52	45,000	6,500,000
Rom. Catholic.....	41	60,000	6,500,000
Methodist.....	50	48,000	3,000,000
Baptist.....	31	26,000	2,000,000
Ref. Dutch.....	21	17,000	5,500,000
Synagogues.....	26	18,000	2,500,000
Lutheran.....	18	12,000	1,500,000
Universalist.....	6	5,000	500,000
Congregational.....	5	5,000	1,000,000
Unitarian.....	4	2,500	600,000
Friends.....	3	2,000	400,000
Miscellaneous.....	20	11,000	1,000,000
Total.....	349	308,500	\$46,000,000

This table does not include several church buildings now in course of erection, and among them the Roman Catholic cathedral. Among the churches set down as miscellaneous there is one Swedenborgian, one Greek Catholic, one Catholic Apostolic, one Christian Israelite, one Welsh Calvinistic, one True Dutch Reformed, one Evangelical Reformed, one United Brethren, one Methodist Protestant, and one with the simple name of Christian.

The highest salaries are paid in the Episcopal Church, though in at least one of the small denominations the average is higher; then comes the Presbyterian, Unitarian, Baptist, Dutch Reformed, Methodist, and finally the Roman Catholic.

The following table shows the average highest and lowest of each denomination. It may be premised that several churches furnished their pastors with residences in addition to the salaries, and this is true of all the Roman Catholic Churches:

	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
Baptist.....	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$1,000
Congregational ...	4,000	6,000	2,500
Episcopal.....	4,000	12,000	1,000
Hebrew.....	2,200	6,000	500
Lutheran.....	1,800	6,000	700
Methodist.....	2,000	5,000	1,000
Presbyterian.....	3,000	10,000	1,000
Roman Catholic.....	700	800	600
Reformed Dutch..	3,500	6,000	1,000
Unitarian.....	5,000	10,000	3,000
Universalist.....	3,000	5,000	1,000

In order that a wrong impression may not be conveyed by the foregoing table, it is proper to explain that only a few ministers receive salaries represented by the higher figures. Of the whole number in the city, only sixty receive \$5,000 or upward, while the number receiving over that sum is only thirty, and only ten of the thirty are paid \$10,000 or over. Six of these fortunate ten are pastors of Episcopal Churches. Twenty Baptist ministers get from \$1,000 to \$3,000; ten ministers in the Lutheran Church are paid from \$1,000 to \$2,500; forty in the Methodist Church at the same rates; thirty in the Presbyterian from \$1,000 to \$3,000; thirty-five in the Episcopal from \$1,000 to \$2,500; and ten in the Reformed Dutch from \$1,000 to \$3,000. It is safe to say that not more than half the ministers in New York receive salaries of \$2,500, while a very large number do not get more than half this sum.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Whatever may be said of the origin of the apparatus used in developing, or successfully prosecuting, the art of telegraphy, the principle itself can hardly be said to be an *invention*. Like many other arts it seems to owe

its existence to the gradual development of science, not to the accidental or sudden discovery of a single mind.

The instruments used by the ancients for communicating information were called by Polybius *pyrsia*, because the signals were always made by fire. A plan was suggested by the Marquis of Worcester in 1663, and a modern telegraph was suggested by Dr. Hooke in 1684. The first telegraph used by the French, in 1793, was constructed by M. Chappe; three years later, two were constructed over the Admiralty office, in London. Early in the present century the naval signals by telegraph enabled 400 previously concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship in the British navy, by varying the combination of two revolving crosses.

Any process by which intelligence may be rapidly communicated between distant points, either by means of preconcerted, visible signals, representing words or ideas, as has been already indicated, or by the transmission of words or signs by the agency of electro-magnetism, may be considered a telegraph. It is the latter process only that we wish to consider in this article.

Electric Telegraph.—The transmission of electricity by an insulated wire was shown as early as the middle of the eighteenth century, by Watson and others. Upon the authority of Haydn, telegraphic arrangements were devised by Lesarge in 1744; Betancourt in 1787; Cavallo, 1795; Salva, 1796; Sæmmering exhibited August 29, 1809; and Romaldi, 1816. Ampere invented his telegraphic arrangement, employing the magnetic needle and coil, and the galvanic battery, in 1820. In June, 1836, Prof. Wheatstone constructed an electro-magnetic apparatus, by which 30 signals were conveyed through nearly four miles of wire. Among the other European names prominent in the early days of telegraphy, and whose inventions were given to the

public prior to 1837, are Schilling, Gauss, Weber, Steinheil, and Masson.

Electric Telegraph in the U.S.—The name of Prof. S. F. B. Morse must ever occupy a prominent place in connection with the system of telegraphy in this and other countries. It is not surprising that the personal friends and admirers of Prof. Morse, in their efforts to secure for him those lasting honors which they consider his due, should, in some instances at least, have exceeded the bounds of discretion. Neither is it at all strange, that, in their zeal to perpetuate the fame of their friend, they should accord to him the honor which justice demands he should share with others. On the other hand, it is no less characteristic of human nature, that the friends of those to whom Prof. Morse was largely indebted for the successful development of those principles which he claims to have originated, and without which assistance he could have accomplished nothing, should seek to detract from him the meed which is really his due. It is not designed to discuss the personal claims of any one to the honor arising from his association with Prof. Morse in this great enterprise, but to him and his associates is due the honor of perfecting what is known as the "Morse telegraph," which is recognized by all nations as the best in use.

The first telegraph line set up in the United States for practical purposes was between Baltimore and Washington, in 1844. The first message sent over the wire, designed as general news, was the announcement of the nomination of James K. Polk as the Democratic candidate for President.

Submarine Telegraphs.—It is claimed that the first plan for a submarine telegraph was projected by Prof. Charles Wheatstone, of England, and was designed to connect Dover and Calais. Seven years later, it is said Mr. John Watkins

Brett submitted a similar plan to Louis Philippe. But it was not until 1850 that any effort was made to construct such a telegraph. In that year Mr. Brett obtained permission to make a trial. About thirty miles of wire, inclosed in a covering of gutta-percha half an inch in diameter, was placed on board the steamer "Goliath," which started from Dover August 28, 1850, unrolling the wire as she proceeded, and allowing it to drop to the bed of the sea. The wire was successfully laid, and connection made with the French coast at Cape Grisnez. Messages were sent to and fro between England and France. But in settling to its place in the sea bottom, the wire crossed a rocky ridge and snapped in two, and the enterprise for a while was abandoned. But, on the 13th of November, 1851, another line was opened, which proved a complete success.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—In 1853, ten years after the electric telegraph was first put in operation, certain American capitalists, including Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Moses Taylor, and Marshall O. Roberts, with Prof. Morse, conceived the idea of constructing the Atlantic telegraph. They first built the line from St. Johns across Newfoundland, and under the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the main land. In 1857 the first attempt was made to lay the main cable.

The work of laying the cable was commenced on the 5th of August of that year, and six days after the cable parted in 2,000 fathoms of water. In 1858 another unsuccessful effort was made to lay the cable. When about 150 miles of it was paid out, it broke again. During the same year another effort was made to lay the cable, which for a time seemed to be successful. It was laid from shore to shore, and messages between the President and Queen Victoria were actually transmitted over the wires. This apparent success caused the greatest rejoicings on both sides of the

Atlantic. The event was celebrated with great enthusiasm, but the demonstrations of joy were of short duration. The first messages proved to be the last. The enterprise was again abandoned for a while, but in 1865 it was determined by the merchants of New York to renew the effort. In the mean time great improvements had been made in submarine telegraphy, and strong hopes were entertained that the undertaking would succeed.

The cable was put on board the "Great Eastern," which, with her convoys, arrived at Valentia July 19, 1865, and the work was immediately begun. Ten days after, when 700 miles of the cable had been paid out, insulation ceased. The work of hauling in the cable at once commenced, and after a little more than two miles of the wires had been drawn in from a depth of 1,900 fathoms, the defect was discovered and soon remedied. The work of paying out was again resumed, but the cable again parted, and after three unsuccessful efforts were made to grapple the end, the "Great Eastern" returned with the remainder of the cable.

The cable now in use was successfully laid in 1867, having been completed July 27 of that year.

The increase in the number of miles of telegraph in this country has been very rapid. It is but about thirty years since the first electric telegraph was set up in the United States, and there are now about two hundred thousand miles in operation. The importance of this agency to the political and commercial world can hardly be estimated. A late writer says the electric telegraph may be said to have run a race with time and beaten him. The important events of each day, in London, Paris, Berlin, and other European cities, are received in New York and other cities in this country, and published simultaneously with the events which have occurred

on this side of the Atlantic at corresponding hours. This great advance in the facilities for transmitting news between America and Europe will be better appreciated when we consider it is but about half a century since it required at least thirty days to send a message from New York to Liverpool.

FISHERIES.

The official statistics on the subject of fisheries are provokingly meagre and unsatisfactory. Some of the causes for this deficiency will be apparent to almost every reader; and perhaps we are furnished with statistics quite as comprehensive as could be reasonably expected. To secure any near approximation to the amount or extent of the fisheries of the fresh waters of this country would be utterly impossible. But it would be of interest to know something of the comparative growth or depreciation of this branch of industry in the several States and Territories. It is but natural to suppose that the fish in our inland lakes and streams will disappear at the advance of civilization, like the beasts of the forests, which skirt these waters. Of late a new interest has been excited in reference to the subject of fisheries in the more densely populated States, where the various branches of industry have sought and utilized the waters, in which fish were once most numerous, but in which they are now fast becoming extinct.

If we credit the authority of tradition the time was when masters in Connecticut were restrained by law from compelling their servants and apprentices to eat salmon or trout more than three times a week; and when a man bought a shad at any of the places along the Connecticut River, the salmon were so much

more plenty, that with every shad bought a salmon was "thrown in."

By reference to the table of statistics on fisheries, in another part of this book, it will be observed that the *whale fisheries*, one of the most important branches, are not included; and we are without reliable data upon this subject in this or any other country. Lenglet, says, "Whale fishery, it is said, was first carried on by the Norwegians, as early as 837." Upon the authority of Haydn, whales were killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, until 1578; the use of their fins and bones was not then known—a fact which may to some extent account for the hardier race of those times, as of course no stays were worn by the ladies. English whale fishing is said to have commenced at Spitzbergen, in 1598; although the Dutch claim to have fished there at a much earlier date. It is claimed that from 1,800 to 2,000 whales have been killed annually on the coast of Greenland.

In the absence of any statistics in regard to the amount of whale oil used in this country we quote the following to show the constant decline in the amount used in England since 1814. In that year there was imported into England 33,567 tons of whale oil. The quantity imported in 1826, when gas-light became general, was reduced to 25,000 tons, and in 1864 it was but 14,701 tons. How far this reduction in the consumption of oil in England will compare with the reduction of the same material in this country, since the more general use of gas in the larger towns and cities, and the extensive production of petroleum, we are unable to form an estimate. By a comparison of the statistics of 1860 with those of 1850 we find the decline in the production of whale oil, bone and teeth, was quite marked, which was accounted for on the ground of the increasing scarcity of the whale in his former haunts. But when the artificial

sources of oil seemed about to fail, a substitute was discovered flowing in almost perennial fountains from the carboniferous strata of the earth.

The aggregate product of the fisheries, not including the whale fishery, as reported for 1870, was \$11,096,522. This report embraces thirty States and two Territories—Utah and Washington. The seven States not reported are, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Nevada, Mississippi, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Texas. Of this amount Massachusetts produced more than half; the amount of her product being \$6,215,325. Maine stands next, her product from this source amounting to \$979,610.

The total amount of capital invested was \$7,469,575, of which Massachusetts furnished \$4,287,871, and Maine \$891,798. The number of hands employed was 20,504, of whom 8,993 were from Massachusetts, and 2,441 from Maine. Of the 324 females employed, above the age of fifteen, North Carolina employed 265.

The amount of salmon reported for 1870, was 24,118 barrels, of which California reports 16,720 barrels, Oregon, 5,255, and Washington Territory, 2,143 barrels. The amount of canned salmon reported is 1,810,000 pounds, all of which is from Washington Territory. No report is furnished from any other State or Territory. Salmon, which were once so plenty in the rivers of the North, but particularly in those of New England, have nearly disappeared from those waters. They are caught, however, to a limited extent in the Kennebec River, of Maine, and in some of the rivers of the British Provinces. Although until a comparatively recent date the rivers in the Eastern States literally swarmed with salmon and trout, and which were within the reach of the poorest citizen, these fish are now so scarce as to command a price often as high as two dollars per pound, thus rendering them an expensive luxury. The cause of

these fish forsaking the rivers is doubtless the rapid increase of population and manufactures along these waters. Laws have already been enacted, and other means devised, in the Eastern States, for the protection of fish in their rivers; and we may soon hope to see these deserted waters again restocked with such fish as formerly made them their favorite resorts.

The number of shad reported for 1870 was 2,617,000, of which North Carolina produced 732,000, New Jersey 496,000, and Connecticut 335,000. The product of white fish is reported to have been 25,700,000, all in Connecticut. The number of barrels of white fish reported, exclusive of the number returned from Connecticut, was 69,561, of which Michigan returned the largest amount, 47,436 barrels. Ohio returned 12,030 barrels, and Wisconsin 10,935. Connecticut had most of the bass fishery; Maine all the haddock and lake, and Massachusetts and Connecticut all the halibut reported.

The amount of fish oil reported (not including whale oil) was 767,930 gallons, of which Massachusetts reported 305,049 gallons; Connecticut 420,820, and Maine 40,011 gallons. The total product of the cod fishery reported was 559,982 quintals, of which Massachusetts reported 451,125 quintals, Maine 79,373, Connecticut 28,484, and Washington Territory 1,000 quintals. The amount of oys-

ters taken, as reported in 1870, was 647,312 bushels, of which Maryland took 210,930 bushels, New York 193,950, New Jersey 152,350, and Washington Territory 70,000 bushels.

Boston is the principal distributing fish market of the Union. Gloucester has become the largest seat of the domestic fisheries in the United States, if not in the world, and distributes the products to all the large cities of the Union, and to foreign countries. This branch of industry has raised the port of Gloucester to the third rank of New England seaports in the amount of its foreign commerce.

The subject of *fish culture* is beginning to receive something of that degree of attention which its importance demands, but when the feasibility of this enterprise is more fully understood, and the enormous profits derived from pisciculture are appreciated, we may expect to see this taking a high rank among the industries of this country. It has been fully demonstrated that fish readily adapt themselves to new localities and to new waters. Salt water fish may be successfully bred in fresh water, and deserted streams may not only be restocked with fish similar to those which formerly made these waters their home, but fish of entirely different kinds may be introduced in waters where they were never known before.

PART II.



DESCRIPTION OF PLACES,
OBJECTS OF INTEREST, ETC.,
IN THE
UNITED STATES.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

MAINE.

With the increasing facilities for travel through Maine, new places of interest are constantly developed and coming into popular favor. The number of pleasure-seekers who visit this State is largely increased each successive year.

There is probably no State on the coast which presents so great a variety of marine and inland scenery as Maine. Whittier speaks of it as "The Hundred Harbored Maine." From the sea-beaches of York, Wells, and Saco in the south-west, through the entire length of the coast, is presented a variety of scenery of exciting interest to the tourist and pleasure-seeker. The tendency of this class of travel of late, however, seems to be among the mountains, lakes, and forests, rather than to the hitherto popular sea-side resorts.

Mount Katahdin, in Piscataquis County, whose loftiest peak is 5,385 feet above the sea, is the highest mountain in the State. This mountain is but little inferior in height, or the panoramic view it presents from its summit, to Mount Washington in New Hampshire. It may be reached by the Bangor & Piscataquis and N. A. Railways, or by stage from Bangor.

Sugar Loaf Mountain, on the Sebago River, is said to afford a view from its summit of fifty mountains and seventeen lakes.

Mount Blue, in Franklin County, near Farmington, is fast becoming a place of popular resort. As the traveler looks westward from the top of this mountain, across the town of Weld, environed by mountains, with

a clear and beautiful lake in its center, beyond which a succession of mountain ranges rise one above the other as far as the eye can extend, a panoramic view is exhibited seldom equaled for its beauty and grandeur.

Among these mountain ranges lie many large and important lakes. It is estimated that at least one-tenth of the entire surface of the State is covered by water.

Moosehead Lake, the source of the Kennebec River, is the largest and most important lake in the State. Its extreme length is fifty miles, and width ten miles. The lake affords excellent trout-fishing, and boats and all the necessary outfit can be secured at convenient points on the shore. It may also be traversed by steamboats, which are principally used for transporting lumber across the lake. A good hotel has been erected in a beautiful location at the foot of the lake, where tourists find a comfortable resort. The Kineo House, midway, is perhaps the most convenient stopping-place. This lake may be reached by *Maine Central R. R.* from *Newport*, or by the *Bangor & Piscataquis R. R.* to Greenville, a town of some importance at the foot of the lake.

Lake Umbagog, on the western border of the State, is one of the most important lakes in New England, and is but little inferior in beauty to Winnipiseogee in New Hampshire. It is fifteen miles long, and its greatest width is ten miles. It is most easily accessible from Gorham, N. H., on the Grand Trunk R. R. This and other lakes in the vicinity afford unrivaled facilities for trout-fishing. The lakes, forests, and mountains in the Umba-

gog district, north of Andover and Bethel, afford to parties wishing to penetrate the wilderness, a variety of scenery, climate, game, etc., which rivals the Adirondacks, while the facilities for moving from place to place are far better.

Mount Desert, an island situated in Frenchman's Bay, is without doubt the most interesting place of resort for artists and sea-side tourists, on the coast of the United States. It is situated forty miles S. E. of Bangor, and may be reached by stage from that point, or more conveniently by steamers from Portland, Rockland, or Bangor. The island is fifteen miles long by twelve miles broad, and contains about one hundred square miles. It is divided into three towns, and contains an aggregate population of about 7,000. The appearance of the island when approached from the sea is grand and romantic in the extreme. Thirteen distinct mountain peaks are visible, the highest of which, Mount Adam, attains an altitude of 2,200 feet. The central and south-east portion of the island is still in its native wildness, and abounds in game of great variety. The roads on the island are usually good, and the pleasure-seeker may enjoy the double satisfaction of a fine drive and a view of the most beautiful scenery.

Cape Elizabeth, a suburb of Portland, is a popular summer resort.

Portland, the metropolis of Maine, is one of the most beautiful of the New England cities. Its situation on Casco Bay is most delightful, and the large number of islands in the bay and other points of interest in the immediate vicinity have made Portland a favorite place for tourists. **BELFAST**, on *Penobscot Bay*, and **CAS-TINE**, twelve miles distant on the opposite side of the bay, are desirable places from which to reach the many pleasant islands in the bay. **SEBAGO POND**, on the *Portland & Ogdensburg R. R.*, and the *Grand Lakes* in Washington County, are favorable places

for trout-fishing. Among other important cities and towns of interest in the State, may be mentioned **AUGUSTA**, the capital of the State; **BANGOR**, the seat of a popular *Theological Seminary*, at the head of navigation on the Penobscot River; **LEWISTON**, on the Androscoggin River, the seat of *Bates' College*; **WATERVILLE**, eighteen miles above Augusta, on the Kennebec River, the seat of *Colby University*; **BRUNSWICK**, the seat of *Bowdoin College*; **BATH**, fourteen miles from the mouth of the Kennebec River, important for its shipping interest, etc., etc.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This State is probably visited by more summer tourists than any other of the New England States. The White Mountains, its principal attraction, have acquired a celebrity which has made the fame of New Hampshire world-wide. As the lines of railroad communication are extended among the mountains and lakes of the State, the pleasure-seeker hardly need ask what rout he shall take to find pleasant places for summer resort.

White Mountains. New routes are continually being opened into the mountain region, and Mount Washington, the highest peak of the range, is now accessible from nearly all points. The most popular route and the one which affords the greatest variety of scenery, which we may say is unrivaled in variety and interest, is *via Boston & Maine and D. & W. Railroads*, to Alton Bay, at the south end of Winnipiseogee Lake; from thence by steamer to Center Harbor, at the north end of the lake. In crossing the lake, passengers have a fine view of the beautiful scenery upon its shores. The tour from Center Harbor is made by stage through Conway, and North Conway, five miles from which is a popular resort for New England art-

ists. A great variety of places of interest is located in this immediate vicinity, including *Artists' Falls*, *Echo Lake*, *Cathedral*, and the *Ledges*. The village is well supplied with good hotels. From here the mountain region is entered from the south through the celebrated Great Notch at Crawford's. North Conway may also be reached by railroad from Portland, Me. The other routes which are quite extensively patronized are *via* Boston, Concord & Montreal R. R. to Plymouth, N. H., and thence by stage to the Profile House, and through Franconia Notch. Or by the same road to Littleton, from whence the mountain may be reached on the western side by stage. Mount Washington, may also be reached from the east *via* Grand Trunk R. R. from Portland to Gorham, N. H., and from thence by stage to the Glen House, eight miles distant, one of the best hotels in the mountain region. From the Glen House a comfortable carriage road has been completed to the summit of the mountain.

Mount Washington, the highest peak of the White Mountains, is 6,285 feet high. The other principal peaks are as follows, commencing with the highest, and varying in height from 5,800 to 4,000 feet: *Adams*, *Jefferson*, *Clay*, *Madison*, *Monroe*, *Franklin*, *Pleasant*, *Clinton*, *Jackson*, and *Webster*.

The limits of this work will not admit of a full description of the places of interest in the region of the White Mountains. A line of telegraph has been established over the top of Mount Washington, by which direct communication is had from all the mountain hotels with all parts of the country.

Kearsarge Mountain, in Merrimac County, is next in importance to the tourists to the peaks of the White Mountains. It is 3,358 feet high, and an excursion to its summit may be easily made on horseback.

Winnepiscogee (*Winnepesaukee*) **Lake**, situated between Carroll and Belknap Counties, is the most important lake in the State, and the several

towns situated on its shores, are favorite places for summer resort. Its greatest length is more than twenty miles, and width ten miles. It has been already referred to in the first named route to the White Mountains. It is principally fed by springs from the bottom, and its waters are unusually clear and pure, and very deep. As the lake is traversed by steamers, the scenery from the margin, and the view of the mountains in the distance, are of unsurpassed beauty.

The principal places of resort on the lake are ALTON BAY, on the south, WOLFBOBO, on the east, MEREDITH, on the west, and CENTER HARBOR, on the north.

The principal manufacturing places are MANCHESTER and NASHUA. Other cities and towns of interest to tourists are PORTSMOUTH, an important city in the S. E. part of the State, from which many places of interest in the immediate vicinity may be reached; DOVER and EXETER, on the Boston & Maine R. R.; CONCORD, the capital of the State; and HANOVER, north of White River Junction, the seat of *Dartmouth College*. New Hampshire, like Maine, abounds in streams and lakes, or ponds, which are well supplied with trout and other fish, and the forests in the mountain region afford a great variety of game for the sportsman.

VERMONT.

This State, with natural scenery but little inferior to New Hampshire, does not seem to secure the favor among tourists which it really deserves; although its claims are generally admitted.

Having no sea-coast, and consequently no sea-side resorts, its attractions are to be found among its mountains, forests, and inland waters.

The **Green Mountains** running north and south, divide the State into two nearly equal parts. The high-

est peak of these mountains is MOUNT MANSFIELD (4,348 feet), fifteen miles from Waterbury Station, and twenty miles from Burlington. The view of the mountain at different points, and the panorama presented from the top, are without doubt the most grand and beautiful to be witnessed in the State.

Camel's Hump Mountain is, next to Mansfield, the most important of the peaks of the Green Mountains. In favorable conditions of the atmosphere, mountains near Montreal, seventy miles distant, can be seen from this point. It is seventeen miles west of Montpelier; is 4,083 feet in height, and its summit may be reached without difficulty from either side. *Ascute-ney*, 3,320 feet high, in Windsor County, *Killington* near Rutland, and *Nose and Chim* in Mansfield Mountain, are the principal peaks in the Green Mountain Range.

Lake Champlain, which bounds the State on the west for 105 miles, and separates it from New York, in addition to its natural attractions and beauty, possesses a historic interest worthy of attention. One of the most favorable points for viewing this lake is from the cupola of the University of Vermont at Burlington. In fact, it may be said that from this point is presented one of the most beautiful panoramas to be witnessed in any part of New England. All commerce of Vermont connected with navigation is carried on through this lake. (See also New York)

Lake Memphremagog, situated partly in Vermont and partly in Canada, although much smaller than Champlain, may be said, in some respects, to present greater attractions than the latter. Its shores are unusually bold and varied, and indented between the mountain ranges with many beautiful bays. As the tourist sails up the lake in the steamer, the scenery presented is of unsurpassed beauty. Among the objects of interest which he passes are *Bear Mountain*

and the *Owl's Head*, the latter towering 3,000 feet above the waters of the lake. It abounds in trout, and the forests in the vicinity of the lake, in game. It is reached by the Connecticut River Valley R. R. at Newport, a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, at the foot of the lake. Hotel accommodations are ample, at reasonable prices. Among other places of interest, and popular as summer resorts, are BRATTLEBORO, WATERBURY, STOWE, ST. ALBANS, and MISSISQUOI SPRING, a favorite resort for invalids, ten miles distant, connected with St. Albans by stage, CLARENDON, known for its *Mineral Springs*, RUTLAND, an important city of 10,000 inhabitants, BENNINGTON, of Revolutionary fame, MANCHESTER, POULTNEY, NEWBURY, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Unlike the three New England States already named, Massachusetts has but few mountain peaks or inland lakes worthy of such designation. Yet the landscape is exceedingly varied, and probably no State presents more attractions to tourists. Among them are many of the most famous scenes of the Union. The western part of the state is traversed by the Green Mountains in two ridges, about twenty-five miles apart, and the intervening valley affords views decidedly beautiful and picturesque. It is in this valley that most of the favorite summer resorts of Berkshire are situated.

Saddle Mountain, a peak of the Green Mountains, near where they enter the N. W. part of the State, is 3,505 feet in height, and one of the highest in the State. It is situated out of the regular line of travel, for which reason it is less visited than Mt. Holyoke. It commands a view of the country for nearly fifty miles in extent, reaching from the Catskill in N. Y., to the Green Mountains in Vt.,

and the Monadnock in New Hampshire.

Mount Washington, another peak of this line, is situated in the extreme southern corner of the State, and attains an altitude of 2,624 feet.

Mount Holyoke is the most popular of mountain resorts in this State. It is situated in Hampden County, about three miles west of Northampton. The valley of the Connecticut, the rising peaks of mountains and the intervening valleys more or less distant, render the view from Mount Holyoke one of enchanting beauty. The most commanding spot on the mountain is the *Prospect House*, opposite Northampton and near the Connecticut River. From this point an inclined railroad 600 feet long down the mountain side connects with the horse-cars to the Connecticut River, where passengers take the boat.

Wachusett Mountain, in the township of Princeton, Worcester County, is 2,018 feet in height, and is a favorable summer resort. It is most easily reached by stage from Oakdale, a station 10 miles from Worcester, on the Worcester & Nashua R. R.

Mount Tom, on the right bank of the Connecticut River, 1,214 feet above the sea, is not visited as much as other points in the vicinity, although it is higher, and the view from its summit quite as extensive and beautiful.

Hoosac Mountain, although not of special importance on account of its altitude, has acquired an extensive notoriety in connection with the great tunnel now in process of construction for the accommodation of the Troy & Greenfield R. R. When completed this tunnel will be the longest in the world, except that under the Alps at Mont Cenis, which is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. Its western terminus is two miles from North Adams, and may be reached from that point. The eastern terminus is reached from Greenfield. The tunnel may be examined by ladies with safety. It is under contract to be completed by January 1st, 1874. It

was commenced in 1855. The estimated cost is \$9,000,000. Travelers from Troy to Boston by this route now cross the mountain by stage, and the view from its summit is truly sublime.

A Natural Bridge on Hudson Brook, near North Adams, attracts many visitors. The water has worn a channel through the limestone to a depth of nearly forty feet, which is spanned by a natural bridge 50 feet above the water. The ravine is 500 feet in length.

Massachusetts has no lakes or mineral springs of sufficient importance to attract the attention of tourists to any considerable extent. *The Rivers* in this State, although not as large as many others in the country, are of much interest to travelers in search of the beautiful in nature, or the achievements of New England enterprise and indomitable energy. The scenery in the Connecticut Valley and along the Merrimack, and the results of skilled mechanism everywhere apparent on the shores of these rivers, are scarcely equaled in any part of our land. Parties wishing to visit the manufacturing cities and towns in Massachusetts will find *Lowell* and *Lawrence* the most interesting among the cotton manufacturing places, and *Haverhill*, near Lawrence, on the Boston & Maine R. R., and *Lynn*, on the Eastern R. R., eleven miles from Boston, among the largest shoe manufacturing places; although there is scarcely a town or village in the State where manufacturing is not carried on to a greater or less extent.

Boston and VICINITY. There is no city in the Union to which is attached more of historic interest than Boston. Many days could be pleasantly and profitably spent in visiting places and objects of special interest in the city and its immediate vicinity. In the city may be named the *State-house*, from the top of which is afforded one of the most delightful views that can be secured of Boston Harbor, and the

suburbs of the city, the *Common*, the *Public Garden*, *Faneuil Hall*, familiarly known as the "Cradle of Liberty," *Art Galleries*, *Institute of Technology*, *Natural History Rooms*, *Public* and other *Libraries*, *Public Schools*, the finest in the country, *Hospitals*, *Asylums*, etc. Outside the city, may be mentioned the *Bunker Hill Monument*, in Charlestown, two miles north of Boston, erected to commemorate the first important battle of American Revolution, fought June 17, 1775. The corner-stone of this monument was laid by the Marquis La Fayette, June 17, 1825, the 50th anniversary of the battle. The monument is a plain granite shaft, 220 feet high, 31 feet square at the base, and 15 feet square at the top. It is ascended by a winding stair-way inside. It is erected on Breed's Hill, near the spot where General Warren fell. The *Navy Yard*, at the foot of Bunker Hill, occupies a space of about eighty acres. This is one of the most important navy yards in the country. *Harvard University*, the oldest and best endowed institution of the kind in the United States, is located in Cambridge, and may be reached by horse-cars from Bowdoin Square, near the Revere House. *Mount Auburn Cemetery*, one mile from Harvard University, *Forest Hill Cemetery*, in west Roxbury, and *Woodlawn Cemetery*, two miles north of Chelsea; also the many *Islands in Boston Harbor*, are all easily accessible from the city, and should be visited by all in search of places worthy their attention.

Springfield should not be passed unnoticed by the tourist. We shall mention but one among the many places of attraction in this beautiful city. The *U. S. Arsenal* located here is the largest in the Union. It is on Arsenal Hill, overlooking the city and the Connecticut River. The panoramic view from one of the arsenal buildings is unusually beautiful. Nearly 800 hands are constantly employed, and 175,000 stand of arms kept

on hand in this establishment. It is said that upwards of \$12,000,000 were paid out here for the construction of arms during the rebellion.

Andover, the seat of a popular *Theological Seminary*, *Philips' Academy*, and other institutions of learning; **AMHERST**, the seat of *Amherst College*; and **WILLIAMSTOWN**, the seat of *Williams College*, are beautiful towns, and quite popular as places of resort for tourists.

Persons desiring a brief sojourn "by the deep-sounding sea" can hardly fail to find a pleasant resort on the coast of Massachusetts. Among the most popular watering-places are **MARTHA'S VINEYARD** and **NANTUCKET**, islands south of Cape Cod. Martha's Vineyard camp-meetings have a national reputation. They are held every August in a grove on the island, laid out especially for this purpose, and are frequently attended by at least 20,000 persons. On both these islands ample provisions are made for every variety of fishing, hunting, bathing, boating, etc.

Plymouth, thirty-seven miles from Boston, is memorable as the place of the landing of the Pilgrims. *Plymouth Rock*, on which they landed, Dec. 21, 1620, is the attractive feature of the place.

Cohasset, **NANTASKET BEACH**, and **HINGHAM**, south of Boston, are convenient and popular summer resorts.

Chelsea Beach, a delightful place, is three miles in length, and situated five miles N. E. of Boston. It may be reached from Boston by private carriage or horse-cars through Charlestown and Chelsea, or from Lynn, in the same manner.

Nahant, five miles from Lynn, is a rocky promontory, extending four miles into the sea. It affords a beautiful view of the shipping as it enters or leaves Boston Harbor. It has a fine beach, and the rugged rocks give it a peculiar charm of wildness. Good hotels are provided, and every facility afforded for boating, bathing, fishing,

etc. Nahant may be reached daily by steamers from Boston—ten miles—or from Lynn.

Swampscott, one mile east of Lynn, is a favorite resort for the wealthy citizens of Boston, many of whom have their summer residence there.

Salem, sixteen miles from Boston, and the immediate vicinity, afford many places of interest to visitors. *Peabody Institute*, two miles from Salem, in which are deposited many rare works of art and memorials of its founder, George Peabody, is well worth a visit.

Marblehead and **ROCKPORT**, favorite places of resort, are reached by railroad from Salem. All the places named on the coast of Massachusetts, may be reached daily by railroad or steamer from Boston, and are all well supplied with hotels and other accommodations for the comfort and pleasure of visitors.

RHODE ISLAND.

This State has a surface varied with hill and dale, yet it presents but little inland scenery of interest to the traveler who is seeking for that which is curious or wonderful in nature. Its attractions are to be found in its manufacturing villages and towns, and by the sea-side. Although the smallest in territory of any State in the Union, Rhode Island has more spindles in operation manufacturing cotton goods than any other State, except Massachusetts, and about one-sixth of all that are running in the United States. It is the manufacturing State of the Union.

Providence, in wealth and population is surpassed by no city in New England, except Boston. It was founded by Roger Williams in 1636, who, driven from the domains of Massachusetts, sought here that religious freedom which had been denied him elsewhere. The city is situated at the

head of navigation on the N. W. arm of Narraganset Bay; and when approached by these waters, presents a picture of rare beauty. It is the seat of *Brown University*, one of the most important literary institutions in America. The *Athenæum* has a fine reading-room and a collection of more than 30,000 books. *Rhode Island Hospital* and the *Butler Hospital for the Insane* are among the finest and most imposing structures in the State.

The *Home for Aged Women*, the *Children's Friend Society*, and the *Reform School* are places of interest to visitors. The Public Schools of this city are among the best in this country. The *Swan Point Cemetery*, upon the banks of Seekonk River, near the Butler Hospital for the Insane, is a place of great rural beauty.

In the VICINITY OF PROVIDENCE are many favorite places of resort: *What Cheer Rock*, near the edge of the city, where Roger Williams landed, and *Vue de l'Eau*, a spacious summer hotel, delightfully situated four miles below the city, and commanding a fine view of the beauties of the harbor for several miles, attract many visitors. *Gaspee Point*, on the opposite shore of the Narraganset, is memorable for an exploit during the Revolutionary War, by which some citizens of Providence destroyed a British revenue cutter. *Rocky Point*, midway between Providence and Newport, is probably the most popular place of resort in that vicinity. Its natural attractions are unexcelled, and "Rocky Point Clambakes" have a national fame. No tourist who visits Rhode Island in summer can afford to leave the State without feasting upon clams and chowder at Rocky Point. *Marked Rock*, further up the bay, opposite Warren and Bristol, is also a place of resort for excursionists. All the above places in the bay may be reached by steamers several times each day from Providence. Excursion trips are made daily to the rural places, charging fifty cents for the round trip.

Newport, aside from its reputation of being one of the most fashionable watering-places of America, possesses such natural attractions, and is associated with so many important historic events, as to render it of special interest to travelers. It would seem to be too well known to tourists to need special mention in this work. It is situated on an island in Narraganset Bay, twenty-eight miles S. S. E. of Providence. Prior to the Revolutionary War, Newport rivaled New York and Boston in commercial interest. The British long held possession of the place, and before leaving destroyed nearly 500 buildings, burned the lighthouse, destroyed ornamental trees, desecrated the churches, carried the town records to New York, by which disaster the population was reduced from 12,000 to 4,000. Its population in 1870 was 12,521. It is the semi-capital of the State, and possesses much of peculiar interest on account of its antiquity. Among the antiquated buildings may be mentioned the ancient *State-house*, *Old Stone Mill*, said to have been erected by Icelanders before the days of Columbus; the *Friends' Meeting-house*, erected in 1700; the *Redwood Library* and *Athenæum*, and *Commodore Perry's House*, built in 1763. Franklin's printing-press, imported by James Franklin, is still in the office of the *Newport Mercury*, established in 1758. The first paper issued (1732) was printed on this press. The *Chair of State*, in which Benedict Arnold sat at the reception of the Charter, in 1773, is in possession of the Gould family. The fine ocean shores, known as First, Second, and Third beach, are special attractions of the place. The First is chiefly used by Newport guests as the bathing-ground. Stages run from the Ocean House, half a mile distant, during bathing hours. *Purgatory* and the *Hanging Rocks* are at the Second beach. The *Glen* and *Spouting Cave* are inviting places to visit by carriages when the weather is pleasant. *Lily Pond*,

which may be reached from Spouting Cave, is the largest sheet of spring-water on the island. The forts and other places in the harbor are objects of special interest. The view of the city, as it is approached from the harbor, is particularly beautiful. Ample hotel accommodations and numerous private boarding-houses are among the distinctive features of Newport, and visitors will find plenty of amusements in fishing, boating, sea-bathing, etc. The place may be reached daily from Boston *via* Old Colony & Newport Railway, from New York by Fall River line of steamers, and by steamers from Providence.

Bristol and **MOUNT HOPE** are also popular summer resorts on account of their favorable situations, the fine views there afforded, and the delightful sea-breezes. Just below Bristol is the home of the renowned King Philip, the last of the Wampanoags.

CONNECTICUT.

Although much of the surface of Connecticut is broken and hilly, it can boast of no mountain scenery, properly so called. The face of the country is delightfully varied by low ranges of hills, and the passage of the Connecticut, Housatonic, and other beautiful rivers through the State. The most picturesque scenery in the State is found in the valley of the Connecticut River, now traversed by railroad its entire length. The lakes among the mountains in the north-western part of the State are extremely beautiful. The principal elevations worthy of note are *Rocky Hill*, near Hartford, *Mount Tom*, near Litchfield, and *Bald Mountain*, near the Massachusetts line. These mountain peaks, or, more properly, hills, although much inferior in height to the mountains in other parts of New England, present many attractions for tourists.

The Natural Ice-house, in Meriden, on the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield R. R., is among the peculiarly interesting places in the State. There is a series of cavities, overgrown with trees, in which the ice forms and remains through the year. The space between the hills where this ice-house is located is called Cat Hollow, and the scenery it presents is among the wildest and most picturesque in the State.

Salisbury, a few miles from Canaan on the Housatonic R. R., probably presents more attractions to the lovers of the romantic than any other town in the State. The places of interest in the vicinity have received a flattering notice from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in his "Star Papers."

Waterbury, on the Naugatuck R. R., is beautifully situated on an elevated triangular plateau and the adjacent hill-side. The city is the fifth in size in the State, and contains a population of about 10,000. Capital to the amount of more than \$7,000,000 is employed in its manufactures, of which rolled brass, German silver, wire, and such other articles as consume these materials, are most extensive. The city and suburbs present many attractions for travelers.

Hartford, the seat of government for the State, is one of the most beautiful cities in New England. It is situated at the head of sloop navigation on the Connecticut River. The streets are generally broad, and beautifully ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The principal business of Hartford is its manufacturing, and that arising from its being one of the great centers of the Fire and Life Insurance Companies of the United States. The capital invested here in insurance is immense. *Trinity College*, under the management of the Episcopal Church, and the *Theological Institute of Connecticut*, are located here. Among the distinguishing features of Hartford may be mentioned its benevolent, educational, and charitable institutions, its fine

public buildings, and splendid private residences.

New Haven, the "City of Elms," situated at the head of New Haven Bay, four miles above its entrance into Long Island Sound, is one of the handsomest cities in the United States. It is located on an inclined plain, and is environed on all sides, except that in the direction of the harbor, by an amphitheatre of hills, affording a view of scenery decidedly beautiful.

It is the seat of *Yale College*, founded in 1700, and which is one of the best and most popular institutions of the kind in the country. Its library consists of about 80,000 volumes. The college buildings are beautifully located, and College Square is one of the principal attractions of the city. New Haven has many fine public and private edifices, and the city generally presents an unusually neat and uniform appearance. Its beautiful public squares and lofty elms, attract the attention, and are the admiration of visitors. The city is noted for its manufactures, which furnish employment for about one-fourth of the entire population. The principal articles produced are carriages, clocks, India-rubber goods, iron ware, boots, shoes, etc.

Middletown, situated on the west bank of the Connecticut at the head of ship navigation, is also an important and interesting point for tourists. It is the seat of the *Berkely Divinity School* (Episcopalian), and of the *Wesleyan University*, under the control of the Methodists. It is situated ten miles from Berlin, on the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield R. R., and may be reached by railroad from that point.

New Britain, ten miles south-west of Hartford, on the Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R., is also a popular place for summer resort. It is the seat of the *State Normal School*.

Long Island Sound waters the entire southern coast of Connecticut, 140 miles, and affords much charming scenery. The principal places of

summer resort on the coast, and which may be reached by the New York & New Haven, and the New Haven & New London Railroads, are, commencing on the west, *Stamford, Norwalk, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, Guilford Saybrook, Niantic, New London, Mystic, and Stonington.*

Norwich, thirteen miles north of New London, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Thames River, is a charming place. But few cities in

the United States can boast of such a variety of natural scenery. The city contains about 16,000 inhabitants. When approached from the south by the river or by railroad, it presents a truly romantic appearance. There are many places of unusual interest in the vicinity, including a noted water-fall, which Bartlett has thought worthy of a place in his views of American scenery.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

NEW YORK.

In population, wealth, and commercial importance, New York stands first in the Union. Its climate is healthful, and soil extremely fertile. It possesses a historic interest hardly equaled by any other State. In area it is 335 miles long, and about 300 miles broad, embracing 47,000 square miles. It includes every variety of surface. Broad, fertile valleys abound in the west, while toward the east the surface becomes more broken, until in the eastern and north-eastern part of the State grand mountain ranges rise to break the monotony of the extensive forest regions.

To refer in detail to the almost unlimited number and variety of places of interest in the Empire State would exceed the limits designed for this work. We shall, therefore, make but brief mention of those places best known to the public, that we may make further mention of places worthy of attention, but less favorably known.

The Adirondacks, the principal mountains, are in the north-east part of the State, and consist of five ranges, all running nearly parallel, in a north-east and south-west direction, commencing north of the Mohawk Valley and terminating on the shores of Lake Champlain. The axes of these mountains are respectively about eight miles apart. The name *Adirondacks* is usually applied to this whole system of mountains north of the Mohawk Valley; but it should strictly be applied only to the group of elevated peaks, of which Mount Marcy is the center (see map). The most southerly of these ranges barely enters the south-east corner of Essex County, and is known as the

Palmertown or Luzerne Mountains. The second range, running parallel with the first through Essex County, ends in the cliff which overlooks Bulwagga Bay. *Mount Pharaoh*, the highest peak in this range, is about 4,000 feet high. The third range terminates at Split Rock, in the east part of Essex. *Bald Mountain* is the most noted peak of this range, and attains an altitude of nearly 2,100 feet. This range is known by the name of *Schroon Mountain*, from the principal lake which lies at its foot. The fourth range extends through the central part of Essex County, and ends in the high bluffs at Peru Bay. *Dix Peak*, 5,200 feet in height, is the highest mountain in this range, and the highest in Essex County, except Mount Marcy. Nipple Top, the next in height, is 4,900 feet high. The fifth and most important range is usually known as the *Adirondack Range*. It terminates in the rocky promontory at Trembleau Point, in the north-east corner of Essex County. *Mount Marcy* of this range is the highest mountain in the State, having an elevation of 5,467 feet above tide.

The other principal mountains of this range are *McMartin*, *McIntyre* and *Sandanona*, each upward of 5,000 feet in height. North of the Adirondack Range, on the west bank of the Ausable River, is *Mount Seward*, 5,100 feet high, and *Whiteface*, 4,855 feet. The view from the summit of Mount Marcy commands an extensive panorama of mountains, among which repose thirty visible lakes and ponds.

So many avenues of approach to this popular mountainous region have been opened during the last few

years that it seems difficult to determine which is the best. More than a dozen different routes are given by tourists, each of which has its claims.

A somewhat popular and quite comfortable route to the Adirondack woods and Saranac and St. Regis Lakes is by the White Hall & Plattsburg R. R., from Plattsburg on Lake Champlain to New Sweden on the Ausable River, where connection is made by stages for the west. Or the same point may be reached by stage from Port Kent on the lake, opposite Burlington, Vt., to Keeseville, from which a comfortable stage-road will be found for several miles further west.

Near Keeseville may be seen the "Walled Banks of the Au Sable," one of the great natural wonders of America. Another convenient point of departure for the interior is from Crown Point on Lake Champlain.

From Saratoga this region may be reached by the Adirondack Company's R. R. to North Creek, about 60 miles distant, where stages connect for North River. From the west this Mountain country may be reached through what is known as the "John Brown Region," from Carthage, Glendale, Boonville, and other points on the Utica & Black River R. R.; and from Gouverneur, De Kalb Junction, and Potsdam Stations, on Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. It is but a short day's journey from either of these places into an unbroken wilderness. Boonville is probably the most favorable point of departure.

A pleasant, and comparatively new route is from Moira, on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R., by stage to Lincolnson, and from thence by private conveyance. *Spring Grove Cottage* on this route will be found one of the most attractive resorts in this region.

Lake Pleasant, Round Piseco, Louis Lake, in the immediate vicinity, may be reached by stage from Amsterdam, on the N. Y. C. R. R., thirty-three

miles west of Albany. This is a delightful summer resort for gentlemen or ladies, and abundant opportunity is afforded for fishing and hunting in the vicinity. Distance from Amsterdam, thirty miles.

Other mountains, lakes, etc., will be named in connection with the places on the several railroads by which they are reached.

New York City and Vicinity. As it will be impossible to mention in detail the many places of interest in this city and vicinity, we shall specify very briefly a few of the leading ones. Further particulars in this respect can always be easily obtained from the smaller local guides, for sale at all the periodical stores and newspaper stands in the city.

Central Park, extending from 59th to 110th Street, containing 843 acres, may be said to be the chief attraction of the city. No visitor has really seen *New York* until he has visited Central Park. The *Reservoirs*, the *Lakes*, *Revolutionary Relics*, the *Museum*, and a great variety of natural and artificial attractions have made this the most popular resort in the city.

High Bridge, above Central Park, by which the Croton Aqueduct is carried across the Harlem River, is one of the finest bridges in the world. It may be reached by 3d Avenue and 8th Avenue cars, connecting by stage. Or, what is perhaps a better route, by Harlem River excursion steamers.

Public Buildings. Among the principal may be named the *Custom-house* and the *Sub-treasury* in Wall Street; the *New Post-office*, *Court-house*, and *City Hall*, in the Park; *Corn Exchange*, White Hall Street; "Gold Room," Broad, below Wall Street; the *Grand Central Depot*, 4th Avenue and 42d Street; *Stewart's Retail Store*, Broadway, above 9th Street, said to be the largest store of the kind in the world; *Mercantile Library*, Clinton Hall, 8th Street, near Broadway;

Astor Library, La Fayette Place, near Astor Place; *Cooper Institute* and *Young Men's Christian Association* building, corner 4th Avenue and 23d Street.

Art Galleries. The *Academy of Design*, 4th Avenue and 23d Street; *Goupil's* (Knoudler's), corner 5th Avenue and 22d Street; *Schaus'*, 749 Broadway, and *Snedecor's*, 768 Broadway, are the best known in the city.

Cemeteries. *Greenwood* is the most attractive and one of the finest in the country. It is situated on Gowanus Heights, Brooklyn, about four miles from Fulton Ferry. It may be reached by street-cars connecting with the ferries.

Babylon, situated on Long Island, popular for its fishing; reached by the South Side Railroad. *Blackwell's Island*, the seat of most of the *Reformatory Institutions*, may be reached daily by steamer from the foot of 26th Street, East River. *Coney Island*, noted for its excellent sea-bathing, accessible by boats from Pier No. 1, North River; or, what is a more quiet route, by cars, which connect at Brooklyn with the principal ferries. *Fort Hamilton*, an extensive fortification on Long Island, reached by ferries. *Governor's Island*, opposite the Battery, noted for its fortifications. *Jerome Park*, a popular race-course in Westchester County, near Harlem River, reached by Harlem R. R. *Ward's Island*, the seat of emigrant hospitals, may be reached by the steamers for Blackwell's Island. No one is allowed to visit either of these islands without a permit, which may be obtained at the corner of 11th Street and 3d Avenue. *Staten Island* is the largest and most beautiful island in the harbor, and may be reached by ferries from New York and Brooklyn.

Brooklyn is the second city in the State and the third in the United States in population. It is really a part of New York city, as a large portion of its residents have their

places of business in the latter city. Extensive manufactures are located here. It is known as the "City of Churches," having about 250 places of worship. Many of the places of interest in the city have already been referred to, the most noticeable not mentioned being the UNITED STATES NAVY YARD. There are many things of interest to visitors connected with the navy yard, including vessels of almost every kind used in the navy, the receiving ship North Carolina, U. S. Naval Lyceum, etc.

Hudson River R. R. Parties wishing to see the beauties of the Hudson should make the trip between New York and Albany by steamer, leaving New York or Albany in the morning, during the summer, when they will have every facility for seeing the various points of interest to advantage.

Fort Washington, above 181st Street, New York, occupies a commanding position, and is of much historical interest.

Yonkers, seventeen miles from New York, has become one of the fashionable suburban towns of the city. There is much of historic importance, and other features of interest connected with this place.

Irvington and "SUNNY SIDE," so christened in honor of the late Washington Irving, is a beautiful place on the eastern bank of the river, twenty-three miles from New York. The slips of ivy by which "Sunny Side" is now embowered were originally presented to Mr. Irving by Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford, and planted by Irving himself.

Nyack, on the west side of the river, and connected by ferry with Tarrytown, has become a popular summer resort.

Tarrytown, twenty-six miles from New York, is a place of much historical, natural, and many other features of interest, situated on the eastern bank of the Hudson. It was here that Major André, the British spy,

was arrested on his return to the British lines, after visiting General Arnold. Near here is the quiet, little valley of "*Sleepy Hollow*," the scene of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle.

Sing Sing, thirty-three miles from New York, is situated on the east bank of the Hudson, on an acclivity which rises to a height of about 200 feet. The scenery in every direction from this point is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. The place is distinguished for its educational institutions, its elegant villas, etc. One of the prisons of the State is located here; and at this point the *Croton Aqueduct* is carried over the Sing Sing Kill 100 feet above the water.

Peekskill, ten miles above Sing Sing, was the head-quarters of Gen. Putnam at the time he hung the British spy, Palmer. The oak tree on which Palmer was hung is said to be still standing. The *Van Cortlandt House*, in the vicinity of the place, is an object of interest, as the temporary residence of Gen. Washington. *Lake Mahopac*, a delightful summer resort, fourteen miles east, may be reached by carriage-road from this point. But few places on the Hudson possess more attractions than this.

Caldwell's Landing, opposite Peekskill, is memorable as the place where so active search was made for the treasure which Captain Kid was supposed to have buried here, at the bottom of the river. Remains of the apparatus used for this purpose, are still seen as the steamer rounds Dunderberg Point toward the Horse-race.

The Highlands may be said to commence at this point, and the scenery for the next twenty miles is equal to, if it does not surpass, that of the Rhine itself.

Anthony's Nose, a rocky promontory, 1,128 feet high, *Sugar Loaf Mountain*, two miles above, 865 feet high, *Iona Island*, and, in the distance, *Bear Mountain*, are passed on the east side of the river before reaching West Point.

Cozzens, a spacious summer hotel, comes distinctly into view on the west side of the river, just below West Point. It is accessible by steam ferry from Garrison's Station.

West Point, fifty-one miles distant from New York, is chiefly famous for its military school and historical associations, which, with its beautiful scenery, render it one of the most attractive places on the Hudson. The view from the piazza of the hotel and old Fort Putnam are unequaled in their peculiar beauty. The scenery viewed from this point or from the steamers as they pass through this vicinity is the admiration of all tourists.

Cold Spring and "**UNDERCLIFF**," two miles north of Garrison's Station, may be safely said to be among the most attractive places on the Hudson. It was in the rural seclusion of "*Undercliff*" that the poet Morris lived for many years.

Newburg, on the west bank of the river, is one of the most important towns on the Hudson. It contains a population of about 17,000, and much of historic interest is associated with the place. Washington's head-quarters, a gray stone mansion, built in 1750, still stands within the limits of the city. It was here that the American army was disbanded at the close of the Revolutionary War, June 23, 1783.

Fishkill Landing, opposite Newburg, is a small town, but abounds in delightful natural scenery and elegant residences.

Poughkeepsie is the largest city between New York and Albany. It is beautifully situated, and is famous for its educational and other institutions rather than for any thing of historic interest. It is the seat of *Vassar Female College*, one of the finest institutions of the kind in the country.

Catskill is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, at the Catskill Creek. This vicinity abounds in varied and attractive scenery, and is a

popular summer resort for city artists. It was here that Cole painted his "*Course of Empire*" and "*Voyage of Life*." At this point tourists leave the Hudson to visit the celebrated

Catskill Mountains, where immediate connection is made by stage between the two points. The principal range of the Catskill Mountains follows the course of the Hudson River, at a distance of about ten to twelve miles west. The peaks of these mountains render the chief attractions to the Hudson River scenery. A pleasant stage-coach ride of about three hours brings the traveler to the *Mountain House*. In favorable weather the view from this house is unusually grand. *High Peak*, six miles distant from the Mountain House, 400 feet high, is the most elevated of the Catskill summits, and should be visited by all tourists who can stand the long and tiresome journey. From three to six days will be required to make even a temporary visit to all the places of interest in the vicinity of the Mountain House.

Hudson, 115 miles from New York, is situated at the head of sloop navigation, and is the last town of importance on the river before reaching Albany. The town is built on high grounds, which rise in the backgrounds to an elevation of 200 feet, called Prospect Hill. The view from this hill, of the river and the mountain scenery on the opposite side is particularly fine.

New Lebanon Springs are much resorted to during the summer months for their medicinal qualities. The water of the springs has a temperature of 70°. It is soft, well adapted to bathing, and quite tasteless and inodorous. The springs are reached from Hudson by the Hudson & Boston R. R. to Chatham.

Columbia Springs are quite a favorable summer resort for invalids. They are situated five miles from Hudson, and in the immediate vicinity is a beautiful lake, affording a good opportunity for boating and fishing.

Albany, the capital of the State, is too well known to need special mention here. Its railroad facilities, and water communications by the Hudson River and the Erie Canal have made it a place of much commercial importance. It is distinguished, like the capitals of many other States, for the beauty and magnificence of its public buildings and elegant private residences. The new State-house, now in process of construction, when completed will be one of the finest structures of the kind in the United States. Some of the other principal buildings are the *Penitentiary*, *City Hall*, *Dudley Observatory*, *University of Albany*, *State Arsenal*, etc.

White Plains, twenty-four miles from New York, on the Harlem R. R., is noted for an important battle fought there Oct. 28, 1776, during the Revolutionary War. A residence of Washington is still standing in the vicinity, and contains many attractive relics.

Croton Falls, on the river which supplies the Croton Aqueduct, should be visited. It is from this point that stages leave for

Lake Mahopac, five miles distant. This lake is about nine miles in circumference, and 1,800 feet above the sea. It is the center of a group of twenty-two lakes, within a radius of twelve miles, which renders it a very pleasant summer resort.

Amenia is a delightful village, in which is located the *Amenia Seminary*, a favorite preparatory school for Yale and other colleges. It is also the point of departure for *Sharon* and the delightful scenery of the Housatonic region, already referred to in Connecticut.

Troy, six miles above Albany, on the Hudson River, is a beautiful city of nearly 50,000 population. It is the terminus of four lines of railroad, and is a place of considerable commercial importance.

Saratoga Springs has hitherto been considered the most celebrated watering-place in the United States, and is extensively visited by American

and European tourists. The place owes its popularity to the medicinal qualities of its springs rather than to any attractions of natural scenery. The waters of *Congress Spring* are most popular, and are bottled and sent to all parts of the world. Next in favor may be mentioned the *Empire Springs*, the *Hathem*, *Columbian*, *High Rock*, *Red*, *Pavilion*, and *Putnam's*. *Saratoga Lake*, six miles distant, is also an attractive summer resort. Saratoga may be reached by rail from Albany, Troy, and Schenectady; also from the north *via* Lake Champlain and Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.

Lake Luzerne, twenty-five miles from Saratoga, may be reached from this point over the Adirondack R. R. The route is one of unusual attractions, and visitors are afforded almost every variety of amusements at the lake.

Glen's Falls, twenty-two miles north-east of Saratoga, is a delightful place, and noted for its manufacturing. It is the point from which Lake George, nine miles distant, is reached by stage. Many places of interest are passed on the route between Glen's Falls and

Lake George. So much has been written of the enchanting beauties of Lake George scenery that we need say but little in this connection.

The lake is thirty-six miles in length, and varies in width from one to four miles. The waters are remarkably clear, and in some places 400 feet deep. A popular notion has obtained that the number of islands and small islets in the lake is 365, corresponding with the number of days in the year.

Parties who have made the tour of Scotland and Switzerland say they find nothing in those countries in natural scenery which exceeds in beauty the scenery beheld in traversing this mountain lake. The passage of the lake is made daily by steamer from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, and return, affording travelers an oppor-

tunity of gratifying their taste for the beautiful in nature to the fullest extent. Ample hotel accommodations and outfits for hunting and fishing can be found at Caldwell.

Lake Champlain has been already referred to among the places of interest in Vermont, and we shall here only notice some of the principal places on its western shore.

Ticonderoga, famous in American history, is the first point of interest after leaving Lake George.

White Hall, situated at the head or south end of the lake, is a place of some importance, in a business point of view. It was also a place of interest during the Revolutionary War. Tourists can here take the steamer across the lake, or proceed on their way by rail through Vermont.

Crown Point is noted principally for its historic associations.

Port Henry, nine miles north of Crown Point, is admired by travelers, being surrounded by some of the finest scenery on the lake.

Plattsburg is the most important point on the west side of the lake. In *Cumberland Bay*, near this place, is where the naval battle was fought known as the *Battle of Lake Champlain*, where McDonough and Macomb defeated the British naval and land forces, Sept. 11, 1814.

Albany to Buffalo. As the places on this road are so well known, we shall allude to them much more briefly than we have to those in the eastern part of the State.

Schenectady, situated upon the right bank of the Mohawk River, is the seat of *Union College*, and the point where passengers from the west change cars for Saratoga Springs, Lakes George and Champlain, and the Adirondacks.

Palatine Bridge, fifty-five miles from Albany, is the point where travelers take the stage for *Sharon Springs*, ten miles distant, over a plank-road. A remarkable feature in connection with these springs is

that no less than five different kinds of water issue from apertures in close proximity to each other.

Fort Plain is a flourishing village connected by regular line of stages with

Cherry Valley, COOPERSTOWN and OTSEGO LAKE. The first is noted for an atrocious massacre, committed by Tories and Indians in 1778, when the entire population were either slain or taken captives. *Cooperstown* is situated at the south end or outlet of Otsego Lake. It was formerly the residence of James Fennimore Cooper. Its location is beautiful, being on a high elevation, affording views of the most attractive scenery. Accommodations for visitors are ample, and it has become a favorite summer resort. *Otsego Lake* is the source of the main branch of the Susquehanna. It is about nine miles in length, and surrounded by hills from 300 to 400 feet in height. The lake affords excellent opportunities for fishing and boating, and the tourist will recognise many places in the vicinity immortalized by Cooper in "The Pioneers."

Little Falls. The Mohawk River and Erie Canal make a bold passage at this point through a wild and romantic gorge. The scenery presented is exceedingly beautiful.

Utica, ninety-five miles west of Albany, is an important and beautiful city, situated on the south side of the Mohawk River. Travelers for *Trenton Falls* take the cars at this point over the Utica & Black River R. R.

Trenton Falls, seventeen miles from Utica, is one of the places which tourists should not fail to visit. The scenery here is remarkable for its great variety and wildness.

Oneida, on the shores of Oneida Lake, is a beautiful town, but the place is noted more and is more attractive to visitors on account of the charming lake and surrounding scenery.

Chittenango is a place of some notoriety; principally on account of its

iron and sulphur springs. Its principal visitors now are invalids in pursuit of health.

Syracuse, one of the largest cities in Central New York, is pleasantly situated at the south of Onondaga Lake. The railroad from Binghamton on the Erie route and the Auburn Line of the Central *via* Auburn connect with the mail line of N. Y. Central at this place. It is chiefly noted for its salt works, which are the most extensive in the United States.

Owasco Lake, seven miles from Auburn, is a favorite place of resort for parties in that vicinity.

Rochester is the most important as well as the largest city on the line of the Central R. R. It is connected with Lake Ontario by rail; also with the Erie Road at Corning, and with Niagara Falls by way of Lockport. It is the seat of *Rochester University* and a Baptist *Theological Seminary*. *Mount Hope Cemetery*, near the city, is a place of rare natural beauty.

Genesee Falls are the greatest attraction in the vicinity of Rochester. If they were not situated almost within the roar of Niagara, they would be considered one of the great wonders of American scenery. The railroad bridge above the falls is so constructed that passengers in crossing the river entirely lose sight of the falls. It was from the *Table Rock* in the center of these falls that Sam Patch is reported to have made his last, fatal leap.

Batavia is a beautiful town, and of considerable importance as a railroad center. It is the point from which the *Oak Orchard Acid Springs*, twelve miles distant, are reached. There are nine of them within a circle of fifty rods in diameter, and some of them within a few feet of each other; and what may seem almost incredible is, that the water in no two of them tastes alike.

Buffalo, situated at the east end of Lake Erie, possesses the finest harbor on the lake. It is the third city

in size in the State, and is a place of much commercial importance. The city, in the main, is regularly laid out and well built; many of the streets presenting a particularly fine appearance. It contains many large and elegant public and private buildings, and may be classed among the finest cities in the United States.

Niagara Falls, twenty-two miles from Buffalo, are reached by rail from this point, as well as from Rochester and from the west through Canada. So many enthusiastic pilgrims and writers from the four corners of the globe have so freely described the scenes of surpassing beauty and grandeur here witnessed, that we shall attempt no lengthy description at this time. Niagara River, in which these falls are situated, is the outlet of the great chain of lakes, the surface of which covers an area of 150,000 square miles. This immense amount of water flowing for unknown centuries through this channel and over the precipice is believed to have worn away the rock over which it flows, so that the precipice at the falls is now at least seven miles further up the river than originally; and the perpendicular descent of the waters is less as the fall recedes.

The best view of the falls, and the one that should first be taken, can be had by crossing the new suspension bridge just below the falls to the Canada side, where the American Falls from the then opposite side presents its grandest view. The American Falls are 900 feet wide and 163 feet high; and the Canadian or Horse-shoe Falls 1,000 feet wide. It has been estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water flow over both falls every hour. It is from the American side that access is had to the almost innumerable places of interest on Goat Island and vicinity. Parties who cross the bridge to Goat Island and make the tour by carriage, as is often the case, fail to see enough to give them any comprehensive sense of the magnitude of the

scenes. Hacks and hack-drivers should be discarded as far as practicable by those who wish to enjoy the luxury of "drinking in" the beauties of Niagara scenery, rather than the comforts of a pleasant ride.

Suspension Bridge, two miles below the falls, connects the Great Western R. R. of Canada with the N. Y. Central. The bridge is a single span of 800 feet, suspended 230 feet above water. It is composed of 8,000 wires and supported by four cables, each 9½ inches in circumference; the whole having a capacity to support 10,000 tons, weight. The towers of the bridge are 66 feet high, 15 feet square at the base, and 8 feet at the top. A carriage-road is suspended 28 feet below the railroad track. A fine view of the rapids, which extend three-fourths of a mile below, may be had from the east end of the bridge. The grandest view of the rapids is to be had from the bank of the river, about 150 rods below the bridge. *De Veaux College*, for orphans, an institution under the control of the Episcopalian Church, is located about one-half mile north of the village.

Skeneateles, on the Auburn Line from Syracuse to Rochester, has attained some importance as a manufacturing place. Its location is favorable at the foot of *Skeneateles Lake*, a beautiful sheet of water sixteen miles long. The scenery here is delightful, and the lake well supplied with trout.

Auburn is the principal city on this branch of the N. Y. Central Road. It is situated near the *Owasco Lake*. One of the *State-prisons* is located here, and it is also the seat of a *Theological Seminary*.

Cayuga. The railroad crosses Cayuga Lake at this place over a bridge one mile in length. It is eleven miles west of Auburn, and is connected by steamers with all points on Cayuga Lake. On the east shore of the lake the tourist may visit Aurora, claimed to be the prettiest town in the State.

Taghkanic Falls, in Tompkins County, on the west side of the lake, should not be passed without a visit by the tourist. It may truly be classed among the wonders of America.

Ithaca, at the head of the lake, thirty-eight miles from Cayuga, is the principal town on the lake. It may also be reached from Owego on the Erie R. R. It is the seat of the celebrated *Cornell University*. The large number of water-falls and other natural scenery in the immediate vicinity make it a very desirable summer resort.

Seneca Falls and Geneva, on the Seneca Lake, are also popular places for tourists.

Clifton Springs, thirty-eight miles west of Auburn, is a popular watering-place, noted principally for the medicinal qualities of the springs.

Schoharie, thirty-six miles, and **Howe's Cave**, thirty-nine miles west of Albany, on the Albany & Susquehanna R. R., are situated in a region where caves and lakes abound, affording many attractions for those in search of the beautiful and wonderful in nature.

Valonia Springs, near the center of Broome County, is situated in the midst of splendid scenery. In the vicinity of the springs are abundant opportunities for hunting and fishing. The spring possesses fine mineral qualities. It may be reached by stage from Afton on the Albany & Susquehanna R. R.

Erie Railroad. The first point of interest to name on this road is

Ramapo, thirty-four miles from New York. It is situated near Tom Mountain, which is at the entrance of Ramapo Valley. It possesses much historic interest and many natural attractions.

Greenwood Lake, in Orange County, eight miles south-west of Chester, is a beautiful sheet of water, and being in immediate proximity to other lakes and beautiful natural attractions, is a place much frequented

by tourists. The lake may be reached by stage from Monroe and Greycourt on the Erie R. R.

Turner's, forty-eight miles from New York, occupies a commanding site. From the height north of the station one of the most superb panoramic views may be witnessed that is to be found in the State.

Middletown is an important place, and said to be the handsomest town on the Erie R. R. From this point to

Port Jervis, about twenty miles distant, the traveler passes a succession of places of unusual natural beauty, and he is attracted by what is at once apparent as the result of almost superlative engineering skill. Several days could be pleasantly and profitably spent at Port Jervis and the immediate vicinity. From this point to *Narrowsburg* the delightful natural scenery and the achievements of engineering skill will continue to attract the attention of the tourist.

Leaving **DEPOSIT** (177 miles from New York), the tourist will soon pass *Cascade Bridge*, a single arch more than 250 feet wide, over a gorge 184 feet in depth, when immediately upon the right is presented a grand view of the Susquehanna River. The *Star-rucca Viaduct*, 1,200 feet in length and 110 feet high, is one of the greatest achievements of engineering on the entire route. A fine trestle bridge, 450 feet in length, is passed before reaching Susquehanna Station. Passengers who do not leave the cars and examine these last-named works, can have but a very inadequate conception of their magnitude.

Binghamton, 215 miles from New York, is an important business and railroad center, and one of the principal places on the Erie Road. The *State Inebriate Asylum* is located at this place. For railroad connections at this point, see accompanying map.

Owego, twenty-two miles beyond Binghamton, is a beautiful and thriving town, and in some respects may

be said to rival the latter place. *Glenmary*, in the immediate vicinity, once the home of N. P. Willis, is a place of many attractions for visitors. It was at this place that Mr. Willis wrote his popular "Letters from under a Bridge."

Elmira, the largest city on this road, is noted rather as a railroad center, for its public and private edifices, than for the beauties of any surrounding scenery. The railroads for which this is the objective point are distinctly marked on the map.

Hornellsville and **SALAMANCA** are the only places of note between Elmira and Dunkirk, and these are important, principally, as prominent railroad points.

Dunkirk, the terminus of the Erie Road, is situated on Lake Erie, 460 miles from New York, and at the intersection of the Erie with the Lake Shore R. R.

Watkins Glen, at the town of Watkins, in Schuyler County, twenty-two miles from Elmira, is one of the

principal places of interest in this part of the State. It is situated at the head of Seneca Lake, and much frequented by tourists.

Portage, on the Buffalo division of the Erie Road, is a village of importance to travelers, and one which it would pay all who can appreciate the beautiful in nature and wonderful in engineering to visit.

Oswego is the largest city on Lake Ontario. It has a fine natural harbor, and is a place of considerable commercial importance. It is the terminus of the Oswego & Syracuse R. R.

Avon, in Livingston County, on the right bank of Genesee River, is a beautiful town, noted for its mineral springs. The waters of these springs are said to possess good medicinal qualities; beneficial especially in cases of rheumatism, indigestion, etc. Avon may be reached by a branch road from Rochester, eighteen miles distant.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW JERSEY.

This State, being situated between New York and Philadelphia, and the favorable facilities for reaching these points, has no cities or towns of much commercial importance, and, aside from its places of summer resort on the coast, does not possess as much of special interest to tourists as some other States more favorably located. The northern and north-western part of the State is more or less broken; although it can hardly be said to be mountainous, the highest ranges being from 1,200 to 1,800 feet. The southern half of the State has no rocky eminences or elevations worthy the name of mountains.

Navesink Highlands, on which light-houses are located, are 400 feet high, and the first land seen when entering New York harbor from the sea. These highlands command an extensive view seaward and landward.

Summit, twenty-two miles west of New York, is situated, as its name indicates, at the crest of the mountain, affording an extensive and delightful panoramic view.

Madison, five miles farther west, is quite an important and rapidly growing place, and is located at the point where the "lake region" may be said to actually commence.

Morristown, thirty-two miles from New York, the capital of Morris County, is delightfully situated on table-lands surrounded by ranges of hills, and is an attractive and important village. It is a place of some historic interest, having been the head-quarters of the American army on two different occasions.

Dover, forty-three miles from New York, is an important iron manufacturing place; but noted principally from its being in the midst of the "lake region," and from which point all these lakes are accessible. *Schooley's Mountain* may also be reached from this point.

Drakesville, twelve miles N. W. of Morristown, is the point from which *Lake Hopatcong*, four miles distant, is reached. This lake is one of the most important in this part of the State, and the scenery in the vicinity renders it a delightful place of summer resort.

Hackettstown, about fifty miles N. of Trenton, is a village of some importance, and the point from which *Schooley's Mountain*, 2½ miles distant, is most easily accessible.

Paterson, seventeen miles N. W. of New York, is an important manufacturing place, situated just below *Passaic Falls*.

Jersey City, opposite New York, has a population of more than 80,000, a large proportion of whom do business in New York City. It is the terminus of the Southern and Western railroads, except the N. Y. Central. It is a place of considerable importance, since it is the great thoroughfare leading to New York from the West.

Newark, nine miles from New York, is the largest city in the State. It is noted for its extensive manufactures, the beauty of its parks and principal streets, and its public and private edifices.

Perth Amboy, twenty-five miles from New York, at the head of Raritan Bay, is one of the oldest cities of the State. It is situated two miles from

South Amboy, where the Camden & Amboy R. R. connects with steamers from New York.

New Brunswick, thirty-two miles from New York, is noted for its literary institutions, its elegant public and private edifices, manufactures, and the pleasant and picturesque drives in the vicinity. It is the seat of *Rutger's College* and *Hertzog Theological Hall*, under the charge of the *Dutch Reformed Church*.

Princeton, forty-eight miles from New York, is a delightful town of Revolutionary historic interest. It is the seat of *Princeton College* and the *Theological Seminary* of the Presbyterian Church. The battle-ground where occurred the memorable conflict of Jan. 3, 1777, is about 1½ miles south of Princeton.

Trenton, the capital of the State, is situated on the left bank of the Delaware, thirty miles from Philadelphia, and fifty-seven from New York. The city is quite regularly laid out, and most parts of it well built. The State-house and other public edifices are generally commodious and thoroughly built. It has become during the last few years an extensive manufacturing place. It was here that Gen. Washington, having crossed the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, with 2,500 men, attacked and defeated the British, who held possession of the place, on the morning of Dec. 26, 1776. The *State Penitentiary* is located at this place.

Red Bank, twenty-six miles S. of New York, is a favorite resort in summer, especially among artists, as it affords many delightful views. It is situated on Shrewsbury River, where sailing, boating, and bathing may be enjoyed.

Long Branch, thirty miles from New York, is the most popular watering-place in the vicinity of New York. It is noted for its delightful sea-breezes, its capacious hotels, its pleasant drives, and attractive places of resort in the vicinity.

Tom's River is one of the most beautiful villages on the Jersey coast. Ample opportunities are afforded here for sailing, boating, bathing, and fishing.

Atlantic City, sixty miles from Philadelphia, is a popular resort for Philadelphians, since abundant facilities are afforded here for a great variety of sensible amusements.

Cape May, situated at the extreme southern point of the State, has long been a favorite summer resort. It is liberally patronized, especially by Southern and Western people, as well as by Philadelphians. Its hotel accommodations and facilities for amusements are especially noteworthy.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In population and general importance, Pennsylvania is the second State in the Union. In area it is but little inferior to New York, containing more than 46,000 square miles of surface. No State in the Union presents a surface more varied, nearly one-fourth being covered by mountains. Its landscape may be said to be as beautiful as it is diversified. The mountains in this State, as in New York, usually run in parallel ridges N. E. to S. W. Although the surface is so extensively covered with mountains, few, if any, of the ranges attain an altitude exceeding 2,000 feet. The mountain region of Pennsylvania extends over a breadth of nearly 200 miles, embracing a great variety of fertile valleys, running waters, and extensive coal-fields. The rivers of Pennsylvania are really charming, but it embraces no lakes within its borders worthy the name. But few States, possessing so many natural attractions as this, have hitherto been so little visited, and its places worthy of resort so little known. But as facilities for travel are being constantly extended into the mountain

region, the wonders and beauties of Pennsylvania are being developed. The eastern portion of the State will first claim attention.

Philadelphia and Vicinity. Philadelphia, the second city in size and importance in the United States, and the metropolis of Pennsylvania, is favorably situated between the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, about ninety miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Approaching the city from the side of the Delaware River, its appearance is not so favorable as when approaching from the N. W., as the site of the city is very level. The grounds ascending toward the north afford fine drives, and beautiful sites for villas and cottages. The city is noted for the regularity of its streets, crossing at right angles. It was originally laid out according to the plan of Wm. Penn, with ten streets extending from river to river, and crossed at right angles by twenty-five others. This portion is compactly and thoroughly built, and contains many of the finest business edifices of the city. The limits of the city have now been extended to about twenty miles in length north and south, and eight miles in width. Events which occurred at Philadelphia during and since the Revolution have made it a place of much historic interest. The unfavorable results of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown allowed the British to occupy the place from September, '77, to June 11, '78. It was here that the Declaration of Independence was issued, July 4, 1776. We shall name but few of the places of interest to travelers in Philadelphia and vicinity, as convenient and explicit local guides are at all times available in the city.

Among the PLACES OF AMUSEMENT we will mention the *Academy of Music*, Broad and Locust Streets; *Arch Street Theater*, *New Chestnut Street Theater*; *Walnut Street Theater*, Walnut and 9th Streets; and the *American Museum*, corner 9th and Arch Streets. The directory of popular churches is

too extensive for us to make discrimination in this place.

Fairmount Park is the pride of Philadelphians. It contains an area of 2,400 acres, including 270 acres the water area of the Schuylkill. The variety and beauty of the scenery on the west side of the river are the admiration of all visitors. From Mount George a magnificent panoramic view is presented. *Vesta Drive* is the finest roadway in the park.

The Fairmount Water-works, two miles north-west of the center of the city, occupying an area of thirty acres, from which the city is largely supplied, are of special interest.

Cemeteries. Philadelphia probably has a larger number of beautiful cemeteries than any other city in the Union.

Laurel Hill probably attracts the most interest. It is situated on Ridge Avenue, on the east bank of the Schuylkill, near the "Falls." A more beautiful or fitting site for a cemetery could scarcely be found in the country.

Among the Public Buildings which should be visited, the most important is the *State-house*, or *Independence Hall*, on Chestnut Street, between 5th and 6th Streets. In the east room of the State-house, known as Independence Hall, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress, July 4, 1776, and proclaimed from the steps the same day. This place is more frequently visited than any other public building in the city. The building contains many objects of historic interest. The *Custom-house*, *Navy Yard*, *Arsenal*, and *U. S. Mint*, are places of interest to visitors.

Girard College, about two miles N. W. of the Old State-house, on Ridge Avenue, was founded by Stephen Girard "for the gratuitous instruction and support of destitute orphans." The site was admirably chosen, and the buildings are among the finest and most imposing structures, for a similar purpose, to be found in the

country. Persons desiring to visit the college grounds can obtain permits at the principal hotels in the city or of the secretary. No clergymen are allowed to visit the institution.

Among other institutions of note in the city may be mentioned the *University of Pennsylvania*, on 9th Street, above Chestnut; *Jefferson Medical College*, 10th Street, below Chestnut; *County Almshouse*, on Baltimore Avenue, on the west side of the Schuylkill; *Pennsylvania Insane Hospital*, West Philadelphia; *Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*, and *Institution for the Instruction of the Blind*. *Public Libraries* in Philadelphia are quite numerous. *Philadelphia Library* (or *Franklin Library*), 125 South 5th Street, contains nearly 100,000 volumes. *Mercantile Library* contains 50,000 volumes. *The American Philosophical Society*, 5th and Chestnut Streets, and the *Academy of Natural Sciences*, Broad and Sansom Streets, have each 30,000 volumes.

The *Franklin Institute*, on 7th, below Market Street, is composed of manufacturers, artists, mechanics, and persons friendly to the mechanic arts.

In the vicinity of Philadelphia are to be found a great variety of places of resort, and pleasant rides or drives.

Easton, eighty-six miles from New York, is an important city, and a great railroad center. It is situated on the Delaware River, near the mouth of the Lehigh. Extensive manufactories, especially iron, are located at this point. It is also the seat of *La Fayette College*, located on Mount La Fayette, east of the city. *Dunham Cave*, *Mount Jefferson*, and other points of interest, are located in this vicinity.

Delaware Water-gap. After passing *Mount Bethel*, which is located five miles below, at the point where the water-gap may be said to really commence, the tourist will be at once attracted by the beauty and grandeur of the scenery. The gap is about two miles long at the point where the river finds a passage through the Blue

Mountains. The walls of rocks on either side of the gorge are about 1,600 feet in height, and at the southeastern point so near together as to barely afford a passage for the river. There are many places of interest in this vicinity, among which may be mentioned *Prospect Rock*, *Moss Cataract*, *Lovers' Leap*, etc.

Oakland is located near the entrance of the Pocono Tunnel, near the top of the mountain, from which point an extensive panoramic view of great beauty is afforded.

Scranton is pleasantly located on the left bank of the Lackawanna River, in close proximity to the coal mine district. It is an important business place. The beautiful and romantic *Wyoming Valley* is easily accessible from this point.

Wyoming Valley is a place of such historic renown as not to need a minute description here. The Wyoming Massacre, which occurred here July 3, 1778, is so painful in detail as to arrest the attention and remain in the memory of the reader of history. This valley lies between two parallel ranges of mountains—the eastern range being about 1,000 feet high, and the western, 800. The valley is about three miles broad, and twenty-five miles long. It is drained by the Susquehanna River, which enters it through the Lackawannoek Gap, and leaves it through Nanticoke Gap.

Kingston, situated on the north branch of the Susquehanna, opposite Wilkesbarre, contains within its limits the site of *Fort Forty*, the place where the *Wyoming Massacre* occurred. The spot is marked by the *Wyoming Monument*, built of granite, 62½ feet high, with appropriate inscriptions. A defensive mound still exists on the north side of Toby's Creek, within the limits of this township, which is supposed to have been erected, before the country was inhabited by Indians, by some race concerning which history and tradition make no mention.

Wilkesbarre, situated in the valley of the Wyoming, commands a delightful view of the river and mountain scenery. It is an important point for the shipment of anthracite coal. Communication by rail is had directly from this point with the sea-board. One of the best views of the scenery in and surrounding the valley can be had from Prospect Rock, located in the rear of the town.

Harvey's Lake is the most important place of resort in this vicinity.

Nanticoke, seven miles below Wilkesbarre, is located near the southern extremity of the valley. The view of the valley from this point to the northward is decidedly grand.

Bethlehem is situated on the left bank of the Lehigh River, eleven miles above Easton, and fifty-four miles north of Philadelphia. It is a Moravian town, pleasantly located, and a favorite summer resort. *Lehigh University*, founded by Hon. Asa Packer, is located at this place. The university is admirably situated on elevated grounds, and commands an extensive prospect. The town contains many points of interest, including some of the original Moravian buildings. It is the point of intersection of the *Lehigh Valley* and *Lehigh* and *Susquehanna Railways* with the N. Pennsylvania.

Allentown, fifteen miles beyond Bethlehem, is an important city, beautifully located on elevated grounds. It has extensive iron and other manufacturing. There are several mineral springs in the vicinity of more or less importance. Big Rock, 1,000 feet high, is near the city.

Catasauqua is noted for its extensive blast furnaces, and

Slatington for the quality and amount of slate here produced. The latter is also a favorite summer resort.

Lehigh Water-gap is where the way is opened for the Lehigh River through Blue Mountain. The view of the Lehigh Mountains and other scen-

ery from this point is particularly grand.

Mauch Chunk, on the right bank of the Lehigh River, is in the midst of rugged mountain ranges rising to the height of 700 to 1,000 feet, which present a scenery extremely wild and picturesque. Extensive coal-beds abound in the vicinity, which, with its lumber trade, render it a place of much importance in a business point.

The valley or gorge in which the village is built is so narrow as to afford room for but one street, the buildings on each side being crowded back upon the hill-sides, allowing no space for yards or gardens. No lover of the truly grand and picturesque should fail to visit this mountain town. There are many places of much interest to tourists in this vicinity. *Mount Pisgah* with its inclined railroad is a place of special interest. The view from the top of this mountain is particularly fine, and the ride over the gravity road exciting and picturesque. From Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre in the Wyoming Valley, through *Penn Haven Junction*, *White Haven*, *Fairview*, and *Newport*, a variety of scenery is witnessed which for beauty and grandeur is seldom equaled.

The Pennsylvania Central R. R. and its branches. This is the most important thoroughfare of the State, extending its entire length, from the tide-waters of the Atlantic to the navigable waters of the Ohio River.

Lancaster, seventy miles from Philadelphia, is the first city important in size on the line of this road. From Philadelphia to this point, the road passes many beautiful villages and points of historic interest through a highly cultivated agricultural district. Lancaster was the seat of government for Pennsylvania from 1799 to 1812. It is pleasantly situated and is an important place. The public and many of the private edifices are well built and attractive. *Franklin and Marshall College* is located here.

Harrisburg, the capital of the State, is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna, 107 miles west by north of Philadelphia. It is a very important railroad center, and the facilities afforded for travel and freight, and its favorable surroundings, have caused a rapid increase in population and business. It contains nearly 25,000 population, a large number of manufactories, and promises soon to be ranked among our largest and most important inland cities. The public buildings, including the State, county, and city edifices, are generally commodious and attractive. Many of the private residences on *Front Street*, a fine promenade overlooking the river, are particularly elegant. Five miles above Harrisburg, where the railroad crosses the Susquehanna, is a bridge 3,670 feet in length, and the view from its center is very delightful.

The Juniata. This charming river, formed by the union of the Little Juniata and Frankstown Branch, commences in the So. central part of the State, flows in an easterly direction, and empties into the Susquehanna about fourteen miles above Harrisburg. At this point, the road enters the Juniata Valley, through which it continues to the base of the Alleghanies, a distance of about 100 miles. This region is diversified by fertile limestone valleys and mountain ridges, and the scenery for the entire distance is in the highest degree beautiful and picturesque.

Lewistown is a flourishing town, beautifully located, and is one of the most favorable points for visiting the Juniata. It was once the camping-ground of Logan, the celebrated Indian chief.

Huntingdon is also a favorable point for seeing the beauties of Juniata. Railroads diverge from this point to *Broad Top Mountain*, twenty-four miles distant, and *Mount Dallas*, forty-four miles. At the latter place connection is made by cars for

Bedford Springs, six miles distant. These springs are located about one mile from *Bedford*, which is delightfully situated on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata. The springs contain carbonic acid, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, and muriate of soda. They are quite popular, and much resorted to by invalids. The springs may also be reached by stage from Hollidaysburg, eight miles, and from Altoona, twenty-seven miles.

Tyrone City is noted for its iron manufactures. The Bald Eagle division of the Pennsylvania Central, which extends through Bellefonte and Lock Haven eighty-one miles, leaves the main line at this point.

Altoona, situated at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, is a place of interest to every traveler. Tourists reaching this place at night, who wish to see the beauties of the Alleghanies, should stop over until morning to enable them to cross the mountains by daylight. Extensive railroad shops are located at this point. In 1856 the place contained but one log-house, and in 1870 its population was more than 10,000. It is here that the traveler for the West commences the ascent of the

Alleghany Mountains. From Altoona to the tunnel which pierces the summit of the mountain, a distance of about eleven miles, the scenery is the grandest and most picturesque to be witnessed during the entire line of the road, and the feats of engineering are truly marvelous. The road winds around the basin, hugging to the sides of the mountain on either side, and rising at a grade of more than 90 feet to the mile, requiring double power to make the ascent. Passengers going west will secure the most desirable view from the left-hand side of the cars, looking down almost perpendicularly upon trees and buildings in the gorge below. The *Tunnel* which pierces the top of the mountain is 3,670 feet in length.

Cresson Springs, three miles west of the tunnel, on the summit of the mountains, is a delightful and popular summer resort, with ample accommodations for visitors.

Johnstown is the most important town west of the mountains before reaching Pittsburg. The *Cambria Iron Works*, located here, are among the most extensive in the country.

Blairsville Intersection is at the point where the Central Road forks and runs by two separate routes to Alleghany and Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, situated at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, at the head of the Ohio River, is the second city in the State in point of population and commercial importance. Its railroad facilities and water communication have secured for it an extensive commerce with the West. The surrounding country is rich in mineral wealth, the iron and coal mines being almost inexhaustible. Pittsburg is noted for its extensive manufactories, which are immense, especially its iron foundries and machine shops. It is estimated that the amount of capital invested in Pittsburg is nearly or quite \$200,000,000. The city is regularly laid out, and well built. Many of the residences are very fine, and the only thing tending to mar the beauty of the place, and prevent its being one of the most delightful cities in the country for residences, is the dense smoke continually rising from the chimneys of the many manufactories and shops using bituminous coal. This is so dense for miles around as to discolor the buildings and soil every thing coming in contact with it.

Alleghany City, Birmingham, Manchester East Liberty, etc., are all included within this great manufacturing center, and are important suburbs of the city. Many places of interest to the tourist are to be found in the immediate vicinity of the city. Many days could be pleasantly and profitably

spent in visiting the manufactories and other places of interest in and about Pittsburg.

Valley Forge, twenty-three miles north of Philadelphia, has a historic interest in connection with the Revolutionary War. The building where General Washington had his headquarters in 1777 is still standing near the railroad.

Phoenixville, four miles further north, is noted as having the largest rolling-mill and furnace in the country.

Pottstown, forty miles from Philadelphia, is beautifully located on the Schuylkill, and the hills surrounding the place afford very fine scenery.

Reading, situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill, fifty-eight miles N. W. of Philadelphia, is the fourth city in population in the State. It is favorably located, and is important as a railroad and manufacturing place. Its furnaces are immense, employing a large number of men, and a vast amount of capital. Many of its buildings, including churches, are very fine. There are an unusual number of places of interest to the tourist in the vicinity of the city.

Pottsville, the terminus of the Philadelphia & Reading Road, is noted for its situation in the immediate vicinity of immense coal-fields and its extensive trade in this product. The surrounding mountains admit of no cultivation, and the inhabitants depend on the mineral productions.

From *Tamaqua* to *Wright*, over Catawissa Road about 100 miles, the road passes through a region rich and varied in its scenery. In many places it may be truly said to be perfectly superb. The only places of note passed on the route are *Catawissa, Danville*, and *Milton*.

Williamsport, ninety miles N. of Harrisburg, is delightfully situated on the left bank of the west branch of the Susquehanna River. It is the largest city in this part of the State,

and has an important trade, especially in lumber. The town is well laid out, and is in many particulars quite attractive. *Dickinson Seminary*, a popular educational institution, is located here. The beautiful surrounding scenery, and healthful atmosphere have made this place quite popular as a summer resort.

Northumberland, on the North Central R. R., occupies a charming position in the midst of river and mountain scenery, and is a very attractive point for tourists.

Lock Haven, situated near the head of navigation on the West Branch Canal, is an attractive business place, and an important depot for lumber. The scenery in the vicinity is very fine, and the town presents many attractions to visitors.

Warren is the largest and most important town on this road before reaching Erie. It is delightfully situated on the Alleghany River, and is acknowledged to be the handsomest town in this part of the State.

Erie is the largest and most important city in N. W. Pennsylvania. It is favorably situated on Lake Erie, and has a good harbor. It is one of the U. S. naval stations. Its extensive railroad facilities and water communications have had a tendency to largely increase its manufactures and commercial importance.

Meadville, on the Atlantic & Great Western R. R., is the principal market for an extensive region of country. It is the seat of *Alleghany College* and of the *Western Theological Seminary*. Many of the important places in the Oil Region are reached from this point.

Franklin, twenty-eight miles from Meadville, on the Franklin Branch of Atlantic & Great Western R. R., is the central point from which the important railroad lines diverge.

Oil City, on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of Oil Creek, is the principal city in the *Oil Region*.

Titusville, twenty-eight miles east of Meadville, in Crawford County, is another important town in the Oil Region. From either of the two last-named places tourists can have a fine opportunity of witnessing the manner of securing petroleum.

Carlisle, on the Cumberland Valley R. R., eighteen miles south of Harrisburg, is a beautiful town of considerable historic interest. It was here that General Washington had his headquarters during the Whisky Rebellion of 1794. The place was partially burned during the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate army in July, 1863. *Dickinson College*, one of the old and popular institutions of the State, now under the charge of the Methodists, is located here. *Carlisle Springs*, four miles north of the town, is a favorite place for summer resort.

Wernersville, nine miles from Reading, is the point from which *Ephrata Springs*, a very popular resort on the mountain, is reached. Quite an extensive *Water-cure* is located near these springs.

Womelsdorf, **LEBANON**, and **HUMMELSTOWN**, between the last named place and Reading, each has many attractions worthy of the attention of travelers.

Gettysburg. This place has acquired an increased importance since the late civil war. It is reached by rail from Hanover Junction, on the Northern Central R. R. The principal attractions to visitors are the scenes of the great battle fought there July 1-3, 1863. So much has been written of these scenes, and they are so fresh in the minds of the public, they need not be enumerated here.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DELAWARE.

Delaware, one of the original thirteen States, is, next to Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union. Its length from north to south is about ninety-six miles, and its greatest breadth thirty-seven miles—making its entire area 2,120 square miles, or 1,356,000 square acres.

The first permanent settlement in the State was made by the Swedes, near Christiana Creek, where the city of Wilmington now stands, in 1638. In 1655 the Swedes were overcome by the Dutch from New York, who in turn were compelled to succumb to the English in 1664. It formed a part of the grant made to Penn by the Crown in 1682. Although separated from Pennsylvania in 1701, it continued subject to the same governor until the American Revolution.

The landscape of Delaware, although destitute of mountains, presents a variety of natural scenery. The northern part of the State has an agreeable variety of hill and vale. The central portion is nearer level, terminating in the extreme south in swamps and marshes.

The *Delaware Bay* and *River* are the only considerable waters upon the borders of this State—the former forming the larger portion of the eastern boundary of the State. The Delaware River separates the northern part of Delaware from Pennsylvania. It is navigable for ships of the largest size to Philadelphia, and for steamers as far as Trenton, N. J.

The *Brandywine River* rises in Pennsylvania, flows in a south-easterly direction, and empties into the Chris-

tiana River at Wilmington. This is a beautiful and romantic stream. Its banks in many places are lined with factories of various kinds, and near Wilmington are very wild and romantic. It is noted in history for a celebrated battle fought upon its banks near the Pennsylvania line, during the American Revolution, Sept. 11, 1777, which resulted unfavorably for the American army. *Christiana River*, or Creek, flows from the S. W. and unites with the Brandywine at Wilmington, about two miles from its entrance into the Delaware. This stream affords many valuable water-powers. This State has but few minerals, although a fine sand for the manufacture of glass is found near the head of Delaware Bay.

Wilmington, the largest and most important city in the State, is situated on Christiana Creek, two miles from the Delaware River, and immediately above the junction of the Brandywine and Christiana Creek. It is twenty-eight miles S. W. of Philadelphia, and about seventy miles N. E. of Baltimore, on the *Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R.* The city is beautifully situated on high grounds, commanding an extensive view of the river. The first permanent settlement in the State was made at this point. The streets of the city are regularly laid out, of good width, and the buildings generally neat and substantially built. It has a large number of important manufactories, including iron, steamboats, railway cars, mill machinery, carriages, cotton and woolen goods, etc., etc. *Dupont's* celebrated *Powder Mills* are also located about two miles from this city. Wilmington was incorporated as a city in 1832.

In 1840 it contained a population of 8,367; in 1860 it had increased to 21,258, and in 1870 the population was 30,841. The city has also increased very rapidly in manufactures and trade during the last decade. A city railroad track runs from the P., W. & B. R. R. depot to the north-western part of the city, and from thence two miles up the Brandywine. Although situated on navigable waters, its proximity to Philadelphia and Baltimore prevents its having much foreign trade.

Wilmington has good educational facilities. It is the seat of the *State Normal School*, of a *Catholic College*, and several fine *Boarding-schools*, beside an excellent system of free *Public Schools*. It has many fine public buildings, churches, and private residences.

Newport, an ancient and somewhat important village four miles from Wilmington, on the P., W. & B. R. R., is the point of departure for the *Brandywine Chalybeate Springs*, quite a favorite resort, about three miles distant.

Newark, about twelve miles S. W. of Wilmington, is a place of some historic interest, and at present noted principally as being the seat of *Delaware College* and *Newark Academy*.

Newcastle, the county seat of New-castle County, is situated on Delaware River, five miles south of Wilmington. Boats to and from Wilmington and Philadelphia stop regularly at this place. It contains the county buildings, a public library, and several churches of different denominations.

Smyrna, the second town in population and business importance in the State, is situated thirty miles south of Wilmington and ten west of Delaware Bay. It is in the midst of a fine peach-growing country, which adds much to its general business interest. It is also one of the principal grain markets in the State.

Dover, the capital of the State and county seat of Kent County, is a

thriving place situated five miles west of Delaware Bay, and fifty south of Wilmington. The city is generally well built. The State capital has a fine location with a beautiful lawn in front. Dover contains several seminaries and other educational institutions.

Lewes, near Cape Henlopen, is a pleasantly-located place, and is quite a popular bathing resort. Near here is the celebrated Delaware Break-water, about two-thirds of a mile in extent, with one face presented to the sea and the other to the current of the river. *Deep Cut* in the *Chesapeake* and *Delaware Canal* is a place of interest to tourists. This cut is six miles long and ninety feet deep, and is said to be the deepest excavation of the kind in any canal in the world. A bridge of 235 feet span extends across the canal, at sufficient height for steamers and schooners to pass under.

MARYLAND.

This State is of very irregular shape, having the greatest extent of boundary line of any State in the Union, compared with its superficial area. The entire extent of its northern boundary is 190 miles, while its southern boundary, including Chesapeake Bay, is less than half that distance. Its greatest breadth from north to south is but about 120 miles. The Chesapeake Bay divides the State into two portions, known as the Eastern and Western Shore—the western portion containing by far the larger amount of territory; the two containing, exclusive of the bay, an area of about 9,356 square miles, or about 6,000,000 acres.

This State contains a great variety of surface—that on both shores of the Chesapeake Bay being low, and the soil sandy. The northern portion of the State between the Susquehanna

and Potomac Rivers is hilly, interspersed with pleasant valleys, affording some of the most delightful and picturesque views in the State.

The narrow strip of territory which extends westward between the Potomac River and the Pennsylvania line is crossed by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, bearing different local names.

The Chesapeake Bay extends north, within the limits of the State, a distance of 120 miles, and is navigable for large vessel its entire length. It is the great highway from Baltimore to the Atlantic Ocean. The Chesapeake is the largest bay in the United States, its greatest length being nearly 200 miles, and varying in width from 4 to 30 miles. The shores have many indentations, affording a great variety of scenery, and the waters of the bay flow back into numerous inlets, bringing the means of convenient and cheap transport within easy access of those who live further inland. These waters abound with an abundance and a great variety of fish. Dr. Lewis says, in his *American Sportsman*, "There is no place in our wide extent of country where wild fowl shooting is followed with so much ardor as on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries; not only by those who make a comfortable living from the business, but also by gentlemen who resort to these waters from all parts of the adjoining States to participate in the enjoyments of this far-famed ducking-ground. All species of wild fowl come here in numbers beyond credence, and it is really necessary for a stranger to visit the region, if he wishes to form a just idea of the wonderful multitudes and numberless varieties of ducks that darken these waters, and hover in interminable flocks over these famed feeding-grounds. It is not, however, the variety or extraordinary numbers of ducks in the Chesapeake that particularly attract the steps of so many

shooters to these parts, as there are other rivers and streams equally accessible where wild fowl also abound; but the great magnet that makes these shores the center of attraction is the presence of the far-famed *canvas-back*, that here alone acquires its peculiar delicacy of flavor while feeding upon the shores and flats of these waters." The most favorable points for duck-shooting are found at different islands and beside the inlets between Baltimore and the mouth of the Susquehanna River, on the western shore of the bay. The principal islands in the bay are Kent Island, opposite Annapolis, twelve miles long, and Tangier Island, further south.

The Potomac River, which forms the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland, is formed by the union of the north and south branches, about twenty miles S. E. of Cumberland. It flows N. E. to Hancock, near the northern boundary of the State, then in a south-easterly direction, receiving the waters of the Shenandoah, its largest affluent, just before its passage through the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry. From this point it continues to flow in a S. E. direction to the city of Georgetown, a distance of nearly 100 miles, when its course is nearly S. by S. W. to Acquia Creek, when it again resumes its natural direction, which it keeps until its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. The principal points of interest on this river are its *passage through the Blue Ridge*, near Harper's Ferry, which Mr. Jefferson declared was worth a journey across the Atlantic to witness; and the *Falls of the Potomac*, fourteen miles above Georgetown. These are particularly worthy the attention of tourists, although the river is noted for its many and varied natural attractions. It is navigable for large vessels to Washington, a distance of about 200 hundred miles. There is much of historic interest in connection with the Potomac River which

will always make it attractive to all Americans.

The Susquehanna River has its origin in New York, and enters Maryland in the N. E. corner of the State, and, flowing in a S. E. direction, empties into the Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace.

The Patapsco River rises in Carroll County, in the northern part of the State, and flows southward a distance of seventy miles, and enters the Chesapeake Bay fourteen miles below Baltimore. It is navigable for large-sized vessels to Baltimore. There are several smaller rivers in the State, all of which are navigable for small vessels a short distance.

The *Minerals* of Maryland, although not found to exist in a very large portion of the territory of the State, are very valuable. In the N. W. or mountainous portion of the State bituminous coal and iron are found of the best quality. The Cumberland coal is much admired wherever it is used. The coal formation is of immense thickness, and seems almost inexhaustible. Iron is found in large quantities in close proximity to the coal. Copper mines have also been quite successfully worked in Carroll, Frederick, and Baltimore Counties.

Maryland derived its name from Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I, who granted a charter for the territory, now comprising the State, to Lord Baltimore. The State was first settled by a colony under Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, at St. Mary's in 1634. Fifteen years later, this colony granted religious toleration to all classes and creeds. In 1660 the colony had increased in population to 12,000, and eleven years later to 20,000. Maryland was not the scene of any battles during the Revolutionary War, but history records other events of interest which occurred there during and immediately following that period. It was one of the thirteen original States. In 1790 it contained 319,728 inhabitants.

Its population in 1870 was 780,894, of whom 175,391 were colored.

Baltimore, the most populous and important city in the State, and the sixth in size in the United States, is delightfully situated on the north side of Patapsco River, about twelve miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay; and by ship channel, about 200 miles from the Atlantic Ocean; by railroad, thirty-eight miles from Washington, and ninety-eight from Philadelphia. Baltimore is admirably located for home and foreign commerce. It has a capacious and safe harbor, and direct communication by water or railroad with all parts of the country. It is one of the largest flour and oyster markets in the Union. The entrance to the harbor is defended by Fort M'Henry.

Probably no city in the Union occupies a site so commanding and picturesque. It was selected in 1729, and afterward received its present name in honor of Lord Baltimore, and became a port of entry in 1780. The first newspaper, *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, a weekly, was issued August 20th, 1773. The city government was organized in 1797. In 1775 the place contained 5,934 inhabitants. In 1800 the number of inhabitants had increased to 26,514. Population in 1870, 267,354.

The city generally is quite regularly laid out, the buildings neat and substantially constructed, and the streets noted for their cleanliness. From the number of monuments contained in the city, it has been denominated the "Monumental City." These monuments are ornaments to the city, and objects of much interest to visitors. *Washington Monument*, in the north part of the city, is the most important. It is situated on a hill 100 feet above tide-water, in Mount Vernon Place, at the intersection of Charles and Monument Streets. The base of this monument is 50 feet square and 20 feet high, supporting a Doric column 176½ feet high, the latter sur-

mounted by a statue of Washington 16 feet high—giving its summit an elevation of $312\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the harbor. If the visitor ascends this monument he will have presented to his view one of the finest and most extensive panoramic views to be witnessed in any city in the Union, and feel that he is well repaid for the effort made.

Battle Monument, situated in Monument Square, on Calvert, near Lexington Street, is also a fine marble structure. It was erected to the memory of those who fell defending the city September 12, 1814, during the last war with England. The base is square, and ornamented with various devices, and supports a facial column 18 feet high, on the bands of which are engraved the names of those in whose honor the monument was erected. This is surmounted by a beautiful statue of the Goddess of Liberty $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high—making the entire height of the monument $52\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Baltimore has many fine and imposing public buildings, which add much to the beauty and variety of the appearance of the city.

The *Exchange*, on Gay Street, is one of the largest and most elegant structures in the city. It is 240 feet long, 143 in depth, and three stories high above the basement. The dome is 53 feet in diameter, and 115 feet above the pavement. It contains the *Custom-house*, the *Merchants' Bank*, and the *City Post-office*, which occupies the rotunda. The original cost of the Exchange is reported to have been \$600,000.

The *Maryland Institute* is one of the largest buildings in the United States, erected for the promotion of mechanic arts. It is situated on Baltimore Street, near the bridge, is 355 feet long and 60 feet wide. The first story is occupied as a market; the second story contains the main hall, 242 feet long and 60 feet wide, and will accommodate about 5,000 persons.

Some of the other public buildings

worthy of notice are the *U. S. Court-house*, corner of North and Fayette Streets, the *City Hall*, the *Penitentiary*, the *Corn and Flour Exchange*, etc. Among the

Educational and Charitable Institutions may be mentioned the *University of Maryland*, at the intersection of Greene and Lombard Streets; the *Athenæum*, at the corner of St. Paul and Saratoga Streets, occupied jointly by the Mercantile Library Association, the Baltimore Library, and Maryland Historical Society; *Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind*, on North Charles Street; *Maryland Hospital for the Insane*, in the eastern part of the city; the *Peabody Institute*, corner of Charles and Monument Streets, founded by George Peabody, the London banker; *St. Mary's College*, a Roman Catholic theological institution, at the corner of Franklin and Greene Streets, founded in 1799; etc., etc. Baltimore also contains a large number of *places of amusement*, which are well patronized. It also has within its limits and in the immediate vicinity many places of attraction to visitors, consisting of promenades, parks, public squares, drives, *Green Mount Cemetery*, about one and a half miles from Battle Monument, *Loudon Park Cemetery*, on the Frederick Road, about two miles from the city, with many delightful suburban retreats. *Fort McHenry*, situated on the Patapsco Bay, which guards the entrance to Baltimore, is situated about three miles from the center of the city, and should be remembered by visitors.

Ellicott City, the county seat of Howard County, is very pleasantly situated on both sides the Patapsco River, about twelve miles west of Baltimore, on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably beautiful. Just beyond the bridge is the bold cliff known as the *Tarpeian Rock*. Pursuing his course westward, the traveler passes through a portion of country remark-

able for its variety and beauty of scenery until he reaches the

Point of Rocks, about seventy miles west of Baltimore, *via* Baltimore & Ohio R. R. This place takes its name from a bold promontory against which the Potomac River runs on the Maryland side, and a high mountain on the Virginia side. The railroad here passes through a tunnel in the solid rock, 1,500 feet in length.

Harper's Ferry. (See West Virginia.)

Cumberland, the third city in population in the State, is situated on the B. & O. R. R., at the eastern terminus of the Great National Road, and the western terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. It is the county seat of Alleghany County, and a place of considerable trade. The coal mines of Western Maryland are in the immediate vicinity of this city, which adds very much to its business importance. The railroad company has built here an extensive steel rail manufactory. The scenery west of Cumberland to the border of the State is particularly wild and picturesque.

Piedmont, at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, contains extensive machine shops. It is situated at the mouth of *George Creek*, and from this point the traveler commences the ascent of the mountains, which he continues for a distance of seventeen miles, when he reaches

Altamont, the highest point of land on this road, being nearly 3,000 feet above Baltimore. It is at this point that the mountain streams divide, a part flowing west toward the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico, and the others to the east for the Potomac River, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean.

Frederick, the second city in size in the State, is situated sixty-five miles by railroad west of Baltimore, and two miles west of the Monocacy River. A branch road three miles long connects it with the B. & O. It is the site of *St. John's College*, a

prominent Roman Catholic institution. The city is compactly and substantially built, contains several important manufactories, and is a place of considerable trade.

Hagerstown, the county seat of Washington County, is situated near the west bank of Antietam Creek, nine miles from the Potomac River, and twenty-six miles N. W. of Frederick. It is a place of considerable importance in manufactures and trade. *Antietam Creek* gives the name to an important battle fought in Northern Maryland, Sept. 17, 1862, between the Union troops under Gen. McClellan, and the Confederates under Gen. Lee. The battle resulted in favor of the former. This part of the State was the scene of several minor engagements during the late civil war.

Annapolis, the capital of the State, and county seat of Anne Arundel County, is situated on the south bank of the Severn River, two miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and thirty-seven miles east of Washington. Annapolis is celebrated for its historic associations, and for its being the site of several important public institutions, rather than for its importance as a manufacturing or commercial center. Among the public institutions and buildings the most important are the *U. S. Naval Academy*, established in 1845; *St. John's College*, founded in 1784, and the *State Capitol*. It was here that Gen. Washington's resignation of his commission occurred, at the close of the Revolutionary War. The place was first called Providence, and, after receiving a city charter in 1708, was called Annapolis (the City of Anne), in honor of Queen Anne, who had bestowed several valuable presents on the town.

VIRGINIA.

This was the first settled of the thirteen original States of the North

American Confederacy, and has always occupied a conspicuous place in American History. It occupies a favorable geographical position, being situated on the Atlantic coast, about midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the United States. In giving the early history, boundaries, and general outlines of Virginia, it will be considered as embracing, in addition to the present area of the State, the territory now included in the State of West Virginia. In colonial times Virginia was the scene of many hardships by the settlers, who not only were obliged to endure the privations incident to frontier life, but were often subjected to the depredations and to those fearful massacres which characterized the aborigines of America.

The first permanent English settlement in Virginia was made by a colony, led by the celebrated Capt. John Smith, at Jamestown, in 1607, thirteen years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass. The first negro slaves in the English colonies of North America were brought to Virginia in a Dutch vessel-of-war in 1620. A serious disturbance, known as "Bacon's Rebellion," broke out in 1676. The trouble arose from the refusal of Berkeley to commission Bacon to lead an expedition against the savages, who had invaded the white settlements and committed many depredations. The friends of Bacon, not satisfied with Berkeley's course, organized an expedition, with Bacon as their leader, which made a successful foray against the Indians. On their return Gov. Berkeley declared Bacon a rebel. The people who sympathized with the latter rose again, and with their former leader commenced a civil war against the governor, burned Jamestown, partially defeated the governor's party, and their success would have been complete had it not been prevented by the death of Bacon. Many of Bacon's adherents were afterward put to

death by the governor. The history of Virginia from this time to the American Revolution is interesting principally in such events as naturally occur in connection with the expansion of colonial settlements, which we have not space to narrate. The people were generally prosperous as the Indian population disappeared from their midst.

The statesmen of Virginia were prominent in the direction of affairs immediately preceding and during the Revolutionary War. On her soil occurred many of the thrilling events of the Revolution, which will be noticed hereafter in connection with the places where they occurred. This State may justly boast of the large number of prominent statesmen she has produced, and of the conspicuous position she has occupied in the history of this great republic.

The face of the Country in Virginia is more varied than almost any other State in the Union. Exclusive of West Virginia, this State now has an area of 38,392 square miles. Its broad extent of territory embraces the sandy flats on the sea-board, which are usually not more than sixty feet above tide-water, with more elevated grounds as they recede from the Atlantic, until the mountain region is reached, which abounds in grand and picturesque scenery. By reference to the map it will be observed that the *Mountain Ranges* cross the State in a N. E. and S. W. direction, the Blue Ridge forming the eastern barrier to the mountain region. These mountain ranges occupy a belt from 80 to 100 miles in breadth.

The *Principal Rivers* in Virginia are the *Roanoke River*, formed by the union of two branches which have their rise in the south part of the State, and unite in Mecklenburg County, but soon flows out of the State, in a S. E. direction, through North Carolina to tide-water.

James River, the largest river wholly within the original bound-

aries of the State, is formed by the union of its two principal branches on the border between Alleghany and Botetourt Counties, and, flowing in a S. E. course, empties into the southern extremity of Chesapeake Bay. The entire length of the river is about 450 miles. The tide ascends as far as Richmond, about 150 miles from the sea, to which point it is navigable for large vessels.

York River, north of the James, is formed by the union of the Pamunkey and Mattaponey Rivers, in the southeastern extremity of King William County, and flows in a south-easterly direction to the Chesapeake Bay, nearly opposite Cape Charles. It is but about forty miles long, and very broad its entire length. At its mouth it is about three miles broad.

Rappahannock River is formed in Culpeper County by the union of North and Rapidan Rivers. Its general direction is S. E. to the Chesapeake Bay, about 125 miles. It is navigable to the point of intersection of its two branches.

Potomac River has been described with the rivers of Maryland.

Appomattox River rises in the county of the same name, and, running in an easterly direction, unites with James River at City Point. It is navigable to Petersburg, about twenty miles from its mouth.

The rivers referred to are all important, and add much to the variety of scenery, and to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the State. There are many other smaller streams in the State of more or less importance, some of which will be noticed in connection with the towns situated upon them.

The Mineral Resources of Virginia are of immense value, and are principally located in the S. W. part of the State, near the borders of West Virginia. The *Salt Wells* in Washington County and immediate vicinity are said to be of sufficient capacity to supply the wants of the continent.

Coal in large quantities is found in the vicinity of Richmond, and in other places near the center of the State.

The *Climate* of Virginia is necessarily quite varied, but usually healthful, and especially so in the mountain region.

Richmond, the capital of the State, and the county seat of Henrico County, is situated on the bank of the James River, about 100 miles S. by W. of Washington, in a direct line, but by railroad 130 miles. It is the most important as well as the most beautiful city in the State. It is at the head of tide-water and of navigation. The city is built upon high elevations of ground, which render its appearance very favorable when approached by the James River. It is quite regularly laid out, and well built. From its elevated position and size, the *Capitol* is a conspicuous object of attraction. This and other public buildings are situated on Shockoe Hill in the west part of the city. It stands in the center of a public square of about eight acres in the fashionable quarter of the city. The *Penitentiary*, situated in the western portion of the city, near the river, is an extensive edifice, having a front of 300 feet, and 110 feet deep. The *State Armory*, situated near the Tredegar Iron Works, is built on three sides of a square, large enough to admit of the drilling of 200 or 300 men. Other prominent buildings are the *Custom-house*, on Main Street, *Governor's House*, *City Hall*, *Medical College*, etc. The rapids and the islands in the river, opposite Richmond, add much to the the natural attractions of the city. Richmond has an immense water-power, affording superior facilities for manufacturing, which has not, until a comparatively recent date, received the attention of capitalists that its importance seemed to demand. *Hollywood Cemetery* embraces an extensive tract of unusual beauty and natural attractions, varied with hill and dale, the whole tastefully ornamented. It is situated in

the western limits of the city. There are many other places of interest, naturally and historically, in the suburbs of Washington.

Fredericksburg is situated on the Rappahannock River, sixty-one miles north of Richmond, and about seventy miles south of Washington. It is at the head of sloop navigation, has an extensive water-power, and other requisites for an important manufacturing and commercial town. The natural attractions of Fredericksburg are of interest to the traveler, but the historical associations of the town and its vicinity constitute their chief importance. *Masonic Hall*, in which General Washington was initiated into the mysteries of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, is still standing. It was in the vicinity of Fredericksburg that Washington was born and passed the days of his youth; and near here repose the remains of his honored mother, in a place selected by herself for her burial, several years before her death. The place is designated by a still unfinished monument, the corner-stone of which was laid by President Jackson, May 7th, 1833. Fredericksburg was the scene of two severe battles during the late war: the first, December 13, 1862; the other, May 3-5, 1863.

Arlington, nearly opposite Georgetown, D. C., was noted before the late war as being the site of the Arlington House, formerly the mansion of George Washington Parke Custis, the last survivor, except one, of the Washington family, and as being the residence of the late General R. E. Lee. These heights are now occupied by the *Freedmen's Village*. They may be reached by the Long Bridge, or by ferry from Georgetown, or *via* Chain Bridge, three miles above Georgetown.

Mt. Vernon, fifteen miles below Washington, once the home of Washington, is too well known to need description here. It may be reached by steamers daily, except Sunday, from Washington and Alexandria.

Spottsylvania C. H., *Chancellorsville*, and other places in Spottsylvania County, have become historic on account of their association with important battles and other scenes which occurred during the late civil war.

Alexandria, the county seat of Alexandria County, is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Potomac, seven miles below Washington. It was formerly a part of the District of Columbia, but was retroceded to Virginia in 1846. The city is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles, and so situated as to command a fine view of the National Capitol and the Potomac River. It is a place of considerable commercial importance, having abundant facilities for shipping by water and railroad. It was once the residence of Washington, and the *pew* he occupied in *Christ Church* is still pointed out as an object of interest.

Winchester, the county seat of Frederick County, is located in a beautiful and fertile valley, and is one of the most important towns in the State, west of the Blue Ridge. The place is compactly and substantially built; some of the buildings have historic associations in connection with the scenes of the American Revolution, which make them still objects of interest to visitors.

Staunton, the county seat of Augusta County, is a thriving town, situated on a branch of the Shenandoah River, about 120 miles W. N. W. of Richmond. It is the seat of the *Western Lunatic Asylum* and the *Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind*.

This is the starting-point for the spring and mountain region of Virginia. Many of these places of interest will be noticed hereafter. Extensive caverns are found in the limestone formations in the vicinity of Staunton, *Weyer's Cave*, eighteen miles N. E. of the town, being one of the most important.

Culpeper C. H., the county seat

of Culpeper County, is situated in the midst of a finely diversified and fertile region of country which for the most part is in a high state of cultivation. It occupies a place of some prominence in the history of the American Revolution. It is situated on the Orange & Alexandria R. R.

Charlottesville, the county seat of Albemarle County, is situated on the right bank of the Rivanna River, about eighty miles W. by N. on the Va. Cent. Railway. The mountainous country by which it is surrounded, renders the place one of much attraction to tourists. It is noted as being the location of the *University of Virginia*, situated about one mile from the town. This is one of the most distinguished colleges in the United States. It was founded under the auspices of Thomas Jefferson in 1819, and has been well endowed by the State. *Monticello*, once the residence of Thomas Jefferson, is three miles distant from Charlottesville. Mr. Lossing, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," says: "This venerated mansion is yet standing, though somewhat dilapidated and deprived of its former beauty by neglect. The furniture of its distinguished owner is nearly all gone, except a few pictures and mirrors; otherwise the interior is the same as when Jefferson died." "The remains of Mr. Jefferson lie in a small family cemetery by the side of the winding road leading to Monticello."

Lynchburg, an important town in Campbell County, is situated on the south bank of the James River, about 120 miles S. S. W. of Richmond. The place is principally important for the lines of travel with which it is connected and for the manufacture of tobacco. It has a good water-power, which is considerably improved by the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods; brass and iron foundries, etc. It is said that the term "Lynch Law," now in common use, originated here. Wm. Wirt, in his "Life of Patrick

Henry," says: "In 1792 there were many suits on the south side of James River for inflicting *Lynch Law*." It is not certain, however, from what precise incident the phrase took its rise.

Hanover Court-house, the county seat of Hanover County, is situated one mile from the Pamunkey River, and twenty miles north of Richmond. It was here that Patrick Henry achieved his early oratorical triumphs, his first effort being for the defense in what is known as the "*Parsons' Cause*." The place is also noted as being the birthplace of Henry Clay. About three miles from the Court-house, toward Richmond, is the humble unpretending tenement in which Henry Clay was born.

Lexington, the county seat of Rockbridge County, is situated on the North River, an affluent of the James River, thirty-five miles N. W. of Lynchburg, in a pleasant valley surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. The place may be reached by canal from Lynchburg, or by stage from *Goshen*, twenty-one miles northwest of Lexington, on the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. This place is noted principally as being the site of *Washington College*, founded in 1798, and endowed by Washington, and the *Virginia Military Institute*, established by the Legislature of Virginia in 1808-9. The name of Washington College was changed to Washington-Lee College, at the death of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who at that time was President of the institution.

Liberty, a beautiful village, and county seat of Bedford County, is located on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio R. R., about twenty-five miles west of Lynchburg. The view of the *Peaks of Otter* from this place, seven miles distant, is perfectly sublime. The estimated height of the highest of these mountain peaks is 4,200 feet above the plain. They may be reached by stage from Liberty. An enthusiastic writer has described the boundless

view from this highest peak as "beautiful, variegated, grand, wild, and wonderful."

Appomattox C. H., about one hundred miles west of Richmond, is important chiefly as the place of interview between Gens. Grant and Lee, resulting in the surrender by the latter of the army of North Virginia, April 9, 1865.

Petersburg, the third city in size in the State, is situated twenty-two miles south of Richmond, on the south bank of the Appomattox River, and ten miles from City Point on the James River. It is an important railroad point, and the river on which it is located is navigable to this place. The city is well built, and dates its origin in 1733. The falls just above the city furnish an extensive water-power. The place will always retain an historic interest, on account of the scenes and desperate struggles which occurred here between the Union and Confederate armies during the year 1864 and a part of 1865.

Norfolk, the second city in population in the State, is situated on the north bank of Elizabeth River, which is seven-eighths of a mile wide at this point, and by which Norfolk is separated from Portsmouth. It is 160 miles by water S. E. of Richmond. Its location is very favorable for shipping, having a convenient harbor with water of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The harbor is defended at its entrance by Forts *Monroe* and *Cuthoun*. Norfolk was incorporated as a borough in 1736, and in 1776 was burnt by the British.

It was off Norfolk that the memorable engagement between the Confederate steam-frigate "Merrimac" and the Federal iron-clad "Monitor" took place, March 9, 1862, resulting in the success of the latter.

Portsmouth, situated directly opposite Norfolk, is the county seat of Norfolk County, and an important naval station. It has an excellent

harbor, in which vessels of war are usually lying at anchor. At *Gosport*, a suburb of Portsmouth, the U. S. Government has an extensive dry dock capable of admitting the largest vessels. The *U. S. Naval Hospital*, an imposing brick structure, is located at this point. The Navy Yard at Gosport and several war vessels were destroyed April 20, 1861. In 1870, Portsmouth contained a population of 10,492.

Yorktown, the county seat of York County, is situated on a river of the same name, eleven miles from its mouth, and about seventy miles E. S. E. of Richmond. This place occupies an important position in the history of the American Revolution. It was here that Lord Cornwallis surrendered the British army to General Washington, October 19th, 1781. In 1814, it was destroyed by fire. There are several mounds in the vicinity varying in height from 12 to 16 feet, the remains of the intrenchments thrown up by the British.

Williamsburgh, the county seat of James City County, is situated sixty miles east of Richmond, and sixty-eight miles N. W. of Norfolk, midway between the James and York Rivers, six miles from each. It is the oldest incorporated town in the State. It was the seat of the colonial government, and subsequently the capital of Virginia until 1779. It is the seat of *William and Mary College*, founded in 1692, and, next to Harvard University, the oldest literary institution in the country. The *Eastern Lunatic Asylum* is also located at this place. The visitor to Williamsburgh will find many things to revive his interest in the history of colonial and revolutionary days.

Having enumerated the principal towns and cities of importance in the State, we will refer briefly to some of the more important natural curiosities with which this State abounds.

The Natural Bridge, a world-renowned curiosity, is situated in Rockbridge County, and may be reached from Lexington, fourteen miles, by stage; from Lynchburg by canal-boat, thirty-six miles; and from Bonsacks, on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, by stage. The bridge spans Cedar Creek, and is about 90 feet in length. The width of the bridge is 60 feet, and it is crossed by a public road. The bed of the creek is about 200 feet below the plain. The under side of the arch is 200 feet, and the upper side 240 feet above the water. The best view of this great curiosity is obtained on the margin of the creek, about sixty yards below the bridge.

In the same county (Rockbridge) are found the *Alum Springs*, which are also reached by stage from Goshen. Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, says: "I know of no water in Europe or America so rich in medicinal substances as that of the Rockbridge Springs. It is considered especially efficacious in cases of scrofula and all diseases of the skin. The place has hotel accommodations for a large number of visitors. *Rockbridge Baths* and *Cold Sulphur Springs* are also reached from Goshen.

The Natural Tunnel, in Scott County, another of the wonderful curiosities in the natural world, is reached from Bristol or Goodsen on the line between Tennessee and Virginia. *Weyer's Cave*, *Madison Cave*, and the *Chambers* are located in Augusta County, and may be reached from Staunton. *Bath, Alum, Healing, Warm and Hot Springs*, in Bath County, may be reached from Millboro, in the same county, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Christiansburg, in Montgomery County, is the favorite starting-point for stages to the various springs in that vicinity.

Salt Pond, a lake of pure water, is situated on the summit of Salt Pond Mountain, in Giles County, in the S. W.

part of the State, and is 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is fed by no visible inlet, and since its discovery in 1804 its depth has increased more than 20 feet, and it is apparently unaffected by droughts. No fish are found here, and the water's depth has never been fathomed. The visitor passes in his boat over the tops of large trees completely submerged, their roots still imbedded in the native soil. In passing from Christiansburg, a railroad station in the adjoining county of Montgomery, to the springs before alluded to, the tourist passes this curious object, also a remarkable mountain peak known as "*Bald Knob*," from which he secures a view into Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. For description of other places of interest formerly included in the State of Virginia, see West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

This State formed a part of Virginia until the latter formally seceded from the Union in 1861. On the 11th of June, 1861, forty counties met by delegates in convention at Wheeling, and took measures to form a provisional government. On the 26th of November following, a convention met at the same place, and formed a constitution for a new State, which was adopted by the people May 3, 1862. An act of Congress admitting the new State of West Virginia was approved by the President, December 31, 1862.

The outline of the State is very irregular, and its surface hilly and mountainous. Its entire length from north to south is about 250, and its area 23,000 square miles. The *Alleghany Mountains*, which form a part of the boundary between this State and Virginia, the *Greenbrier Mountains*, the *Cheat Mountains*, etc., run in a nearly north-east and south-west

direction. The average height of the former in this State is about 2,500 feet above the sea. Bancroft, the historian, says of the scenery of West Virginia: "It has a character of grandeur of its own, and in the wonderful varieties of forest and lawn, of river and mountain, of nature in her savage wildness, of nature in her loveliest forms, presents a series of pictures which no well educated American should leave unvisited. We cross the Atlantic in quest of attractive scenes; and, lo! we have at home, alongside of the great central iron pathway, views that excel any thing that can be seen among the mountains of Scotland, or in the passes of the Apennines."

The Mineral Resources of the State are extensive. Bituminous coal is found in almost inexhaustible quantities in the Kanawha Valley, on the banks of the Monongahela, and in Harrison County and vicinity. Iron is also found in quantities nearly as extensive as the coal. The mines most successfully worked are in Preston County in the Kanawha Valley. *Petroleum* is also found quite extensively in Wood, Wirt, and adjoining counties.

The *Principal Rivers* of West Virginia are the *Ohio*, which bounds the State its entire length on the west; the *Kanawha*, which traverses the S. W. part of the State, and flowing in a N. W. direction, empties into the Ohio at Point Pleasant—this river is navigable for steamboats a distance of about 100 miles; the *Monongahela* and several smaller rivers, principally tributaries to those already named.

Harper's Ferry, fifty-three miles N. W. of Washington, is situated at the confluence of the Shenandoah with the Potomac River in Jefferson County, at the point where the united rivers break through the Blue Ridge. The town is necessarily compactly built, and has quite an extensive trade. The scenery in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry is beautiful and

picturesque in the extreme. The Armory and U. S. Arsenal located at this place were burned by the military in the spring of 1861, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates. This was also the scene of the famous exploit of John Brown, of Ossawatimie, October 17, 1859, which has made the name of the principal actor notorious. *Maryland Heights* should be visited by the tourist.

Charlestown, the county seat of Jefferson County, is situated seven miles from Harper's Ferry on the Winchester Road. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, and is a place of considerable trade. It is noted as the place where John Brown and his followers were tried and executed.

Kearneysville, eleven miles west of Harper's Ferry, is the point of departure for *Sharpsburg*, seven miles distant, over a turnpike road, where conveyances may be had to the celebrated battle-field of *Antietam*.

Wheeling, the former capital of the State, and the county seat of Ohio County, is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Ohio River and on both sides of Wheeling Creek, ninety-two miles below Pittsburg. It is the most important city on the Ohio River, between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. In regard to population, manufactures, and commerce, it is the most important place in West Virginia. Its close proximity to extensive coal-fields renders it a favorable place for manufacturing. But like Pittsburg and other manufacturing places where bituminous coal is used, the city presents a very dingy and smoky appearance.

Cranberry Summit, in Preston County, is the first station in West Virginia on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. The view from here toward the west is really magnificent, and during the entire route from here to Grafton, the tourist passes through a country diversified with scenery of

uncommon beauty, and the feats of engineering in spanning rivers and tunneling mountains are truly wonderful.

Parkersburg, the county seat of Wood County, is situated on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River, 100 miles below Wheeling. It is well situated, neatly built, and is a place of considerable importance for trade and manufacturing. A magnificent bridge spans the river at this place. Its entire length is 1,762 feet, and cost more than \$1,000,000.

Charleston, the capital of the State and county seat of Kanawha County, is situated on the Kanawha River, sixty miles from its mouth. The river is 300 yards wide at this place, and is navigable for steamboats at all stages of water. The town is pleasantly situated, and occupies a favorable position for trade, being on the main thoroughfare between Richmond and the Ohio River.

The White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier County, are among the most important springs in the State. They are situated on Howard's Creek, near the foot of the Alleghany range of mountains, on the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., and in the south-east part of the State. Ample provisions are made for the accommodation and amusement of visitors. The scenery in the vicinity is delightful, and the place has unusual attractions, which seem to be fully appreciated by the large number of guests who annually resort there. Several other springs of more or less importance, may be reached in different directions from here, varying in distance from twenty-five to forty miles. The *Old Sweet Springs*, the *Salt Sulphur Springs*, the *Red Sweet Springs*, and the *Red Sulphur Springs*, all popular places of resort, are situated in Monroe County, south of Greenbrier County.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This is a small tract of territory containing about sixty square miles, ceded to the U. S. Government by the State of Maryland in 1790. It originally was ten miles square, making an area of 100 square miles. But by the retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia in 1846 it was reduced to its present size. It is bounded by Maryland on all sides except the S. W., where it is separated from Virginia by the Potomac River. The District contains the cities of Washington and Georgetown. It is under the government of the U. S. Congress, having no representative in the same, and taking no part in the election of President and Vice-President. Its situation is favorable, being on the N. E. bank of the Potomac River, which is navigable to the city of Washington for large-sized steamers. This tract was given its present name in honor of the great discoverer of America.

Washington City, the political metropolis of the United States, is pleasantly situated on the N. E. bank of the Potomac River, at the head of navigation, thirty-eight miles southwest of Baltimore. The site for the Capitol was originally selected at the suggestion of General Washington, after much discussion and considerable ill feeling among members of Congress, and the necessary grants of land made. On the 18th of September, 1793, the corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by General Washington, under whose direction the city was planned. The plan may be said to be unique, and in some particulars desirable for its convenience; and although the principal streets generally cross each other at right angles, the lots between these streets, which would ordinarily be square, are very irregular in size and shape, caused by several avenues running diagonally across the principal streets. These avenues do not

always run parallel with each other; hence the great irregularity in the lots enclosed by them and the other streets. Many of the streets are very broad, and on account of the irregularity of the crossings, the ground taken up in streets is as much or more than that devoted to buildings. Washington was originally laid out on a scale so extensive, and the buildings so scattered, it was denominated "The City of Magnificent Distances." In 1800, the Government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington. At that time the place contained but 3,210 inhabitants. Its growth for the first half century of its history was not as rapid as was anticipated, but during the last decade the aspect of affairs seems to have considerably changed, and the increase in population and commercial importance has been much more rapid. From 1860 to 1870 the population increased from 60,000 to 109,199.

August 24, 1814, during the last war with England, General Ross succeeded in entering Washington and burning the Capitol and some other public buildings.

To enumerate and fully describe all the places and objects of interest in and around the National Capital would require more space than the limits of this work will admit of our devoting to such a task; we shall therefore attempt but a brief reference to the places of special interest to visitors, hoping that all interested in the success of our free institutions and national aspirations (and this should include all American citizens) will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the city and witnessing its attractions for themselves.

The *Public Buildings* are the first to attract attention; among the most prominent of these may be mentioned

The *National Capitol*. In architectural merit and point of interest this has no superior. The corner-stone of

the center building was, as before stated, laid by Washington in 1792; the extension was commenced by President Fillmore in 1851.

The center or original Capitol is 322 feet long and 121 feet deep; the extensions—two wings—are each 238 by 140 feet, connected by corridors 44 feet long—the whole building being 737 feet long, and covering an area of 3½ acres. The building contains the Hall of Representatives and Senate Chamber, with Committee rooms, etc.; the rooms of the Supreme Court of the U. S., President's and Vice-President's rooms, Library rooms, with others of less importance. The style of architecture, the frescoed walls, and magnificent paintings adorning many parts of the interior of the Capitol, are the admiration of all visitors who can appreciate the works of accomplished artists. The building occupies a commanding position, being on an elevation 72 feet above tide-water. The view from the western front of the Capitol is the finest to be had from any point in the city.

The *President's House* (or the White-house) is situated on high grounds at the opposite end of Pennsylvania Avenue, 1½ miles N. W. of the Capitol, and about midway between the latter and Georgetown. It was placed at this distance from the Capitol at the suggestion of Washington, that the Executive and Legislative Departments ought to be far enough apart to insure separate hours of business for each. The building is 170 feet long and 86 feet deep, two stories high, and built of freestone, painted white. The "East Room," the President's grand parlor, is a fine apartment 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 20 feet high. The grounds surrounding the White-house embrace an area of twenty acres, beautifully laid out and highly ornamented.

The *Treasury Building*, near the President's house, is an immense structure, about 600 feet long and 200 feet wide, and is devoted to the

Treasury and State Departments. The *General Post-office*, opposite the Patent Office, is one of the finest edifices in the city. It is built of marble, 300 feet in length and 204 feet deep, and three stories high. The City Post-office occupies the lower story of the north front. The *Patent Office* is located on the square between 8th and 9th and F and G Streets. It occupies the entire square, and the arrangements of the interior are such as to make it a place of great interest to visitors. The chief attraction of the building is the Model Room, where are deposited models of every machine or invention of any kind ever patented in the United States. The building also contains the offices of the Secretary of the Interior, the Pension and Census Bureaus, the General Land-office, Indian Office, etc. The *Smithsonian Institution* is situated between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. It is built of red sandstone, 450 feet in length and 140 feet deep. It has nine towers, which vary in height from 75 to 150 feet, and when viewed from Capitol Hill has an imposing effect. The lecture-room is designed to accommodate 1,200 auditors. The building contains an extensive library, picture-gallery, museum of natural history, etc. The surrounding grounds are quite extensive and beautifully laid out. The Institute received its name from James Smithson, an Englishman, by whom it was endowed "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

The *National Observatory*, one of the most important institutions of the Government, is admirably located on the banks of the Potomac, S. W. of the President's house, commanding a fine view of Washington and Georgetown. Besides the Astronomical Observations made at this point by its connection by telegraph with all other observatories in the country, careful observations may be made simultaneously of the phenomena of the

heavens and the atmosphere, etc., the result of which proves of great importance to the commercial interests of the country.

The *Washington Monument* was intended to be erected to the memory of Washington by the voluntary contributions of the people. Each State has contributed a block of marble or other material to be placed in the interior wall. The monument when complete was to be 500 feet high; but the progress in its construction has been very slow, and the day for its completion is apparently far in the future. Other points of interest are the *Navy Yard*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of the Capitol; the *National Armory*; the *Arsenal*, on Greenleaf's Point; the *Military Asylum*, or Soldiers' Home, three miles north of the city; the *Hospital for the Insane*, an immense structure, commanding an extensive view; and the *Botanical Gardens*, which should not be omitted by the visitor (entrance on 1st Street).

The *Congressional Cemetery*, is about one mile east of the Capitol, and contains many fine monuments of distinguished persons.

The *Corcoran Gallery of Art*, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street, should be visited by all lovers of the fine arts.

Georgetown, two miles from the Capitol, is located on high grounds, commanding an extensive and delightful view of the Potomac Valley. *Georgetown College*, a Catholic institution of learning, is situated at the west end of the city. It is one of the most important institutions of the kind in the country, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. Besides this, the city contains many private or select schools, which are quite popular. It is a place of considerable manufacturing importance, and contains many places of interest to visitors, among which is the *Aqueduct*, by which the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are carried over the Potomac.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

This State was one of the original thirteen which formed the American Confederacy. It lies directly south of Virginia, and borders on the Atlantic Ocean, which forms its entire eastern and south-eastern boundary. It is 450 miles in length and 180 miles in its greatest width, and includes an area of 50,704 square miles, or about 32,450,560 acres.

The *Surface of the Country* in North Carolina has not generally been considered to be sufficiently diversified to present as many attractions to tourists as are found in many States in other parts of the Union. But as the facilities for travel in this State are improved, and the places of interest become more easily accessible, new discoveries and developments are constantly being made, which are attracting the attention and admiration of tourists. The eastern portion of the State, for a distance of about sixty miles from the shore, is level and sandy, and in some places marshy. Between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds the country is interspersed with many shallow lakes.

The Great Dismal Swamp embraces the north-eastern portion of this State, and extends into Southern Virginia, and the Little Dismal Swamp lies between the sounds before mentioned. Immediately west of the level portion of the State the surface becomes gradually hilly, and then mountainous—several ridges of the Alleghany range crossing the State in a S. W. and N. E. direction. *These mountains vary in height from 800 to about 6,000 feet.*

Black Mountain, between Me-

Dowell and Yancey Counties, in the N. W. part of the State, embraces *Clingman's Peak* and *Mount Mitchell*; the former 6,941 feet high, and the latter 6,732 feet in height—the highest land east of the Mississippi River. This mountain is twenty miles N. E. of Asheville, the county seat of Buncombe County. The view from its summit is supremely grand. The other peaks in this mountain vary from 2,500 to 6,000 feet in height. In Burke County, north of McDowell, is a projecting cliff, known as *Hawk's Bill*, 1,500 feet above the river which flows at its foot. There are many other objects of unusual attraction in this immediate vicinity which the tourist should spare no effort to visit. *Pilot Mountain*, in Surry County, with its beautiful surroundings, presents many attractions to tourists. It rises in a nearly cylindrical form, in the midst of a level country, to the height of about 3,000 feet.

It may be reached by stage from Greensborough in Guilford County, N. W. of Raleigh, to Salem, and from thence by private conveyance. Other places of interest will be mentioned in connection with the towns from which they are most easily accessible.

The Mineral Resources of North Carolina are quite extensive, and similar in character to those of Virginia—gold, copper, iron, and coal, being the most extensive. The *Gold* and *Copper Mines* near Greensborough, have attracted considerable attention. Prof. Jackson considers the copper mines in North Carolina unparalleled in richness. *Bituminous* and *Anthracite Coal* is found in large quantities, and of good quality, on the northern

border of the State, in Rockingham and Stokes Counties, and from Granville County, in a S. W. direction through the State, to the borders of South Carolina. *Iron Ore* exists in large quantities in the mountain district.

The *Rivers* of North Carolina are generally quite important, and all except a few small tributaries flow in a S. E. direction through the State to the Atlantic Ocean. The *Cape Fear River* is the largest that has its whole course in North Carolina. It rises in the north, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean near the southern extremity of the State. It is navigable for steamboats to Fayetteville. The *Chowan* and the *Roanoke Rivers* flow across the N. E. portion of the State, and empty into Albemarle Sound. The former is navigable for steamboats for about seventy-five miles, and the latter to Halifax, a distance of 120 miles. The *Tar* and the *Neuse Rivers* rise in the north part of the State, and flow into Pamlico Sound. The former is navigable for steamboats to Tarborough, a distance of 100 miles; the Neuse is navigable for steamers to Waynesborough, a distance of 100 miles. The rivers in this State have no special beauty or attractions for tourists, with the exception of those in the mountain region of the western part of the State. The principal river in the mountain region is the *French Broad River*. Its greatest attractions are between Asheville and the Tennessee line. Its course is rapid, through mountain gorges, and beneath towering cliffs—the scenery the entire distance being wild and picturesque. A highway passes along the shores of this river to the State line, near which are the *Warm Springs*, and the mountain precipices known as *Painted Rocks* and the *Chimneys*.

The water in Warm Springs ranges in temperature from 98° to 102°. It is considered especially effective in the cure of rheumatism, palsy, and cutaneous affections. It is remarkably clear, and quite palatable, and

said to be so heavy that a child may be thrown into it with little danger of being drowned.

The *History of North Carolina*, like most of the original States of the Confederacy, is quite important, especially that portion relating to the period of the American Revolution. The first permanent settlement was made on the Chowan River by a colony of English from Virginia in 1653—an ineffectual attempt having been made to form a settlement by Sir Walter Raleigh about 1585. North and South Carolina were separated in 1693. The early settlers in the Carolinas, in common with the other colonial settlements, suffered much by Indian depredations and barbarities. North Carolina took an active and important part in the events of the Revolution, and was the first to propose a separation from Great Britain—the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence having been made May 20, 1775. At the time of the first national census, 1790, the State contained 393,751 inhabitants; at the time of the last census, 1870, the population was 1,071,361, of whom 391,650 were colored. The State has but one city of more than 8,000 inhabitants.

Wilmington, the largest city in the State, is situated on the east bank of Cape Fear River, 135 miles S. E. of Raleigh, and 34 miles from the sea. It is the county seat of New Hanover County, and, enjoying good facilities for shipping by water or railroad conveyance, has become an important commercial city. Among the principal articles of manufacture and trade in this city are lumber, spirits of turpentine, and rosin.

Fort Fisher, the scene of two severe engagements during the late war, guards the entrance to the harbor.

Goldshorough, the county seat of Wayne County, occupies an important position on the north bank of the Neuse River. The two principal railroads of the State—one running north from Wilmington, and the other east

and west through Raleigh, nearly the entire length of the State—intersect each other at this point. The Neuse River is navigable for steamboats to this place for about two-thirds of the year. Goldsborough has had quite a rapid growth, and the public buildings are generally of modern style, and neatly and substantially built.

Raleigh, the capital of the State, and county seat of Wake County, is the second city in size in the State. It is pleasantly and favorably located about four miles west of the Neuse River. *Union Square*, an area of ten acres, occupies the center of the city, from which four broad streets run in different directions. The *State Capitol*, located in this square, is an elegant granite structure, 166 feet long and 90 feet wide, and surrounded by massive columns.

The *Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*, the *State Lunatic Asylum*, and the *Penitentiary*, are located here. The site of the city is elevated and healthful.

Hillsborough, about forty miles N. W. of Raleigh, is the county seat of Orange County, and a place of some historic importance in connection with events of the American Revolution. The house occupied as the head-quarters of Lord Cornwallis is said to be still standing.

Greensborough, eighty-six miles N. W. of Raleigh, the county seat of Guilford County, is located in the midst of a healthful and fertile country, at the intersection of the Danville & Piedmont R. R. with the Western North Carolina R. R. It is a place of considerable trade, and the seat of excellent institutions of learning. It is also the center of quite an extensive mining region. The *Battle of Guilford Court-house*, fought during the Revolution, March 15, 1781, occurred near this place.

Salisbury, 118 miles west of Raleigh, is an ancient town, the county seat of Rowan County, and one of the most important places in

the western part of the State. *Gold Hill*, about ten miles east of this place, and other important mines in the vicinity, are reached from this point. The natural wails in this county were for a long time supposed to be of artificial construction, which naturally gave rise to various conjectures concerning their origin.

Charlotte, the county seat of Mecklenburgh County, is one of the most important railroad centers in western North Carolina. The *Gold Mines* in the vicinity have caused a great rapid growth of the place, and it has become quite important as a business center. A branch mint has been established here. It was also at this point that the people of this county assembled in 1775, and passed a series of resolutions declaring themselves independent of the British crown. These resolutions are generally known as the *Mecklenburgh Declaration of Independence*, and anticipated the Declaration of '76 by one year. Important educational institutions are also located here.

Morganton, the county seat of Burke County, on the Western North Carolina R. R., 200 miles west of Raleigh, is a delightful place, and is the admiration of all visitors who can appreciate the beauties and grandeur of mountain scenery.

Piedmont Springs, 15 miles distant, are reached from this point. *Linnville Falls*, about twenty-five miles distant, may also be reached from here. These falls are said to equal in sublimity almost any curiosity in nature found in this country. Mr. Lanman, in his work on the Alleghany Mountains, says of these falls: "They are literally embosomed among the mountains, and long before seeing them you hear their musical roar. The scenery around them is as wild as it was a hundred years ago. Not even a pathway has been made to guide the tourist into the stupendous gorge where they reign supreme."

Asheville, the county seat of Bun-

combe County, is located in the midst of the wild mountain scenery of the State, and is at present without railroad communication. It is expected that the Western North Carolina Road will be completed to this point during the present year. It is the important point from which diverge carriage-roads in different directions, leading to the various natural curiosities which have already been described. The place contains many fine private residences, and is a popular resort for tourists.

Fayetteville, the county seat of Cumberland County, is situated on the west bank of Cape Fear River, at the head of navigation, 100 miles N. W. of Wilmington. It is about sixty miles south of Raleigh, and is connected with it by railroad. It is also connected with the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. by stage from Warsaw. The town is regularly laid out, with streets 100 feet wide. It has an important water-power, which is used quite extensively in the manufacture of cotton and flour.

Beaufort, situated at the mouth of Newport River, has one of the best harbors in the State, and is accessible by steamboats from Albemarle Sound. The harbor is defended by *Fort Macon*, which is worthy a visit.

New Berne, the county seat of Craven County, is situated fifty miles above Pamlico Sound, at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent Rivers, and about midway on the coast of the State. A line of steamers connects the city with New York. It has considerable trade—grain, lumber, tar, turpentine, and naval stores being the chief articles of export. In population it is the third city in the State, and was for many years its capital.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina is one of the original thirteen States which formed the

American Confederacy, and has always occupied an important place, and been conspicuous in its influence in the affairs of the nation. It is situated directly south of North Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. It is triangular in shape, with boundary lines very irregular. It has a coast line of about 200 miles, and its extreme length and breadth are each about 210 miles, comprising an area of 34,000 square miles. This State has many characteristics in common with North Carolina, which has already been described.

The *Face of the Country* is not quite as varied, and in some respects of less attraction for tourists, than the State last named. But still it abounds in places and objects of interest to visitors. Along the coast are many indentations, forming sounds and bays, and a series of low islands. The eastern portion of the State for a distance of about 80 to 100 miles inland is interspersed with swamps. The central portion of the State is a large sandy tract known as the "Middle Country," while the north-western portion is hilly or mountainous. The agricultural surveys of the State show many varieties of soil: 1. Tide Swamp, devoted to the culture of rice; 2. Inland Swamp, to rice, cotton, corn, peas, etc.; 3. Salt Marsh, to long cotton; 4. Oak and Pine, to long cotton, corn, potatoes, etc.; 5. Oak and Hickory, to short cotton, corn, etc.; and 6. Pine Barrens, to fruit, vegetables, etc. Among the forest trees of South Carolina, the palmetto is most abundant; hence the title, "Palmetto State."

The *Minerals* of this State are not as extensive as in North Carolina. *Gold* is found quite extensively, especially in the Abbeville and Edgeville Districts, in the western part of the State. *Building material* is also quite abundant in the same locality and its immediate vicinity. No coal is found in the State.

Rivers, etc. The *Savannah River*.

which forms the boundary line between this State and Georgia, is formed by two small streams which rise in North Carolina, and unite between Anderson County, S. C., and Hart County, Georgia, and runs S. E. to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable for large vessels to Savannah, and for steamers to Augusta, about 230 miles, at which place it is about 300 yards wide. The *Santee River* is formed by the Congaree and Wateree, which unite near the central part of the State, flows in a S. E. course, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean by two mouths. The Congaree branch is navigable for steamers to Columbia, and the Wateree to Camden. The length of the Santee, exclusive of its branches, is estimated at 150 miles, the lower part of which passes through forests of pitch-pine and swamps of rice. The *Great Pedee River* rises in North Carolina, flows in a southerly direction, and enters South Carolina in the N. E. part of the State, and continues in a S. S. E. course to the southern point of Marion County, where it receives the waters of the *Little Pedee*, and then continues its regular course to the Atlantic through Wingow Bay. It is navigable for sloops about 130 miles.

The *Edisto River* is formed by the union of two branches, north and south, between Barnwell and Orangeburgh Counties, from whence its course is S. E. to Atlantic Ocean, which it enters by two mouths at Edisto Island.

The Mountain Region of South Carolina presents unusual attractions for tourists. It not only embraces much that is beautiful, grand, and picturesque in nature, but many delightful villages in healthful localities, where are to be found some of the finest residences and most highly cultivated citizens of the State. *Table Mountain*, in Pickens County, is one of the most important places in this part of the State, and is a remarkable curiosity of nature. It has an eleva-

tion about 4,000 feet above the sea, and includes a cliff 1,100 feet in perpendicular height. The view from the summit of this mountain is exceedingly grand and beautiful. It is about twenty miles from Greenville, and is a popular place of summer resort. *Cesar's Head*, so called from its resemblance to a human cranium, is situated in the vicinity of Table Mountain, and is much frequented by summer tourists. *Glenn's Spring*, in Spartanburgh, east of Greenville, is a watering-place with some attractions. *White Water* and the *Slicking Falls* are also in the vicinity of Greenville, and accessible from that place.

The *History of South Carolina* is of more than ordinary interest. The first permanent settlement in the State was made by the English, at Port Royal in 1670. The constitution for the colony was formed by the celebrated John Locke, resembling that of Plato's Model Republic, but it proved a decided failure. In 1690, a company of French Huguenots, driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in South Carolina. It became a royal colony in 1719. South Carolina participated with Georgia, under Oglethorpe, in the contest with the Spaniards in Florida, and, in common with the other colonies and early settlements, suffered severely from Indian depredations. The Yamasses, the most hostile, were expelled in 1715. This colony also took an active part in the struggle for Independence, and furnished about 6,000 men for the American army. The State has furnished many distinguished men, whose names as statesmen occupy conspicuous places in our country's history.

At the time of the first national census in 1790, this State contained a population of 249,073; at the time of the last census, 1870, the population was 705,606, of whom 415,814 were colored.

Charleston, the metropolis of the

State, is pleasantly situated on a tongue of land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, just above their confluence, and seven miles from the ocean. The two rivers are deep and broad at this point, and the ground on which the city is built is about eight or nine feet above high-water in the harbor. The city has a fine harbor, which may be reached by two entrances. The deepest of these, near Sullivan's Island, has sixteen feet of water at low tide. The harbor is guarded at its entrance by Castle Pinckney, Fort Ripley, and Fort Moultrie. The broken walls of Fort Sumter occupy a conspicuous place in the harbor, and fitly represent the severity of the first conflict in the late civil war. Travelers will find this an interesting place to visit.

From its appearance from the sea, as if rising out of the water, Charleston has been called the "American Venice." The city is regularly laid out, many of the streets 70 feet or more in breadth, and beautifully shaded. It contains many splendid mansions, to which are attached gardens or yards profusely adorned with orange, peach, and other trees, and a great variety of shrubbery. The city contains many public buildings of interest and institutions of learning. The churches which would particularly attract the attention of visitors, are *St. Michael's Church*, corner of Broad and Meeting Streets, and *St. Philip's Church* (Episcopal), on Church Street, the first church established in Charleston. The *Suburbs* of the city, including the islands in the harbor, afford many places and objects of interest to visitors. The refinement and hospitality of the citizens are proverbial. The city is now enjoying much prosperity, being one of the most thriving in the South.

Beaufort is situated in the southern portion of the State, in the county of the same name, on Port Royal River, sixteen miles from the sea. It has a fine harbor, with sixteen feet of

water over the bar at Port Royal entrance. It has daily communication with Charleston and Savannah, making it a very convenient, as well as a delightful place for summer residence. The population of the town, its officers, and legislators, are principally negroes.

Georgetown, the county seat of a county of the same name, is situated on Winyah Bay, N. E. of Charleston, and sixteen miles from the ocean. It is one of the oldest settlements in the State. Immense quantities of rice are produced in the county and vicinity.

Conwayborough, county seat of Horry County, is situated at the head of navigation on the Waccamaw River, in the N. E. part of the State. Abundance of pine timber and turpentine are produced in this county.

Camden, a flourishing town, and county seat of Kershaw County, in the northern central part of the State, is situated on the east bank of the Wateree River, at the head of steamboat navigation. It is a place of considerable trade, and interesting for its historical associations. Two important battles of the American Revolution were fought near this place: the first, in August, 1780, by the Americans, under General Gates, and the British army, under Lord Cornwallis; the second, in April, 1781, by the Americans, under General Greene, and the British, under Lord Rawdon. There are many objects of interest to visitors in Camden and vicinity.

Columbia, the capital of the State, and county seat of Richland County, is pleasantly situated on a plain on the right bank of the Congaree River, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers. The streets are about 100 feet wide, and cross each other at right angles, and, being generally bordered with ornamental trees, give the city a charming, rural appearance. The *South Carolina College*, founded by the State in 1804, a flourishing institution, is located at this place. The *State Capital* is one of

the finest in the country. The *Insane Asylum* and *State Penitentiary* are also among the public buildings of Columbia. A *Presbyterian Theological College* and a *Roman Catholic Institution* are located here. There is an immense water-power here, which will doubtless eventually make this an important manufacturing center. Eastern and Northern capitalists are reported to be already making investments here. The finest view of the town and surrounding country is obtained from Arsenal Hill.

Winnsborough, the county seat of Fairfield County, is situated in a fine agricultural district, thirty-eight miles north of Columbia. It is the seat of *Furman Theological Seminary* (Baptist) and other institutions of learning.

Yorkville, the county seat of York County, is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain, eighty-six miles north of Columbia. It is in the vicinity of several valuable gold mines. The surrounding country abounds in other minerals. There are also sulphur springs of some celebrity in the vicinity. *King's Mountain*, near which was fought the celebrated battle of "King's Mountain," October 7, 1780, is about twelve miles north of this place. There are many other places of special interest to visitors in this hill country.

Aiken, the county seat of a county of the same name, is an important town, situated on the South Carolina R. R. It is a very popular winter resort for northern people, and a favorable locality for invalids. The place has unusual attractions for those in failing health, and each year adds to the numbers of those who resort hither to enjoy the beneficial effects of its pure and exhilarating atmosphere.

Graniteville, five miles S. W. of Aiken, and eleven miles N. E. of

Augusta, Ga., is finely located, and furnished with an excellent water-power, which is improved by several large cotton factories, which are the principal source of the business of the place.

Newberry, the county seat of Newberry County, is situated on the Greenville & Columbia R. R., forty-five miles N. N. W. of Columbia, in the midst of an extensive country manufacturing district. Very beautiful granite is found in great abundance in the vicinity. A college is also located here.

Spartanburgh, the county seat of Spartanburgh County, is located ninety-eight miles N. N. W. of Columbia. The surrounding country is famous for its gold and iron. It is the seat of a *Methodist College* and of a *Female College*. The *Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind* is also located here. The field of the celebrated *Battle of the Cowpens* is in the vicinity of Spartanburgh. The battle was fought January 17, 1781.

Greenville, the county seat of Greenville County, is favorably situated on Reedy River, near the foot of Saluda Mountain. The site is elevated and healthful, and the place is one of the most attractive summer resorts in this part of the State. Many of the popular places already mentioned are easily accessible from this point.

Pickens Court House, county seat of Pickens County, west of Greenville and north of Mount Tabor, on the Atlanta & Richmond R. R., is a favorable place of departure for many interesting places of resort in the mountain region. Travelers journeying west from Charleston to Savannah or Augusta, Ga., will not fail to find very much of unusual interest to them as they observe with what lavish hand nature has bestowed her gifts upon this portion of the Palmetto State.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

GEORGIA.

This was the last settled of the original thirteen States which formed the American Confederacy, and is one of the most important of the Southern States. Its entire length from north to south is 300 miles, and its greatest width 256, embracing an area of about 58,000 square miles. Georgia derives its name from King George II, who granted the charter for the colony June 9, 1733.

The *Face of the Country* in this State is exceedingly varied, embracing every variety of surface. Although having less extent of sea-coast than South Carolina, the general characteristics of the two are very similar. The islands along the coast are generally fertile, furnishing an abundance of what is known as Sea-island Cotton. The lowlands in the eastern portion of the State extend back to the westward a distance of 100 miles or more, to the head of navigation for its rivers, rising gradually to an elevation of about 500 or 600 feet. The S. E. portion of the State, embracing a circuit of about 180 miles, is described as "a series of swamps filled with pools and islands, and covered with vines, bay-trees, and under-wood." It is also the home of alligators, lizards, frogs, etc. Fossils in great abundance are also found in the S. E. part of the State. Passing west of the falls of the principal rivers a distance of 100 miles on the southern, and 150 miles on the northern extremity of the State, a second plain is crossed, beyond which still another is reached, which being crossed a distance of sixty or seventy miles on the

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N. W., the traveler reaches the *Blue Ridge Mountains*, which attain an altitude ranging from 1,200 to 4,000 feet. The *mountain scenery* in the Blue Ridge country, which has been very fully described in North and South Carolina, extends entirely across the northern portion of Georgia, commencing in Rabun County, in the extreme N. E. portion of the State, but increasing in width as it extends toward its western border.

The first permanent settlement in Georgia was made by the English, under Oglethorpe, at Yamacraw Bluff (now Savannah), in 1733, being the last settled of the original colonies. The Spaniards of Florida having claimed the territory as far north as the 33° of N. latitude, which included about one-half the present State of Georgia, this colony became involved, in connection with the Carolinas, in a severe contest with the Spaniards. In 1739, Oglethorpe invaded Florida, but his expedition was unsuccessful; the province was given up to the Crown. The colony was also involved in bloody Indian wars until 1762, when Colonel Grant burned their towns, and compelled them to sue for peace. Georgia also took an active and honorable part in the War for Independence. The Cherokee Indians were removed from the State to the Indian territory west of the Mississippi, in 1838.

The population of the State at the time of the first census, 1790, was 82,548; in 1800 it was 162,101. At the time of the last census, 1870, the population was 1,184,109, of whom 545,142 were colored.

Savannah, the largest and most important city in the State, is situated

on the south bank of the Savannah River, eighteen miles from its mouth. The site of the city is favorable, being on a sandy plain about 40 feet above low-water mark. The streets run in a nearly north and south and east and west direction, crossing each other at right angles. They are of irregular width, and generally densely shaded with trees. At every alternate corner is a public square, usually of circular shape, and adorned with shade trees. These squares or plazas, twenty-four in number, are laid out in walks and being well ornamented, add very much to the attractions and healthfulness of the city. This is no doubt, in its general arrangements, one of the handsomest cities in this country, and, with its favorable climate, exempt from the extremes of heat and cold, has become a favorable place of residence for parties in delicate health, especially those from the colder climate in the North. The mean temperature of Savannah is about 66°; the "heated term" is said to be less oppressive than in New York or Boston. Savannah contains many fine private residences, to which are attached beautiful gardens and shrubbery.

The city has extensive railroad connections, which add much to its commercial importance. Among the objects and places of interest, may be mentioned *Forsyth* and *Jasper Parks*, *City Exchange*, *Custom-house*, *Armory*, *Arsenal*, *Jail*, etc. The borders of the city are being gradually extended, and suburban towns and villages are springing up at convenient distances. There are many places of historic interest in the vicinity of the city.

Bethesda, ten miles from Savannah, is a pleasant location and the seat of the *Union Farm School*, said to be located on the site of the Orphan House established by Whitefield in 1740.

Thunderbolt, on Warsaw River, about five miles from Savannah, is another beautiful summer resort, and tradition says received its name from the fall of a thunderbolt.

Darien, the county seat of McIntosh County, is situated on the Altamaha River, twelve miles from its mouth, and sixty miles S. W. of Savannah. It was formerly a place of considerable trade—produce, lumber, etc., being brought to the town in quite large quantities by way of the river. Since the construction of the railroads to the interior of the State, the trade has been somewhat diminished.

Brunswick, the county seat of Glynn County, is situated at the eastern terminus of the Brunswick & Albany R. R. It is pleasantly located on a sandy bluff, ten feet above high-water, and has a spacious harbor.

Walthamville, situated on the Atlantic & Gulf R. R., about forty miles S. W. of Savannah, is the largest and most important town in Liberty County. The village is located three miles from the railroad station. It is a favorable resort for invalids. Abundance of game abounds in the vicinity.

Valdosta, the county seat of Lowndes County, is situated in the midst of a fine country, and in the immediate vicinity of natural curiosities, and lakes affording excellent fresh-water fishing. This is the largest town on the Atlantic & Gulf R. R., between Savannah and Thomasville.

Quitman, sixteen miles west of Valdosta, is a place of considerable importance for manufacturing, and is in the vicinity of a natural curiosity known as *Devil's Cave*, and four miles from the *Sulphur Springs*.

Thomasville, the county seat of Thomas County, about twenty-five miles west of Quitman, is in a healthful location, and is the seat of an educational institution known as *Fletcher Institute*, under the charge of the Methodists.

Bainbridge, county seat of Decatur County, is pleasantly situated at the head of navigation on the Flint River, and in the south-west corner of the State. Large amounts of cotton are annually shipped from here to Savannah.

Albany, the present western terminus of the Brunswick & Albany R. R., is situated on the Flint River. At most seasons of the year steamers ascend the river to this point. Excellent lake fishing is found in the vicinity.

Oglethorpe, the county seat of Macon County, is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Flint River, and on the Southwestern R. R., fifty miles S. W. of Macon. It is comparatively a new place, but its growth has been quite rapid, both in population and commercial importance.

Macon, the largest city in Central Georgia, and the county seat of Bibb County, is situated on both sides the Ocmulgee River, 190 miles W. N. W. of Savannah. It is a very important railroad center, having direct connection with Savannah and all the other principal places in the State. Steamboats ascend the river to this point. The city stands on elevated ground and is regularly laid out; the streets being, many of them, 180 feet wide and well adorned with shade trees. It is the seat of the *Georgia Female College*, the *Academy for the Blind*, a *Medical College*, and a *Free Academy*. It is a place of extensive trade, and quite important for its manufactures. *Lamar's Mound*, an isolated eminence a few miles below Macon, is apparently a work of nature, although there are other mounds in the vicinity undoubtedly the work of art.

Milledgeville, twenty-two miles N. W. of Macon, the county seat of Baldwin County, is situated on the west bank of the Oconee River, 158 miles N. W. of Savannah. Its location is pleasant, being surrounded by a beautiful country. The river affords an excellent water-power. Milledgeville was the capital of the State until 1868, when the seat of government was removed to Atlanta, together with State offices. Since then the city seems to have lost in some degree its characteristic enterprise, and its growth has been less rapid than before.

The city contains many fine public buildings, among which is the *State Insane Asylum*, which is considered one of the best in the South.

Madison, forty-three miles N. N. W. of Milledgeville, and county seat of Morgan County, is a beautiful place; its location healthful, and the surrounding country fertile and attractive. It is a favorite place for Northern people, and is distinguished for its educational institutions. The *Baptist Collegiate Institute*, the *Madison Female College* (Methodist), and the *Madison Male Academy*, are prosperous institutions. It is quite an extensive cotton market and a place of active trade.

Atlanta, the present capital of the State, is the second city in size and importance in the State. Its growth has been rapid, and entirely the result of the extensive railroad system having its center here. The population in 1860 was 9,554. In 1870, although much retarded in its business by the events of the war, the population of the city had increased to 15,389. The site of the city is elevated and commands a fine prospect. It is about seven miles S. E. of the Chattahoochee River, and is one of the most healthful places in the State. The city is laid out in circular form and is well built. In 1868, Atlanta became the capital of the State, and the offices were removed there from Milledgeville. The new capital is a fine, commodious edifice which was originally designed for an opera-house. The active and important military operations carried on here and in this vicinity has made Atlanta very popular as a place of resort for travelers.

Stone Mountain, about sixteen miles east of Atlanta, in DeKalb County, has in its immediate vicinity an isolated dome-shaped granite rock, which is considered one of the most remarkable natural objects in the State. Its height is about 2,200 feet above the sea, on the summit of which is a tower 180 feet high; the pano-

ramic view from the top of which is of great beauty. The place is visited annually by thousands of travelers.

Grenville, the county seat of Meriwether County, is pleasantly situated on a high ridge, 108 miles west of Milledgeville. It is about midway between Barnesville on the Macon & Western R. R., and Whitfields on the Atlanta & Western R. R. It is principally important for the medicinal springs in the vicinity. The *Warm Springs*, ten miles south of the town, have a temperature of 90°.

Columbus, the county seat of Muscogee County, is favorably situated on the east bank of the Chattahoochee River, at the head of steamboat navigation, ninety miles W. S. W. of Macon. The city is laid out in oblong blocks of four acres, each of which is divided into eight square lots. The rapids which terminate navigation at this point produce an excellent water-power. The distance from here to the Gulf *via* the river is about 350 miles. The city contains several fine public buildings, among which is the *Court-house*, which is one of the finest in the State. Many of the private residences are very fine and thoroughly shaded with trees. Some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in Western Georgia is found just above Columbus. The city is connected with Girard, on the opposite side of the river, in Alabama, by a very handsome bridge. With its valuable water-power, and favorable facilities for shipping by water and railroad, Columbus seems destined to become one of the most important manufacturing places in the State.

La Grange, the county seat of Troup County, is a favorable railroad point, forty-two miles north of Columbus. It is a place of considerable trade, but noted principally for its superior educational advantages.

Marietta, about twenty miles N. W. of Atlanta, and county seat of Cobb County, is situated on high ground, about 2½ miles from *Kenesaw Mountain*.

It is in the midst of a rich farming and mining country. Being the highest land on the Western & Atlantic R. R., it has become a very popular place of summer-resort. The mountain, already referred to, is 1,828 feet in height, and affords an extensive and delightful view. The *State Military Academy* was formerly located at this place.

Augusta, the third city in size in the State, and county seat of Richmond County, is pleasantly situated on the Savannah River, about 230 miles from its mouth, and at the head of navigable waters. The site is favorable, and the city one of the most beautiful in the South. The voyage by river between this city and Savannah is a very delightful one, as the scenery along the banks of the river is beautiful and varied. The streets and avenues in Augusta may truly be said to rival those in almost any city in the country. The main thoroughfares are broad and beautifully shaded, giving the city a delightful and rural appearance. Augusta has many fine buildings, and many places and objects of interest within its limits or in the immediate vicinity.

Dahlonega, the county seat of Lumpkin County, in the north-east part of the State, is delightfully situated on high ground, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and among the richest gold mines in the State. A branch United States Mint has been located here.

Clarksville, the county seat of Habersham County, is situated on the head waters of the Chattahoochee River, in the north-eastern part of the State, near the borders of South Carolina. The location is delightful for summer tourists, being in the midst of charming mountain scenery. It is a favorite point from which to visit many of the finest curiosities of nature in this mountain region. Clarksville may be reached by stage from points on the Atlanta & Richmond Air Line R. R.

Clayton, in Rabun County, in the

extreme north-eastern part of the State, is a favorite rendezvous for tourists, being located in a wild mountain region. The place may be reached from Clarksville, already referred to, or from Walhalla, S. C. There are many other curiosities in nature in the north and north-eastern part of the State than those enumerated, which are easily accessible from points already described.

ALABAMA.

This State seems to have received less attention from tourists and writers than its merits really deserve. Although possessed of a less variety of natural scenery than most of the Northern and many of the Southern States, it nevertheless has many attractions. Its location is perhaps less favorable for securing the attention of pleasure-seekers than is the fact concerning the adjoining States. It is bounded by Georgia on the east, Tennessee on the north, Mississippi on the west, and by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. It is but a narrow strip, about sixty miles wide, which extends to the Gulf. The State is 280 miles long from N. to S., and about 140 miles wide on the northern boundary, and 200 miles on the southern boundary, having an area of 50,722 square miles.

The *Surface of the State* is generally level, except in the northern portion, which is mountainous. In the southern portion of the State, for a distance of about 130 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, is a region which contains extensive pine forests, yielding excellent timber, tar, and turpentine, while the lowlands along the rivers, in the same district, produce great varieties of oak and cypress, noted for the durability of the timber. This region is also favorable for stock-raising. For a distance of about 100 miles north of this the country is characterized

by its extensive prairies, excellent climate, and rich soil, which is highly productive of cotton, corn, and provisions. This is one of the most fertile and healthful districts in the South, and the best adapted to agricultural pursuits, as its railroad and water communications afford abundant facilities for reaching desirable markets.

Still further north, for about thirty-five miles, the soil is less fertile; but this district, being supplied with abundant water-power and good railroad facilities, is favorable to manufacturing.

The *Mineral Region* is found in the north-eastern part of the State, and extends about 160 miles in a south-westerly direction, with an average width of eighty miles. Here are found *iron; white, black, and variegated marble; soapstone, limestone;* and fields of *bituminous coal*, covering about 4,000 square miles, from one to eight feet thick, the coal being admirably adapted for generating steam, and for the manufacture of gas, coke, and iron. The north-western portion of the State is well adapted for stock-raising and agricultural pursuits.

Bays and Rivers in Alabama.

Mobile Bay, in the south-western part of the State, extends south from the mouth of Mobile River, and communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two channels, separated by Dauphin Island. The water in the eastern or main channel is eighteen feet deep. The bay is thirty-five miles in length, and fifteen miles wide at its southern extremity. The *Mobile River* is formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, fifty miles from Mobile Bay, at the southern extremity of Clarke County. After flowing about six miles, the river divides into two channels—the western or main channel retaining the name of Mobile, while the eastern is called Tensas. The *Alabama, Tombigbee* (already mentioned), the *Chattahoochee* forming a part of the eastern boundary of the

State, and the *Black Warrior*, a branch of the Tombigbee—all flow in a southerly direction, and find their way into the Gulf of Mexico. The *Tennessee River* enters the State at the north-east corner, and runs in a circuitous route through the entire width, and leaves the State at the N. W. corner. There is steamboat navigation in the State for nearly 1,500 miles.

The early history of Alabama is somewhat obscure. It is generally supposed to have been first visited by the exploring expedition of De Soto, made across the southern part of the (present) United States in 1541. The first permanent settlement, however, was probably made by the French at Mobile, in 1711. After the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, ending the French and Indian War, Alabama, with the other French possessions east of the Mississippi, fell into the hands of the English. It afterward formed a part of Georgia. In 1817 it was organized into a separate government, and two years later, 1819, became an independent State. In 1820, the population of the State was 127,901; fifty years later, 1870, the population had increased to 936,992, of whom 475,510 were colored.

Mobile, the largest and most important city in Alabama, is situated on the west bank of the Mobile River, immediately above its entrance into the bay of the same name, and is the only sea-port in the State.

Mobile is the county seat of Mobile County, and, next to New Orleans, the greatest cotton market in the South. It was first settled in 1711, and incorporated as a city in 1819. The streets are regularly laid out and the city well built. It is an important place for trade, being the great outlet for water communication with the Atlantic, and enjoying good facilities for the reception of merchandise from all parts of the State by land and water. The *Medical College of Alabama* is located here. The city has many fine residences, but not as

many attractive public edifices as some other cities of the same size.

Montgomery, the capital of the State, and county seat of Montgomery County, is situated on the left bank of the Alabama River, about 400 miles by the course of the river above Mobile. The river is navigable for large-sized steamers to this point at all seasons of the year. Its original name was New Philadelphia. It was made the capital of the State in 1847. It received its name from General Richard Montgomery. The city has railroad and river communications such as to make it of considerable importance for trade.

The *State-house* is located on Capitol Hill, and commands from its dome an extensive view of the city and surrounding country. The place contains several other public buildings of importance, manufactories, and a number of fine private residences. It is supplied with water from Artesian wells in the center of the city.

Selma, about seventy miles west of Montgomery, the county seat of Dallas County, is pleasantly located on the Alabama River, in the midst of a rich and prosperous country, and has an active trade.

Shelby Springs, in Shelby County, about sixty miles N. W. of Montgomery, as its name would indicate, is the seat of valuable sulphur springs, which have become quite popular and favorably known for their medicinal qualities. The Shelby Iron Works, which are among the most important in the State, are located near this place. Shelby Springs is situated on the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R.

Talladega, the county seat of Talladega County, is situated on the railroad last named, about forty miles N. E. of Sulphur Springs. It is a place of considerable importance for business, and is the seat of the *Alabama Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind*.

Marion, the county seat of Perry County, is situated about twenty miles

N. W. of Selma, on Selma, Marion & Memphis R. R. It is a pleasant, thriving place, and is the seat of *Howard College*, a Baptist institution, and contains two female academies.

Demopolis, in Marengo County, fifty miles west of Selma, is pleasantly situated on the Tombigbee River, just below the mouth of the Black Warrior. It is a place of considerable trade, and large quantities of cotton are annually exported from here. The favorable location of the town, the salubrity of the air, and its educational advantages, render it a desirable place of residence.

Ashville, the county seat of St. Clair County, is situated on the Alabama & Chattanooga R. R., in the midst of extensive beds of bituminous coal, which are beginning to be developed since the completion of the railroad to this point. Iron is also found to some extent in this vicinity.

Tuscaloosa, the county seat of a county of the same name, is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Black Warrior River. Until 1847 it was the capital of the State, and is still one of the most important towns in the State, having an extensive trade, and noted for its literary institutions. The *State University*, founded in 1831, is located here. The buildings of the University are located on a beautiful site, about half a mile from the river. The *State Lunatic Asylum* is also in Tuscaloosa.

Entaw, the county seat of Greene County, is an important railroad point, and is situated three miles west of the Black Warrior River. The surrounding country is the most fertile in the State, and is occupied by wealthy planters, who wish to avail themselves of the social and educational advantages which the town affords. The location is considered very healthful.

Florence, the county seat of Lauderdale County, in the N. W. part of the State, is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Tennessee River, 300 miles from its mouth. The place has an extensive trade, for the number of its inhabitants. The river at this point is about half a mile wide. The *Muscle Shoals*, a series of rapids, where the Tennessee River has a fall of 100 feet in twenty miles, prevent boats ascending the river above Florence, except in the highest stage of water. The name of the shoals is derived from a species of shell-fish found here, and which attract thousands of wild geese and ducks to feed upon them.

Tuscumbia, the county seat of Colbert County, is situated one mile south of the Tennessee River, and nearly opposite Florence. The principal attraction of the place is a spring flowing from a huge fissure in the limestone rock. It is said to issue about 20,000 cubic feet per minute, forming a large stream, which flows into the Tennessee River nearly three miles below.

Huntsville, on the Memphis & Charleston R. R., in the northern part of the State, is a beautiful place, the county seat of Madison County, and contains a number of fine brick edifices. It contains two female seminaries.

Some of the wildest and most romantic scenery is found in *DeKalb County*, in the N. E. part of the State.

The *Natural Bridge* in Walker County is one of the most attractive curiosities in the State, and is said to rival in many respects the celebrated Natural Bridge in Virginia. In addition to the Sulphur Springs, already referred to,

The *Blount Springs*, in Blount County, near the Black Warrior River, are probably the most popular.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

FLORIDA.

This State, although having had within its borders the first permanent settlement in America, was the twenty-seventh to be admitted into the Union. The settlement was made at St. Augustine, in 1565, by the Spaniards, thirty-two years before the date of the English settlement at Jamestown, Va., which is usually regarded as the first in the American colonies. A variety of circumstances seems to have contributed to the slow growth and development of Florida. Its location has been considered unfavorable, in a sanitary point of view, extending south to 25° north latitude, and north to the borders of Georgia and Alabama, 31° north latitude. The entire length of the State from north to south is 385 miles, and the width of the peninsula about fifty miles, and the northern portion of the State is 250 miles wide, including an area of 59,268 square miles.

The *Surface of the Country* is generally low, seldom more than 250 feet above the sea, while the central portion of the peninsula does not attain even that elevation. That portion of the State lying south of Lake Okeechobee, about 160 miles long by sixty miles wide, and known as the *Everglades*, is described as "a vast lake studded with thousands of islands, from one-fourth of an acre to hundreds of acres in extent, mostly covered with dense thickets of shrubbery and vines, and occasionally with lofty pines and palmettoes. The water is from one to six feet in depth, out of which (from a vegetable deposit at the bottom) issues a rank growth of tall grass. The everglades furnish a soil

well adapted to the banana and plantain." Near the interior of the State, running north and south, is a chain of lakes, some of which are exceedingly beautiful and picturesque, of which Lake Okeechobee, nearly twenty miles in length, forms the southern link.

The *Climate* of Florida is very equable. Although the State extends within 1½ degrees of the torrid zone, and partakes largely of its climate, and yields many of its productions, the climate is remarkably agreeable, being subject to fewer atmospheric variations, and its thermometer ranges less, than any other part of the United States, except a portion of the coast of California. It is officially reported that in the summer the thermometer rises higher in every part of the United States, and even in Canada, than on the coast of Florida. Statistics also show that malarial diseases are of a much milder type in Florida than in any other State in the Union. In the interior of the State the climate is colder in winter and hotter in summer than on the coast.

The *Principal Bays* are on the west side of the State, and include Chatham, Charlotte's Harbor, Tampa, Apalachee, Appalichicola, Choctawhatchee, and Pensacola Bays; the last of which has an excellent harbor.

The *Principal Rivers* are the *St. Mary's*, on the northern boundary of the State, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean; the *St. John's*, in the eastern part of the State, a broad and sluggish stream, also flowing into the Atlantic, and navigable for steamers or vessels drawing eight feet of water, a

distance of about 100 miles. This river comes from a marshy tract of country in the central part of the peninsula. Its course is in a northerly direction through a country covered chiefly with cypress swamps and pine barrens. The banks of the river are usually from ten to twenty feet high, and covered with trees. The Indian River is on the east side of the peninsula, and runs nearly parallel with the coast. It varies very much in depth at different seasons of the year. Its width is also very variable.

The Apalachicola River is formed by the union of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, in the S. W. corner of Georgia, and flows south into the Gulf of Mexico, through the bay of its own name. It is navigable its entire length. It is a peculiarity of some of the rivers in this State to issue from the ground with sufficient force to turn a mill at their source. Hidden alligators find a home along the rivers and bays of Florida, small and large fish abound, and large numbers of wild fowl are found along the coast. The various lagoons, bays, lakes, and rivers, extending into the interior from every direction, afford an extensive inland navigation, to which have been added, in late years, a system of railroads designed to connect all important points in the State. Florida has a coast line of more than 1,300 miles.

The soil of the State is generally sandy, except in what is called the *Marl-lands*, which furnish more riches with clay. The lands of the State are well adapted to grazing, but much of the better portion of them will bear the fir want of irrigation. Most of the forest and fruit trees or tropical climates grow well, or may be successfully cultivated in Florida. Many series are now being introduced to this State with a view of cultivating oranges and other fruits for Northern markets. There is probably no other State in the Union where so great a variety of the products of the soil

can be successfully cultivated as in Florida.

From the time of the establishment of the Spanish colony at St. Augustine in 1565, Florida remained a Spanish colony until 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain. It was retroceded in 1784. In 1819 Florida was purchased by the United States. A territorial government was established in 1822, and on the third of March, 1845, it was admitted into the Union. Since its acquisition by the United States it has been the theater of many bloody Indian wars, principally with the Seminoles, under their lawless chief, Osceola. In 1846 the larger part of them were removed beyond the Mississippi, although a remnant of them still remain, baffling all efforts of the Government to remove them. The population of Florida, at the time of the first census after its admission to the Union, 1850, was 87,440; at the last census, 1870, it was 137,745, of whom 41,681 were colored.

Fernandina, situated in Nassau County, on the north part of Amelia Island, and in the N. E. corner of the State, is an ancient and interesting seaport town, said to possess the best harbor south of Chesapeake Bay. It is one of the most healthful places in the South, and a favorite resort for invalids from the more northern States. It has quite an extensive trade in lumber, sugar, cotton, &c. A flourishing academy for young ladies is located here, and is under the direction of the Episcopal Bishop. There is a railroad drive over a fine level road for a distance of nearly twenty miles along the seacoast. A pleasant excursion may also be made to Dungeness, the home of General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. The people of Georgia presented General Greene with 100,000 acres of choice lands, in recognition of his services as commander of the Southern provincial army. These grants are beauti-

fully laid out and profusely embellished with the greatest variety of flowers, trees, and shrubbery.

Gainesville, the county seat of Alachua County, is situated ninety-eight miles S. W. of Fernandina and is the principal town on the line of railway between Fernandina and Key West. Alachua County abounds in natural curiosities and beautiful scenery. The waters are well supplied with fish, and the forests which great variety of game. The Great Suck in this county is an underground passage by which the waters of the Alachua-Savannah are supposed to discharge themselves into Orange Lake. The places of interest in this county may be visited from White, thirteen miles N. E. of Gainesville.

Jacksonville, the largest and most important place in the State, and county seat of Duval County, is situated on the west bank of the St. Johns River, about twenty-five miles from its mouth. It is the largest town on the Atlantic coast south of Savannah. The city was named after General Andrew Jackson. It is well built up, and has quite an extensive trade, especially in lumber. It is the eastern terminus of the Florida Central R. R. Jacksonville has several suburban villages of interest, which are connected with it by terry. The city is favorably situated for the temporary residence of Northern people in search of health, or wishing to avoid the severer climate in winter of their own latitude.

Lake City, the county seat of Columbia County, is situated in the Florida Central R. R. about sixty miles west of Jacksonville, and is a U. S. signal-service station. It is a place of considerable manufacturing, and in the vicinity are several lakes, rendering it one of many attractions for tourists.

Wellborn, twelve miles west of Lake City, is a favorite resort for invalids. It is in the neighborhood of several lakes, which afford good

fishing. It is the seat of the University for the Deaf, and is about eight miles distant.

Jasper, county seat of Hamilton County, is situated near the northern border of the State, on the border of the A. & G. R. R. thirteen miles north of Live Oak. It is about sixteen miles S. W. of Gainesville, and is reached from this place. The location of Jasper is pleasant and beautiful.

Suwanee, situated eight miles south of Jasper, is about one mile from an important sulphur spring, on the banks of the Suwannee River. The waters of this spring are said to effect important cures in cases of rheumatism and dyspepsia.

Mulberry Grove and **Montarin**, twelve and fifteen miles, respectively, below Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River are pleasant places, with many attractions for excursionists. The latter contains the winter residence of Mrs. Hamner Beecher Snow. Her house is situated near the river, and from its beautiful location and surroundings, as well as the reputation of its occupants, is the first to attract the attention of visitors.

Pilatka, seventy-five miles south of Jacksonville, on the western bank of the St. Johns River, is the county seat of Putnam County, and the largest town on the river above Jacksonville. The orange groves and other attractions in the vicinity claim the attention and secure the admiration of visitors. Before reaching Pilatka, the tourist passes several beautiful and favorite places, first on the river, among which are Allenton, a resort for invalids, Moulton Grove, Oak Springs, E. etc. etc. Preceding up the river from Pilatka to Enterprise, the tourist passes other delightful places which have many attractions among them. White and Silver Springs, near by, Jasper on Lake Arthur, and Wilson. About fifteen miles from Lake George and Silver Springs, already

referred to, are particularly interesting for the remarkable transparency of their waters. The latter is said to be the "Fountain of Youth" of which De Soto dreamed, and for which he vainly searched.

Enterprise, the county seat of Volusia County, is situated at the head of navigation of St. John's River, and on the northern shore of Lake Monroe. This is the most important head-quarters for tourists and sportsmen in this part of the State. Ample provisions are made for all the necessary outfits for pleasure-seekers to make excursions among the lakes for fishing, bathing, etc., or into the forests in pursuit of game. This place is said to be the "adventurous sportsman's earthly paradise."

St. Augustine, the county seat of St. John's County, is situated near the Atlantic coast, about 150 miles south of Savannah, Ga. Although distinguished as being the oldest town in the State, it is still comparatively a small place; population in 1870 but 1,717. The site is low, and the town has a very antiquated appearance. The streets are generally narrow; the houses two stories in height, the upper story projecting over the street. The place contains, however, many fine residences of modern design. The mildness of the climate, and the exhilarating sea-breezes render this a favorite residence for invalids. Orange, lemon, and olive groves abound in the vicinity. There are many public and other buildings in the town, interesting for their antiquity. Most of them are associated with important historic events. Mrs. Yelverton writes: "Moonlight nights are the glory of St. Augustine: so bright and cool, and soft and balmy, few can resist the enjoyableness of a stroll, or the dreamy bliss of sitting out on the veranda, listening to the echos of the band or the tinkling of some distant guitar, dreaming over all the happiness we know—past, present, or to come."

Biscayne Bay, near the southeastern extremity of the peninsula, and leading into Barnes Sound and Florida Bay, has a good harbor, and is important for its yield of sponge and turtle. Lieutenant-Governor Gleason says of this bay: "The pure water, the chalybeate and other mineral springs, the magnificent beauty of the scenery, the salubrity, and equability of its climate, must make Biscayne Bay, at no distant day, the resort of the invalid, the tourist, and the adventurer."

Key West, on an island of the same name, south of the peninsula of Florida, occupies an important position, in a military point of view. Its harbor is capacious and easily accessible for ships drawing twenty-two feet of water. The entrance to the harbor is defended by Fort Taylor, a large costly structure. Large quantities of salt are manufactured here from solar evaporation. The place also yields an abundance of sponge, turtles, and fruit. There are a large number of cigar manufactories at Key West; also the only factory in the U. S. for canning pine apples. This is also a favorable resort for invalids.

Florida Reefs or Keys, are a group or chain of islands, of which Key West is one, extending from Cape Florida, in a S. W. direction, a distance of 220 miles. These islands are very numerous, and of coral formation.

Dry Tortugas, a group of rocky islands, ten in number, are situated at the S. W. extremity of Florida Reefs, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico. They are defended by fortifications, which are sometimes used for the confinement of criminals by the U. S. Government.

Tallahassee, the capital of the State, and county seat of Leon County, is situated on elevated grounds, about twenty-five miles north of Appalachee Bay. The city is well laid out, containing several public squares. The

climate is delightful, and the surroundings very attractive. The State buildings and other public edifices add to the importance of the place. There are several beautiful lakes in the vicinity. Ten miles distant is the noted fountain, *Wachulla*, an immense limestone basin, with waters as transparent as crystal, and of unknown depth.

Cedar Keys, a group of small islands, are situated on the west coast of the State, 154 miles S. W. of Fernandina, with which it is connected by railroad. The town of *Cedar-Key* is pleasantly situated on the bay, which affords good facilities for sea-bathing, boating, etc.

Appalachicola, the county seat of Franklin County, is situated near the mouth of the river of the same name, 135 miles S. W. of Tallahassee. It has a good harbor and is quite an

important shipping point. Since the completion of railroads in Georgia and the Carolinas, connecting with Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, much of the trade of Georgia and Alabama has been transferred to the above cities.

Pensacola, the principal city of Western Florida, and county seat of Escambia County, is situated on the west shore of Pensacola Bay, ten miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The town is regularly laid out, and the streets are broad. The harbor is one of the best on the coast. It covers an area of 200 square miles, the entrance being about one-half mile wide, and the average depth of water on the bar about twenty-four feet. It is defended by Forts Pickens, McRea, and Barancas. It is an important U. S. naval station, and contains a *Marine Hospital* and *Custom-house*.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

KENTUCKY.

The name Kentucky ("the dark and bloody ground") seems indicative of the early as well as more modern history of the State. From its central location it has always occupied an important position in the confederacy of States. The Ohio River forms its northern and N. W. boundary, and separates it from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. It is bounded on the east by the Big Sandy River and Cumberland Mountains, which divide it from Virginia and West Virginia; on the south by Tennessee, and on the west by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Missouri. Its length from east to west is about 300 miles and greatest breadth 180, average width about 150 miles, including an area of 37,680 square miles.

The *Climate* of Kentucky, although very changeable, is milder than in the same latitude east of the Alleghany Mountains. It is not subject to the severity of the more northern States, or to the enervating influence of the heat of more southern latitudes. The winters are short and the springs and autumns very mild.

The *Face of the Country* in Kentucky is very irregular. The eastern part of the State is generally mountainous, the Cumberland Mountains forming its S. E. boundary. The counties in the south-eastern part of the State are also traversed by other ridges, which seldom attain an altitude of 2,000 feet. The central and northern part of the State are generally hilly or undulating, while that portion west of the Cumberland River is generally level.

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The *Soil* of Kentucky, in fertility, may be said to rival that of any other State in the Mississippi Valley. Tilso says: "View the country round from the Licking, the Ohio, the Kentucky, Dick's, and down the Green River, and you have 100 miles square of the most extraordinary country on which the sun has ever shone."

The *Principal Productions* of the soil are Indian-corn, tobacco, flax, and hemp. Cotton is cultivated to some extent. Most of the fruits raised in any part of the temperate zone are successfully cultivated in Kentucky.

The *Minerals* of Kentucky are important in value, although not existing in as great a variety as in some of the adjoining States. *Bituminous Coal* abounds to a great extent, the coal beds being a continuation of those of Illinois and Ohio, and cover an area of 10,000 to 12,000 square miles. *Iron* is also found in quite extensive quantities in proximity to the coal regions. *Lead* has also been found in small quantities, and *silver ore* near the Cumberland Falls. An excellent quality of *marble* is found among the cliffs of the State. *Salt* and *Medicinal Springs* are particularly numerous in the State. Salt springs abound in the sandstone formation, and saltpeter and gypsum are found in the numerous caves.

The *Rivers* of Kentucky, with a single exception (the Upper Cumberland), flow in a north-westerly direction, and all, except a few of the inferior ones, empty their waters into the Ohio; the smaller ones into the Mississippi.

The *Kentucky River* is a rapid stream, flowing in a deep channel

over a rocky bed, with high and perpendicular banks. The river is remarkable for its picturesque beauty. At stages of high water it was navigable as high as Frankfort for steamers; but by dams and locks it is now navigable to this point at all stages of water, and for flat-boats nearly 100 miles further.

The *Cumberland River* has its source and mouth in Kentucky, although much of its course is in Tennessee. It rises in the Cumberland Mountains, in the south-eastern part of the State, and, flowing W. and S. W., enters Tennessee, and after making a circuit of about 250 miles, through the central part of the State, passing the city of Nashville, turns toward the N. W. and again enters Kentucky, a few miles east of the Tennessee River, and runs in a nearly parallel direction with the latter river, until it empties into the Ohio. It is navigable for steamers, at high water, as far as Nashville, about 200 miles from its mouth, and for small boats about as much further.

The *Salt River*, which receives its name from the many salt springs which are found in its vicinity, rises in the center of the State, and enters the Ohio twenty-two miles below Louisville. It is navigable for boats about 100 miles.

The *Licking River* rises in the Cumberland Mountains, and flows in a N. W. direction a distance of 200 miles, and empties into the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati. Small steamers can ascend to Falmouth, about fifty miles from its mouth. Its banks are usually high and steep and covered with forest trees of immense size.

The *Green River* rises in the eastern part of the State, and flows west through the cavernous limestone formation, passing the Mammoth Cave. After receiving the waters of the Big Barren River, it takes a nearly N. W. direction, and empties into the Ohio, nine miles above Evansville, Ind. By the aid of locks and

dams the river is navigable in high water to Greensburg, a distance of about 200 miles. Stone-coal is found in large quantities in the lower part of Green River Valley.

The *Tennessee River* enters the State near its western border, after pursuing a course of nearly 800 miles through Western Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and North-eastern Mississippi, then assuming an almost northern course, crosses East Tennessee, and empties into the Ohio River, seventy miles from the point where it enters Kentucky. It is navigable for steamers many miles beyond the limits of Kentucky.

Mammoth Cave is probably entitled to the first place among the subterranean caverns of this country, if not of the world. It may be reached from Louisville *via* the Louisville & Nashville R. R. to Cave City, eighty-five miles south of Louisville, and thence by stage to the mouth of the Cave, nine miles distant. Stages connect with each train at Cave City during the season—fare \$1.00. Our limits will not warrant an extended description of the various galleries, streams, mounds, stalactites, etc., which have been visited by so many tourists and authors who have written and said so much upon these wonders of nature. The enthusiastic writers may seem to the incredulous reader sometimes to have drawn too freely upon their imagination to be entitled to full credit in their delineations; but should he visit these subterranean caverns, he would be constrained, like the fair Queen of Sheba, to exclaim, "The half was not told me."

It is estimated the entire length of the many labyrinthine windings in connection with this wonderful cavern is more than 200 miles. A portion of the tour is in a boat on a deep river, inhabited by white, eyeless fish. It would require days of time to visit the many and great variety of interesting and wonderful places and objects which are accessible to visitors.

It is claimed that in extent and number of its chambers, in the length of its galleries, and the variety of interesting objects, such as streams, mounds, stalactites, stalagmites, etc., Mammoth Cave has no rival.

No risk is incurred in making a tour of the cave, if proper care is observed, and competent guides secured. The atmosphere is sufficiently pure for the comfort and health of the visitor, and the temperature at all seasons about 60° Fahrenheit.

Indian Cave, about midway between Cave City and Mammoth Cave, *White's Cave*, near the Cave Hotel, and *Diamond Cave*, although in size hardly worthy to be named with Mammoth Cave, are, nevertheless, places of exciting interest to the lovers of the beautiful and wonderful in nature's works. Among their chief beauties and objects of admiration are the wonderful stalactite formations.

The Sink-holes of Kentucky are worthy the attention of the tourist. Goodrich thus describes them: "In this State are also many singular cavities or depressions in the surface of the ground, called sink-holes. They are commonly in the shape of inverted cones, 60 or 70 feet in depth, and from 60 to 300 feet in circuit at the top. The ear can often distinguish the sound of waters flowing under them, and sometimes the ground has been opened by a subterranean stream of water. Considerable streams disappear in several places and afterward rise again to the surface at some distance." *Sinking Creek*, in Breckinridge County, is probably the most remarkable of these wonders. In Hart County, near Munfordsville, is a very singular spring, in connection with a mill-pond, the waters of which, at midday, rise daily twelve or fifteen inches, overflow the dam, and then recede to their ordinary level with all the regularity of the tide. Six miles east of this spring is a hole, in the form of an inverted cone, seventy feet broad at the top, but at

the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet is diminished to a diameter of about twelve feet. Stones thrown into this hole return no sound indicating their having touched bottom. A remarkable sink is found in the same vicinity, near the summit of an elevation known as Frenchman's Knob, which has been descended a distance of 275 feet without touching bottom.

The *Devil's Pulpit* is a rocky eminence about 300 feet high, in Jessamine County, on the Kentucky River.

Natural Bridge. In Christian County, in the south-western part of the State, is a Natural Bridge 130 feet deep and 70 feet span. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably wild and romantic. *Dismal Rock*, situated on Dismal Creek, in Edmondson County, in the southern part of the State, near the Louisville & Nashville R. R., has a perpendicular elevation of 163 feet.

Cumberland Gap, in Knox County, in the S. E. part of the State, is one of the chief attractions of this part of the State. It is here that the Cumberland River finds a passage through the Cumberland Mountains, between huge cliffs 1,300 feet in height.

Mineral Springs are quite numerous in Kentucky: chief among these, and probably the most fashionable watering-place in the State, are *Harrodsburg Springs*, in Mercer County, near Harrodsburg. They are about thirty-five miles south of Frankfort, and may be reached from this point by stage. Hotel and other accommodations are of a high order, and the place is the resort of the wealthy and the fashionable during the summer months. *Blue Lick Springs*, in Nicholas County, on the Licking River, seventy miles N. E. of Frankfort, are the next in importance and popularity. Among other springs of more or less importance may be mentioned the *White Sulphur Springs*, in Grayson County, on the Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., *Drennon Springs* in Henry County, *White Sulphur Springs* in Breckinridge

County, and the *Latonia Springs*, four miles from Covington. *Poplar Mountain Springs* are situated on the summit of Poplar Mountain, in Clinton County. The elevation of this mountain is from 1,200 to 1,500 feet above the valleys. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably fine. On Indian Creek, in this neighborhood, is a beautiful water-fall of ninety feet perpendicular pitch. There are many other water-falls in the State worthy of attention, but we can only give the names and location of a few of the more important ones: *Kentick's Creek* and *Rock House*, in Cumberland County; *Indian Rock*, in Edmondson County; *Flat and Avril Rock*, in Union County; and *Pilot Rock*, in Christian County.

Mounds and Fortifications, erected, as is supposed, by a race who inhabited this country previous to the Indians of the days of Columbus, are found in different parts of the State. The most remarkable of these is a fortification in Allen County, seventeen miles S. E. of Bowling Green. It is described as a wall of solid limestone, 200 yards in length, 40 feet high, 30 feet thick at the base, and 6 feet wide at the top, crossing a neck formed by a bend in Drake's Creek, and enclosing a peninsula of 200 acres, elevated 100 feet above the river. On the top of this mound is an area of three acres, enclosed by a wall and a ditch, forming one of the strongest fortresses in the world.

Other mounds and fortifications of a similar character, but of less magnitude, are found in Barren, Bourbon, La Rue, Boone, Warren, Spencer, and Montgomery Counties. At Bigbone Licks, in Boone County, deposits of immense bones of extinct mastodons have been found. Other fossil remains have been found in Bourbon County; and, in many of the caves in different localities in the State, human bones have been found. Impressions of the feet of human beings and of dogs

have been found imbedded in a rock in Morganfield, Union County.

Louisville is by far the largest and most important city in the State. It is located on the Ohio River, at the Falls, 130 miles below Cincinnati. It occupies a commanding position on an elevated plain, about seventy feet above low-water. An extensive view of the surrounding country is afforded at this point. The city is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. Those streets running parallel with the river are very broad, while those running at right angles with the same are nearly of a uniform width of sixty feet. Louisville has an extensive wholesale trade, and is one of the most important commercial cities in the Ohio Valley. Its manufactories are also quite extensive. It has many fine public buildings, including the *City Hall*, the *Court-house*, the *Medical Institute*, and the *University of Louisville*, the *Post-office*, *Blind Asylum*, etc. The city also contains a number of fine church edifices, and some of the best and most commodious school buildings in the country. The visitor to Louisville will find as much to interest and benefit him by making a tour among her varied institutions, manufactories, and warehouses, as can be found in any city of the size in the United States.

Frankfort, the capital of the State, and county seat of Franklin County, is beautifully located on the Kentucky River, sixty miles from its mouth, and about fifty miles east of Louisville. The heights on the N. E. side of the town rise to about 150 feet, and from their summits a grand panoramic view of the Capitol and the picturesque scenery of the river is afforded. The city has a good trade, and contains a number of fine public buildings. The river is navigable for steamboats to this point.

Covington and **NEWPORT** are both situated on the Ohio River opposite Cincinnati. They owe their rapid

growth to their proximity to Cincinnati, and may, to a certain extent, be considered as suburbs of the latter city. Their location is beautiful, and they contain a large number of magnificent residences. Covington is connected with Cincinnati by a suspension bridge similar to the one at Niagara Falls. Newport and Covington are also connected by a bridge across the Licking River.

Lexington, the county seat of Fayette County, is one of the most delightful and wealthy cities in the State. It is pleasantly situated on the lower fork of the Elkhorn River, and few inland cities in the Union present more attractions to the tourist. It is the fourth city in the State in population, and is noted for its literary and scientific institutions. The *Kentucky University*, a flourishing and popular institution, is located at this place, the *Law* and *Medical* departments are held in high repute. The *State Lunatic Asylum* is also located here.

Ashland, the home of the great statesman, Henry Clay, is in the immediate vicinity of Lexington. This old homestead has long been the principal attraction of visitors to Lexington. It has been somewhat changed since the death of Mr. Clay, but is still an object of interest to the stranger.

Paris, the county seat of Bourbon County, about eighty miles south of Cincinnati, is one of the most important towns in this part of the State. It is noted for its extensive manufactories of the celebrated Bourbon whisky, and the extensive cattle fairs held here. It is the point of departure for the *Blue Lick Springs*. The limits of this work will not justify our giving further description of the towns of this State. Many of them are referred to in connection with the places of interest named in their immediate vicinity.

TENNESSEE.

The first settlement within the territory now comprising the State of Tennessee was made in 1765, ten years before the first settlement in Kentucky. In 1796 it was admitted as the sixteenth State of the Confederacy. It includes an area of 42,000 square miles, extending from the Mississippi River directly east to the Cumberland and other ranges of the Appalachian chain of mountains, which separate it from North Carolina, a distance of about 425 miles, and from Kentucky on the north to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi on the south, having a breadth of about 200 miles.

The *Climate* of Tennessee is described by Prof. James M. Safford, State Geologist, as "midway in character between that of a temperate and that of a tropical region; or, rather, it combines the milder features of the two. Although subject to comparatively great extremes, in common with a large part of the Valley of the Mississippi, these extremes never reach the excessive cold of northern States, nor the highest temperature of the tropics. Herbage is often green throughout the year, and cattle can generally graze, with but little interruption from cold or snow, during all the months of winter. Many shrubs which in States further north lose their leaves during winter, here not unfrequently retain them the year round. Light coats of snow sometimes cover the surface, but their stay is brief." Except in the lowlands along the rivers, the climate is considered remarkably healthful.

The *Face of the Country* is diversified, affording an agreeable variety of mountain, hill, and plain. While the scenery of the State is remarkably beautiful and picturesque, it includes less of the great natural wonders than are found in Kentucky and some of the other States.

The eastern section is somewhat

broken and mountainous; Middle Tennessee is less mountainous, although composed principally of high tablelands; while West Tennessee is more level.

The *Productions of the Soil* are similar to those of Kentucky. Stock-raising, wool-growing, and the cultivation of wheat, corn, etc., constitute the chief productions of East Tennessee. In Middle Tennessee, wheat, corn, rye, oats, tobacco, and a large variety of vegetables are cultivated extensively, while in Western Tennessee cotton is grown quite successfully. The *Minerals* consist principally of *Iron*, found in large quantities in East Tennessee; also *lead*, *silver*, *zinc*, *manganese*, and *magnetic iron ore*. *Marble* of the best quality is found in great abundance; also *slate* (suitable for roofing), *burro-stones*, and *limestone*, which forms the bed of a large portion of the State. *Coal* abounds abundantly in the counties among the Cumberland Mountains.

The Principal Rivers. The *Tennessee River* enters the S. E. part of the State from North Carolina, and after making a circuitous route through East Tennessee, and receiving several tributaries, flows into Alabama, at the N. E. corner of that State, and leaves it again at the N. W. corner, re-entering Tennessee, and pursuing an almost directly north course through Tennessee and Western Kentucky, when it empties its waters into the Ohio River, at Paducah. The entire length of the Tennessee is about 900 miles, and is navigable for steamboats for about 700 miles, except a short distance at the Muscle Shoals in Alabama. The scenery along its banks is varied, and in many places wild and picturesque.

The *Cumberland River* enters the northern part of the State from Kentucky, pursues a south-westerly course as far as Nashville, when it turns to nearly a N. W. direction, and returns to Kentucky, crossing the border of Tennessee, a few miles east of the

Tennessee River, and pursuing a course nearly parallel with the latter, until it joins the Ohio. Large steamers can ascend to Nashville in high stages of water. All the rivers of the State ultimately find their way into the Mississippi. The streams in Tennessee afford an abundance of water-power, and the State must eventually become noted for its manufacturing.

Like Kentucky, this State contains within its limits many *caves* and similar objects of interest. Some of these caves are 100 feet or more below the surface, and from one to several miles in length. One has been found to contain a stream, 400 feet below the surface, of sufficient force to turn a mill. Another, on the top of the Cumberland Mountains, has a perpendicular descent, whose bottom has never been sounded. Big Bone Cave is so called from the bones of a large mastodon found within it. These caves are found only in the Cumberland Mountains. On what is called the Enchanted Mountain, a spur of the Cumberland, impressions of the feet of men and animals are found imbedded in the solid limestone rock. Geologists will find this an interesting point to visit. In Coffee County, near Manchester, in the southern part of the State, S. E. of Nashville, is an old stone fort, situated between two rivers, and includes an area of forty-seven acres, enclosed by a wall on which trees are growing, believed to be more than 500 years old.

The population of Tennessee, at the first national census in 1790, was but 35,791; at the last census, 1870, the population was 1,258,520, of whom 322,331 were colored.

Memphis, the largest city in the State, occupies a beautiful position on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Wolf River. It is the largest and most important city on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans. It is built upon the site of old Fort Pickering. The appearance

of the city from the river is very striking, being situated on a bluff about sixty feet above the water. The river is deep enough to float the largest ships of war from this point to the Gulf of Mexico. Its railroad communications are quite extensive, connecting the city with all the important points in the State. Memphis has increased quite rapidly in population and commercial importance during the last few years. It contains many fine public buildings, extensive warehouses, and fine dwellings.

Nashville, the capital of the State, and county seat of Davidson County, is the second city in size and importance in the State. It is beautifully and favorably situated on the south bank of the Cumberland River, at the head of steamboat navigation.

Nashville is probably the wealthiest city of its size in the South. It is noted for its magnificent public buildings and palatial residences. It is also a place of active trade, and contains several important manufactories. The *State Capitol* occupies a commanding position, about 175 feet above low-water mark, and is one of the finest structures of the kind in the United States. It is built of fossilated limestone very much resembling marble, and was quarried on the spot. The foundation of the building was laid in 1845. It is built entirely of iron and stone, except the planks to which the copper on the roof is attached. The dimensions of the building are 240 by 140 feet. The building is admirably arranged, and more desirable in its architecture than the Capitol at Washington. All the material used in the construction of the Capitol was procured within the State. The city contains the *State Penitentiary* and the *Lunatic Asylum*, both large, commodious buildings. The *University of Nashville* and a number of *Female Seminaries* are also located here. The *Hermitage*, the former home of General and President

Jackson, near the city, is worthy of a visit. The city is considered remarkably healthy, and is quite a resort during the summer for people residing in the less healthy localities in the State.

Knoxville, the county seat of Knox County, and once the capital of the State, is situated upon the Holston River, four miles below its junction with the French Broad River. It occupies a favorable position, having extensive railroad connections with the East and West, and being on the great thoroughfare, by railway from Boston and New York, to New Orleans. The river is navigable for steamers at all seasons from this point downward. The *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* and the *University of East Tennessee* are located here. Knoxville has an extensive trade; also several manufactories, among which is a glass manufactory, said to be the largest in the South.

Chattanooga, situated on the Tennessee River, in Hamilton County, in the south-easterly part of the State, although the fourth city in population, is one of the most important in Tennessee. The river is navigable for large steamers to this point during about eight months in the year, and for small boats at any season. This place occupies not only a delightful situation, but one of vast importance, being, as it were, the *Key to the South*. It is in the immediate vicinity of Lookout Mountain, which rises in front of the town to an altitude of about 1,400 feet. The associations of this mountain are such as to ever make it a desirable point for tourists. It was here that the battle was fought "above the clouds," on the 23d of November, 1863. The view from the summit of this mountain is one of the most extensive and picturesque to be witnessed from any point in the great Mississippi Valley. The visitor is assured by the guide of what would seem almost incredible—that views of different points in six States may be secured from this place. There are

many other places of interest in the vicinity of Chattanooga which the limits of this work will not permit us here to enumerate. Several important railroads terminate here.

Murfreesboro, the county seat of Rutherford County, is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley, surrounded by a healthful and fertile country. It is on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R., thirty-two miles S. E. of Nashville. It is the seat of *Union University* (Baptist), founded in 1848. Murfreesboro was the capital of the State for ten years, ending in 1827.

Greenville, the county seat of Greene County, in the N. E. part of the State, is a thriving place, and the seat of *Tusculum College*, Presbyterian.

Lebanon, the county seat of Wilson County, is situated about thirty miles east of Nashville, from which point it may be reached by railroad. It enjoys a high reputation as a seat of learning. *Cumberland University*, under the charge of the Cumberland Presbyterians, is located here, and is a thriving and popular institution. The place also contains several other popular schools.

Athens, the county seat of McMinn County, in the S. E. part of the State, is a thriving town, and the seat of *East Tennessee Wesleyan University*.

Jackson, the county seat of Madison County, is pleasantly situated on the South Forked Deer River, in the S. W. part of the State. It is a thriving place, has a good trade, and is surrounded by a fertile and prosperous region. It is noted for its thriving educational institutions.

Columbia, the county seat of Maury County, is situated on the south bank of Duck River, about forty-five miles south of Nashville. It is an important, growing place, and contains a number of popular educational institutions, including *Jackson College*, *Maury Female Academy*, *Female Athenaeum*, and *Conference College*. It was the home of President Polk previous to his election to the Presidency in 1844.

Clarkesville, the county seat of Montgomery County, is situated on the right bank of the Cumberland River, at the mouth of Red River, about fifty miles N. W. of Nashville. It is among the most prosperous places in the State.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

LOUISIANA.

In many respects Louisiana is the most interesting State in the Union. Its history from the time of the secret treaty at St. Ildefonso in 1800, when the ancient province of Louisiana was retroceded to France, to the present time, has been of much interest. The history of this territory prior to 1800 is also of thrilling interest, and, would our limits warrant, it would be worthy a place here. The State of Louisiana has an extensive front on the Gulf of Mexico, of about 300 miles, from which it extends north to Arkansas, a distance of 200 miles. Mississippi forms its eastern boundary, and is separated from Louisiana by the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers; it is bounded on the west by Texas, from which it is separated, in part, by the Sabine River. The entire length of the State from east to west is about 290 miles, and the area 41,255 square miles, or 26,403,200 acres.

The *Climate* of Louisiana is very mild, but considered more severe than on the Atlantic coast, in the same latitude. The poisonous exhalations, which the long hot summers cause to rise, in the autumn, from the extensive marshes, produce more or less yellow fever. Many portions of the State are unfavorable for the residence of people accustomed to more northern latitudes.

The *Face of the Country* is generally low and level, nowhere attaining an elevation of more than 200 feet above the level of the Gulf; and some portions of Southern Louisiana are so low as to be inundated at high water. The southern coast is composed mainly

of sea-marsh. Vast level prairies extend north of the marsh, elevated but little above it, covering an area of 4,000,000 acres. In the north and west the country is somewhat broken and diversified with low hills. It is estimated that, of the entire surface of the State, about 8,200,000 acres consist of swamp and lands subject to overflow.

The *Chief Productions of the Soil* are cotton and sugar cane, Indian-corn, rice, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, etc. In the lower portions of the State there are fertile prairies covered with fine grass, which never require enriching, and yield excellent crops of wheat, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco, rice, and sugar; the latter having been introduced by the Jesuits in 1751. Some of these give two crops annually. Forest trees of great variety are found on the shores of the lakes and banks of the rivers, from some of which tar and turpentine are extensively manufactured, and others are unsurpassed for ship-building. Cypress swamps occupy certain basins, which, having no outlet, retain the waters they receive at the flood season till they either evaporate or sink into the ground. Indigo has been successfully cultivated, and a yield of two crops a year is not unfrequent. The culture of fruit and garden vegetables is not surpassed in any locality. Oranges, lemons, peaches, figs, quinces, and plums, are the principal fruits.

The *Mineral Resources* of Louisiana are not as extensive as in some of the other Southern States. *Coal* exists quite extensively, but is said to be inferior to that of Pittsburg. *Iron*,

lead, lime, soda, copperas, gypsum, and marl, are found in many places in the northern and western parts of the State; *copper* and *petroleum* are said to have been found in several counties in the State. Large quartz *crystals* are said to have been found in the vicinity of Harrisonburgh, in Catahoula County, in the northern central part of the State, among the freestone hills, which rise here precipitously, in some instances to the height of 100 feet or more; also jasper, agates, carnelians, sardonyx, onyx, feldspar of a fine quality, meteoric stones, and fossils of various kinds.

The *Principal Rivers* in Louisiana are the Mississippi, Red, and Sabine. The former is too well known to need further mention at this time.

The *Red River*, which has been described in connection with Arkansas, enters Louisiana in the N. W. part of the State, and flowing in a S. E. direction, empties into the Mississippi, about 150 miles above New Orleans. It is navigable for steamers most of the year as far as Shreveport, in the N. W. part of the State, a distance of 500 miles. The principal tributary of the Red River is the Black River, which is also navigable for steamers.

The *Sabine River* rises in Texas, and flows in an E. S. E. direction until it reaches the eastern boundary of that State, when its course is changed to a nearly south direction, forming the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, and passing through Sabine Lake, empties its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. The waters are shallow at its mouth, but, in high water, navigable for some distance.

The State is supplied with superior water facilities. In addition to the rivers already described, it has within its limits several less important streams, some of which are navigable for several miles. It has several important bays and lakes, most of which lead into the Gulf of Mexico.

Several Mounds have been found in

Concordia County, which Dr. Kilpatrick thinks were constructed by a race which he considers superior to the Indians of the present day. Human bones, arrow-heads, stone-hatchets, and relics cut in the form of a canoe or crescent, have been found in many of these mounds.

The population of Louisiana, has not increased as rapidly as many of the more northern States. In 1810, the State contained a population of 76,556; at the last census, 1870, the population was 726,915, of whom 362,065 were white, and 364,410 were colored.

New Orleans, the most important city in the Southern States, and the largest in the Mississippi Valley south of St. Louis, is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, about 100 miles from its mouth. It is built on a bend of the river, from which circumstance it has been designated the Crescent City. Under the French rule it was the seat of government. Baton Rouge subsequently became the capital of the State, but since the close of the late war, the seat of government has again been removed to New Orleans. The city is built on a site gently descending from the river toward the marshy ground in the rear, three to four feet below the river at high water. An embankment, or levee, about 15 feet wide and 6 feet high, has been constructed, extending 125 miles above the city, to prevent inundation. This forms an agreeable promenade during the fall and winter.

The levee, having been several times broken through by the river, has been so strengthened that it is believed now to be strong enough to resist any further resistance from the river.

The city is well laid out, most of the dwellings having spacious gardens beautifully decorated with flowers and ornamental trees. The streets are of convenient width, and usually cross each other at right angles.

Canal Street is about 190 feet in width, with a grass plot in the center, twenty-five feet wide, extending throughout its entire length. The buildings are usually quite low, except the warehouses, which are built from four to six stories high. The cellars of the houses are never sunk below the surface of the ground, on account of its marshy nature.

New Orleans is considered the greatest cotton market in the world. Its facilities for shipping are such as to enable it to exchange commodities with all parts of the world. Hundreds of steamers and other vessels may be often seen at its wharves unloading the products of other nations and receiving cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc. New Orleans has many attractions for visitors which are peculiar to itself, and they may spend many days to their profit and pleasure in viewing the city and visiting its suburbs.

It contains a large number of public buildings, and charitable and educational institutions worthy of attention.

Among the public buildings of note may be mentioned the *Mint* (*U. S. Branch*), at the corner of Esplanade and New Levee Streets, near the river; the *Custom-house*, second in size, except to the Capitol at Washington, to no building in the United States, is built of granite from the celebrated quarries at Quincy, Mass., and covers an area of 87,333 superficial feet; the *City Hall*, a fine marble structure; and *Odd Fellows Hall*.

The *United States Marine Hospital*, the *Charitable Hospital*, and the *Female Orphan Asylum*, are among the principal charitable institutions.

The *University of Louisiana*, on Common Street, is composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, with appropriate faculties.

The *Markets of New Orleans* should be visited by all who wish to learn some of their peculiar characteristics.

The great variety of nationalities and dialects represented among the vendors, and the greater variety of commodities for sale, render the markets peculiarly interesting to strangers. The most exciting time to visit them is on Sunday mornings from eight to nine o'clock.

The *Cemeteries* of New Orleans are especially worthy of notice. Their general arrangement and mode of interment seem peculiar to this locality. They are described as being "enclosed with brick walls of arched cavities (or ovens, as they are called here), made just large enough to admit a single coffin, and raised, tier upon tier, to a height of about 12 feet, and a thickness of 10 feet. The whole enclosure is divided into plots, with gravel paths intersecting each other at right angles, and densely covered with tombs, built wholly above-ground, and from one to three stories high. This method of sepulture is adopted from necessity, and burial underground is never attempted, except in the 'Potter's Field,' where the stranger without friends, and the poor without money, find an uncertain rest; the water with which the soil is always saturated often forcing the coffin and its contents out of its narrow and shallow cell, to rot, with no other covering than the arch of heaven."

The *Battle-field*, four miles south of Canal Street, where General Jackson gained a signal victory over the British troops, January 8, 1815, is a place of special interest to all Americans.

Lake Pontchartrain, five miles north of New Orleans, is a famous resort for sportsmen. It is forty miles long, and its greatest breadth about twenty-four miles.

Baton Rouge, formerly the capital of the State, is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, 129 miles above New Orleans. The site is elevated about twenty-five or thirty feet above high water. It is claimed to be the handsomest and

most healthful city in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Shreveport, the county seat of Caddo County, is situated on the right bank of the Red River, in the N. E. portion of the State. It is the third town in size in the State, and one of the most important points for shipping, as it is the only place accessible from the west side of the river for a distance of 100 miles.

Jackson, the seat of the *State Insane Asylum*, is situated on Thompson's Creek, in East Feliciana County, twenty miles north of Baton Rouge. *Centenary College*, under the charge of the Methodists, a flourishing institution, is also located at this place. Jackson is noted for its educational advantages.

Alexandria, on the Red River, is the county seat of Rapides County, and is an important point for shipping cotton. *Algiers* and *Gretna*, opposite New Orleans; *Bayou Sara* and *St. Francisville*, on the Bayou Sara; and *Carrollton*, seven miles above New Orleans, are important towns.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi is the third of the Gulf States. It is bounded by Tennessee on the north, Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, Alabama on the east, and Louisiana and Arkansas on the west. The extreme length of the State from north to south is 332 miles, average breadth 142 miles, including an area of 47,156 square miles, or 30,179,840 acres. From the Pearl River on the west to the Alabama State line on the east, extends a narrow strip of land south of the main body of the State, below latitude 31° north, to the Gulf of Mexico, giving the State a shore-line on the coast of about eighty-eight miles.

Alabama was separated from Mississippi, and made a territory in March, 1817, and Mississippi was ad-

mitted into the Union as a State in December following.

The *Surface of Mississippi* is undulating and diversified, with a slope in general to the south-west and south, which is indicated by the course of the rivers, while of a small section the waters flow to the south-east and north. There are no mountains in the State, although the country bordering on the Mississippi River, or contiguous to it, contains many hills of moderate elevation, some of which terminate abruptly upon a level plain on the bank of a river, and are called Bluffs, from which circumstance this portion of the State is called the Bluff Region, and extends from ten to twenty miles inland, and is of great fertility. The eastern and central parts of the State are a kind of table-land, but much of its area is occupied by swamp and marsh tracts. One of these marshes extends from fifty miles below the mouth of the Yazoo River to Memphis, Tenn., varying in width from a few miles to fifty, and sometimes even to 100 miles, occupying an area of nearly 7,000 square miles. This portion of the State is subject to inundation at times of high water, and is often covered with water to the depth of several feet. Great care and much expense are often essential to protect the lands lying along the borders of the Mississippi River.

Mississippi has great advantages as an agricultural State, from the fertility of the soil and the remarkable equability of the climate. The State approaches within a few degrees of the torrid zone; consequently its southern portion partakes strongly of the characteristics of the tropical regions. The temperature in winter is a few degrees lower than on the Atlantic coast in the same latitude. The summers are of sufficient length for the fig and orange to mature in the southern portion of the State, while, in the northern portion, those fruits and other productions of the soil adapted to temperate climates grow in perfection.

The richest and most inexhaustible soil in Mississippi is found between the upland bluffs and the Mississippi River, usually called the Swamp Lands. The principal drawback to this portion of the State, as already stated, is its liability to inundation. This, however, will doubtless be eventually removed as the population becomes more dense, and the embankments are made more secure.

Cotton is the great crop of the State, as it is in many others of the Southern States, and the product of this great staple will compare very favorably with that of any other State in the Union. The State produces the various kinds of grains that are grown in other Southern States, Irish and sweet potatoes, peas and beans, hemp, sugar, and tobacco. The northern part of the State is well wooded with hickory, and red, white, post, and live oaks. Black and white cypress, the latter an excellent quality of timber, abound in the swamp lands, while the southern part of the State furnishes a good supply of pine. Black walnut, locust, buckeye, beech, persimmon, and many other kinds of timber are also found in different parts of the State.

Rivers, etc. Mississippi is well watered. Its entire western border is washed by the *Mississippi River*, a distance of more than 500 miles of circuitous windings. A very favorable circumstance concerning this river is its flowing from north to south. Rivers flowing east or west have little or no variety of climate from their source to their mouth, and usually but little variety in the soil or its products; but on the banks of the "Father of Waters" may be found almost every variety of climate and vegetation which the country affords between the arctic and torrid zones, thus enabling the husbandman or the merchant to exchange the commodities produced in his own latitude for those of all lands, or all latitudes of his own country, by means of this great thoroughfare.

The *Yazoo River* is formed by the junction of the *Yalabusha* and *Tallahatchie*, which rise in the northern part of the State, near the head-waters of the Tombigbee. These branches unite in Leflore County, from which point the Yazoo flows, by a serpentine route, mainly in a south-westerly course, a distance of nearly 200 miles, when it empties into the Mississippi, twelve miles above Vicksburg. It is a deep, narrow, and sluggish stream, and is navigable by steamboats its entire length at all seasons of the year. The Tallahatchie, its largest branch, is nearly as long as the Yazoo, and is navigable by steamers for more than 100 miles.

The *Big Black River* rises in Choctaw County, and, flowing in a south-westerly course a distance of nearly 200 miles, empties into the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. It flows through a rich cotton-growing country.

The *Pearl River*, rising in the central part of the State; the *Pascagoula*, formed by the junction of the Chickasawha and Leaf Rivers, flow in a southerly direction, and empty into the Gulf of Mexico and the lagoons connected with it. There are many other smaller streams in the State, most of which are tributaries to those already named.

Mississippi contains less objects of interest to the mere seeker after that which is unique or wonderful in nature's works than almost any other State in the Union; but there is much of interest to be found by those who can appreciate her fertile soil, with its rich and varied productions, and the utilitarian advantages which the State affords.

The population of Mississippi has increased quite rapidly since it became a separate State, although during the last decade its growth in this respect was somewhat retarded by the influence of the late war. In 1800, the population of the territory was 8,850; in 1820, three years after it was admitted into the Union as a

State, the population was 75,448; in 1860 it was 791,305; and in 1870, 827,922, of whom 444,201 were colored. Very favorable inducements are now offered to agriculturists and capitalists to seek for homes and investments in this State.

Jackson, the capital of the State, is situated on the right bank of the Pearl River, in Hinds County, forty-five miles east of Vicksburg. The Pearl River is navigable to this point for light boats, and its railroad facilities are very favorable. Jackson has quite an extensive trade, cotton being the principal article of export. The site of the town is level, and its plan, in the main, quite regular. The principal public buildings are the *State Capitol*, the *Executive Mansion*, the *Lunatic Asylum*, and a United States *Land Office*. The town is also well supplied with churches and schools.

Vicksburg, the county seat of Warren County, is the largest city in the State. It is situated on the Mississippi River, 408 miles above New Orleans, and is the chief commercial city between New Orleans and Memphis, being about midway between those two points. Its site is very broken, the residences being principally on a succession of hills called the Old Walnut Hills, and the business houses on the river bank below; consequently the city is not compactly built. Being near the mouth of the Yazoo River, Vicksburg has an extensive trade by packets with the north-western part of the State, and its favorable railroad connections render its facilities for communication with all parts of Mississippi and Northern Louisiana very advantageous for its growth and commercial importance. Vicksburg, in common with many other Southern cities, suffered very much during the late war, but it is fast recovering its former activity and enterprise. Population in 1870, 12,443.

Natchez, the second city in size in the State, and county seat of Adams

County, is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, about 280 miles by water above New Orleans. It is built on the summit of a bluff, 150 feet above the water, and on the narrow strip of land between the hill and the river, the latter portion being called Natchez Landing, or Natchez-under-the-Hill. Most of the residences are on the hill. They are generally built of wood, and have flower gardens or orange groves adjoining. The streets are wide, and nearly every one is beautifully shaded with trees. Many of the public buildings are very fine, and the city is well supplied with churches, schools, newspapers, and benevolent institutions. Natchez has quite an extensive trade, which is largely in cotton. The heavy shipping business is all transacted at Natchez-under-the-Hill.

Columbus, the county seat of Lowndes County, and the third city in size in the State, is situated on the left bank of the Tombigbee River, north-east of Jackson, near the eastern boundary of the State, and on a branch of the Mobile & Ohio R. R. The river is navigable to Columbus, and, being situated in the midst of a fertile planting district, the city has an extensive trade, particularly with Mobile. Large quantities of cotton are annually shipped from this point.

Meridian, the county seat of Lauderdale County, is an important railroad point, being situated at the intersection of the Mobile & Ohio and the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroads.

The *Lauderdale Springs*, in Lauderdale County, are situated eighteen miles from Meridian, near the line of the Mobile & Ohio R. R. The *State Orphan Home*, for the support of poor children of deceased Confederate soldiers, is located near the same place.

Grenada, the county seat of a county of the same name, is pleasantly situated at the head of navigation on the Yalabusha River, about 100 miles N. E. of Jackson. It is one of the principal railroad points in the

State. It contains a United States *Land Office*, and has an active trade.

Holly Springs, the county seat of Marshall County, has a healthful and remarkably beautiful situation. It is distinguished for the intelligence of its inhabitants, and the excellency of its institutions of learning, of which the *Holly Springs Female Institute*, the *Franklin Female College*, the *Chalmers Institute*, and *St. Thomas' Hall* for boys, are the most prominent. The town is situated on the Mississippi Central R. R., about twenty miles from the southern boundary of Tennessee.

Aberdeen, the county seat of Monroe County, is situated at the head of navigation on the Tombigbee River, and on a branch of the Mobile & Ohio R. R. It is in the midst of a fertile and productive country, and, next to Columbus, is the most important place on the Tombigbee River.

Grand Gulf, situated on the Mississippi River, in Claiborne County,

two miles below the mouth of Black River, and sixty miles above Natchez, is a place of considerable trade, especially in cotton.

Oxford, the county seat of La Fayette County, is situated on the Mississippi Central R. R., is a thriving town, and is considered one of the healthiest places in the State. The *State University* is situated about one mile from the town, and is a well endowed and flourishing institution. Oxford also contains several other popular schools, and other institutions, which render it a desirable place for residence.

Clinton, a flourishing village in Hinds County, situated ten miles west of Jackson, is the seat of *Mississippi College*.

Cooper's Well, in Hinds County, twelve miles west of Jackson, is a favorite resort for tourists, the waters being favorably known for their medicinal qualities.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

ARKANSAS AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARKANSAS.

This State, usually classed among the Western, seems to possess more fully the characteristics of the Southern States. It affords less of striking interest to tourists than many of the States already described. It is bounded on the north by Missouri, on the west by Indian Territory, and south by Louisiana and Texas. Its eastern boundary is washed its entire length, 400 miles, by the Mississippi River. The State extends about 240 miles from north to south, and 224 from east to west, embracing an area of 52,198 square miles, or 33,406,720 acres. The Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1870 shows that 10,942,848.89 acres remained undisposed of at that date. It is well supplied with navigable rivers, so distributed as to give free access by steamers to nearly all portions of the State.

The *Face of the Country*, for 30 to 100 miles west of the Mississippi River, is generally low, containing numerous lakes and swamps, and is, except in some more elevated portions, subject to inundation by the annual overflow of the Mississippi, Arkansas, and St. Francis Rivers. Beyond this level country the surface is moderately hilly, rising gradually toward the west. The western and north-western sections consist of extensive prairies, interspersed with ranges of mountains. The *Ozark Mountains*, commencing near Little Rock, extend in a north-westerly direction beyond the limits of the State. They have an elevation of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. The *Masserne Range* of mountains,

south of the Arkansas River, stretching in a north-east and south-westerly direction, are masses of gray barren sandstone.

Minerals. This State is not yet sufficiently developed to afford a correct estimate of its mineral resources. There seems to be little doubt, however, that they are quite extensive. *Gold* is reported to have been discovered in White County, near the Little Red River. *Anthracite* and *cannel* and *bituminous coal* is found in the State. The coal-field commences about forty miles above Little Rock, and extends on both sides the river beyond the western boundary of the State. *Iron, lead, zinc, manganese, gypsum, and salt* are also found in great abundance. A writer in De Bow's "Resources of the South and West" says "there is manganese enough in Arkansas to supply the world." In zinc it excels every State except New Jersey, and has more gypsum than all the other States put together, while it is equally well supplied with marble and salt. The lead ore of this State is said to be particularly rich in silver.

Rivers. Probably no State in the Union is penetrated by so many navigable rivers as Arkansas. Many of these rivers, however, owing to long continued droughts are not navigable for vessels of any size more than nine months in the year. The *Arkansas*, one of the principal tributaries of the Mississippi from the west, rises in the mountains of Central Colorado, and flowing through that Territory, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, crosses the State of Arkansas in a south-easterly direction, and dis-

charges its waters into the Mississippi. The entire length of the river is 2,000 miles, and is navigable entirely across the State, a distance of about 500 miles, and, at seasons of high water, steamers can run far up into the Indian Territory. The *St. Francis River* rises in South-eastern Missouri, and flows through a low country subject to annual inundations, and interspersed with lakes and cypress swamps; the latter sometimes covered with such a dense growth of vegetation as to be almost impenetrable. It empties into the Mississippi, ten miles above Helena. It is navigable to the Missouri line, a distance of 150 miles. *White River* is formed by the union of several small branches which have their source in the Ozark Mountains, and unite a few miles east of Fayetteville, in Washington County, Ark. Its course is then turned northward, and after making a circuit through three of the southern counties of Missouri, it re-enters Arkansas, and flowing in a generally southerly direction, empties into the Arkansas, near its mouth. It is navigable to the mouth of Black River, its largest tributary, a distance of about 350 miles, and during a portion of the year steamers ascend fifty miles higher, to Batesville. *Black River* is navigable during high water to the Missouri line. The *Washita* (formerly Ouachita) drains almost the entire portion of the State which lies between the Arkansas and Red Rivers, and falls into the latter by three channels, about thirty miles from its mouth. It is navigable for 250 miles. *Saline River*, a branch of the Washita, is navigable for 100 miles. The *Red River*, which flows through South-western Arkansas, is navigable throughout its entire course in this State. It enters the western part of Louisiana, and flowing in a southeasterly direction, empties into the Mississippi, a few miles below Natchez, Miss. The entire length of the river, including the Southern Fork, is estimated at 2,100 miles; the length of

the main stream is about 1,200 miles. The South Fork of this river passes for about 100 miles over a bed of gypsum, which gives the water a very bitter taste, increasing rather than allaying thirst. Arkansas has no lakes worthy of mention.

The State contains sixty-one counties, forty-three of which are watered by navigable streams, which, with their branches, make a navigable highway of over 3,000 miles within the State, available at all seasons, as they are never obstructed by ice.

The *Climate* of Arkansas is mild and salubrious, not subject to sudden changes of temperature as are experienced in the same latitude east, and, to some extent, west. The fierce "Northers," as they are termed, which sweep down to the Gulf, further west, are unknown here. The thermometer does not indicate as high temperature in summer as in more northern States, and in winter seldom falls as low as zero. The uplands will compare favorably with the most healthful regions of the Western States; the lowlands are quite unhealthy.

The *Soil and Scenery* of Arkansas are extremely varied, there being within its limits almost every variety, including the undulating woodlands and prairies of the central and western portions, and the rugged mountains of the north-west. The bottom-lands are not excelled in any State for fertility, while the hills and slopes for the raising of fruit and for grazing purposes are unsurpassed. Every variety of fruit, grain, and vegetables which is cultivated in any of the Southern or Western States can be successfully grown in Arkansas.

Wild game in abundance abounds in the State, consisting of bears, deer, turkeys, ducks, prairie chickens, etc. The rivers, bayous, and lakes are well supplied with fish, including pickerel, trout, black bass, buffalo, and catfish—the latter sometimes weighing 150 pounds.

Extensive Forests of *pine* are

found in the hill country, and occasionally in the bottoms; of *cypress* in the bottom-lands and along the bayous, single trees sometimes yielding 6,000 feet of lumber. Many varieties of *oak* are found here, the most important of which is white oak, and a species called "*overcup*," resembling the white oak, which is often found five feet in diameter. *Black walnut* of the best quality is also found in large quantities, which must soon be of great value. *Red cedar* occurs in abundance in the northern and western part of the State.

The population of Arkansas has not increased as rapidly as in many other States. It was first settled at Arkansas Post, by the French, as early as 1685. It made but little progress, however, until after it was organized into a Territory in 1819. In 1820, the population was but 14,273; in 1870 it was 484,471, of whom 122,160 were colored. Arkansas has but one city of more than 2,500 population.

Little Rock, the capital of the State, is pleasantly situated on a rocky bluff about fifty feet high, on the right bank of the Arkansas, about 300 miles from its mouth. Its site is quite conspicuous, and commands a delightful prospect of the surrounding country. The principal public buildings in the city are the *State-house*, a rough-cast brick edifice of fair pretensions, the *Penitentiary*, and the *United States Arsenal*. The city derived its name from a bald igneous slate rock, which at low water is about twenty-five feet above water, while at high water it is almost entirely hidden from view. Two miles above, on the north bank, is another rocky bluff, 200 feet high, called the *Big Rock*. There are many places of interest in the vicinity of Little Rock. The population of the city in 1870 was 12,380.

Helena, the second town in size in the State, is the county seat of Phillips County, located on the Mississippi River, a few miles below the mouth of the St. Francis.

Napoleon, the county seat of Desha County, is situated on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Arkansas. It is a place of considerable trade, and has direct communication by steamboats with Little Rock. The *United States Marine Hospital* located at this point is the most important public building.

Fort Smith, in Sebastian County, is situated on the left bank of the Arkansas River, near the border of the Indian Territory. It has an extensive trade with Indian tribes, and is a military post.

Van Buren, the county seat of Crawford County, is located on the Arkansas River, five miles from the border of the Indian Territory. Its location is pleasant, and its trade extensive. It also contains several manufactories.

Camden, the county seat of Ouachita County, situated on the Ouachita (or Washita) River, at the head of navigation for large steamers, possesses great advantages for trade, which seem to be successfully improved.

Arkansas Post, the oldest town in the State, is situated on the Arkansas River, about fifty miles from its mouth. It has a steamboat landing, and is a place of considerable trade.

Batesville, the county seat of Independence County, is situated at the head of navigation, for small steamers, on the White River. It is the most important town in this part of the State, and has hitherto been a prominent rendezvous for immigrants.

The Hot Springs are among the most important objects of interest in the State. They are situated in Hot Spring County, about sixty miles S. W. of Little Rock. They are in a wild mountain region, and issue from a ridge of land forming a steep bank from 150 to 200 feet high, projecting over Hot Spring Creek, an affluent of the Washita. About 100 springs issue at different elevations, and of different temperatures, varying from 135° to 160°. The waters are consid-

ered efficacious in rheumatic and kindred diseases. Near the top of the ridge referred to, issues a fine cold spring so near the Hot Springs that a person can put one hand into cold water and the other into hot water at the same time. The village is situated in a beautiful valley, and is visited by thousands of people annually; and when the facilities for reaching these springs are sufficiently improved, it seems destined to become an important and popular watering-place.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

This Territory, which has been set apart for the home of the Indian tribes that may be removed there from the East, lies west of Arkansas, and embraces an area of about 70,000 square miles. Kansas and a portion of Nebraska were originally included within the so-called Indian Territory. As most that can be said of this Territory at the present time would be historical and statistical, rather than descriptive of places of interest to tourists, we deem it inexpedient to attempt an extended article pertaining to the same.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

TEXAS.

The State of Texas covers an area of territory larger than all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Its extreme length from S. E. to N. W. is more than 800 miles. Its breadth varies very much, being about 750 miles at its greatest extent, including an area of 274,356 square miles. It extends from the Indian Territory on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from Arkansas and Louisiana on the east to Mexico and New Mexico on the west and S. W. Covering so broad an expanse of territory, the State includes within its limits a great variety of surface and climate.

In some sections of the State the scenery is remarkably picturesque. For a distance of thirty to sixty miles from the south-eastern boundary the surface is level; between this and the mountain regions in the N. W. the surface is undulating and prairie for a breadth of about 200 miles. The *Great American Desert* extends within the limits of the State on the north a distance of sixty miles. The *plateau* of Texas, which includes a part of New Mexico, extends from the Rio Grande east a distance of about 300 miles, and from 30° north to the northern boundary of the State. Vegetation, except on the immediate edge of the streams, is unknown throughout this entire region. On the upper portion of this plateau, known as the Llano Estacado, or "Staked Plain," about 2,500 feet above tide-water, immediately after rains stunted grass springs up; but it affords little nourishment, as it soon withers and dies.

The different belts of land already referred to extend across the State in

a north-east and south-westerly direction, so that the north-eastern portion of the State is almost entirely included within the belt between the level and mountainous districts. The rivers generally have alluvial bottoms, varying in width from three to twenty miles, which are very fertile and usually well timbered. The mountainous region of Texas is comparatively but little known, as it is yet almost uninhabited by white men, and is visited principally by adventurers or hunters in quest of buffalo and other wild animals, which abound there in great numbers. The land is reported to be generally well watered and quite fertile.

Animals. Texas affords inviting and successful hunting grounds for sportsmen, as a great variety of wild animals are found on its prairies and among its mountains. In the W. and N. W., in addition to the buffalo already referred to, there are still to be found the wild horse, or mustang, in vast herds; also the deer, moose, bears, wolves, and a great variety of smaller game. Wild cattle are found in abundance. Mr. Bartlett speaks particularly of the vast numbers of the prairie dogs, a species of marmot, which burrow in the ground, and are so numerous that he traveled for three days without losing sight of them. The feathered tribe, including birds of prey, are equally abundant. Among the more noted may be mentioned the prairie hens, wild geese, wild turkeys, canvas-back and common ducks, pigeons, turtle-doves, rice-birds, etc. The principal birds of prey are the bald-headed and Mexican eagles, vultures, hawks, and

owls. Cranes, swans, water-turkeys, and other water-fowl; and the parouquet, oriole, whip-poor-will, the cardinal, and sweet-toned mocking bird are especially noted for their beauty.

The rivers, bayous, and other waters in the State, abound with fish of excellent quality, and reptiles of great variety: among the former are included the red fish, the yellow, white, and blue; codfish, flounders, perch, trout, etc.; the latter includes alligators, rattle, copperhead, and a great variety of other snakes, horned frogs, lizards, etc.

The *Productions of the Soil* embrace nearly every variety found in the temperate and torrid climes. Cotton, the chief staple, is grown very successfully in most parts of the State, and that raised near the Gulf is considered equal to the best sea-island. Indian-corn is cultivated extensively, yielding often as high as seventy-five or eighty bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Two crops are planted yearly—one in February, the other in June. Tobacco, flax, and hemp are successfully cultivated, and, in the undulating country, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, and other small grains. Fruit and flowers are cultivated in almost endless variety. Oranges, lemons, limes, melons, peaches, and almost every variety of garden vegetables are easily grown. A late writer says "a Texas prairie in the spring is the very paradise of a botanist, or, indeed, of any lover of the beauties of nature." Among the more important of the forest trees are several varieties of the oak, cedar, pine, palmetto, hickory, walnut, ash, mulberry, elm, sycamore, and cypress.

Stock-raising is carried on very extensively in Western Texas. The grass in this region is green even in winter, and affords the best natural pasture in this country, if not in the world. Immense herds of cattle and horses are annually driven into Kansas and to other points, from

which they are shipped by railway to the different cattle markets in the North and East.

The *Climate* of Texas partakes of that of the torrid and temperate zones, without being subject to the extremes of either. While the settlers may enjoy the genial climate of other Southern States, they are not afflicted with the miasma that usually exerts such a pestilential influence in new countries, as the north winds, which set in during the month of November and continue usually through January, have the effect to purify the atmosphere, by sweeping off the exhalations of the river-bottoms and the newly-broken soil.

The *Mineral Resources* of Texas are very extensive. They are not as yet, however, sufficiently developed to enable us fully to describe the various localities in which they are found. As the State lies in close proximity to the gold and silver regions of Mexico and New Mexico, much of these precious metals is found within its borders. Gold has already been found at San Saba and on the Bidois River; coal is also found in extensive quantities on the Trinity River, some 200 miles above Galveston, near the city of Austin, and S. W. of Bexar on the Rio Grande. It is supposed that a belt of coal exists about 200 miles distant from the coast, extending S. W. from the Trinity River to the Rio Grande. Iron is also found—as usual, in close proximity to the coal. Agate, lime, copperas, alum, jasper, red and white sandstone are found in various parts of the State.

Rivers, Bays, etc. The principal bays along the coast are, commencing with Galveston Bay in N. E., Matagorda, Espiritu Santo, Aransas, and Corpus Christi. The length of these bays varies from 30 to 100 miles.

The *Rio Grande*, or Rio Bravo del Norte ("Great River of the North"), is the largest river in the State, and

forms a part of its southern boundary. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, and its entire length is about 1,800 miles, emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, about 25° N. latitude. Small steamers have ascended the river to Kingsbury's Rapids, about 450 miles from its mouth. The Apaches and Comanches, have been accustomed to cross the river, about 900 miles from its mouth, in their predatory incursions into Mexico. The river at this point is but about three or four feet deep. The place is known as the "Grand Indian Crossing."

The *Colorado River*, one of the largest rivers that intersect the State, rises in the table-lands in the N. W. part of the State, and, flowing in a S. S. E. direction, falls into Matagorda Bay. Its entire length is about 900 miles, and it is navigable to Austin, a distance of about 300 miles from its mouth. The scenery on this, as well as most of the rivers of Texas, is very grand.

The *Brazos* rises in the table-lands of Bexar County, in the western part of the State, and flowing E., and then S. S. E., flows into the Gulf of Mexico, about forty miles below Galveston. It is navigable at the seasons of high water, from February to May, as far as Washington, about 300 miles from its mouth. The entire length of the river is about 900 miles. The other rivers of considerable size in Texas are the *Nueces*, *San Antonio*, *Guadalupe*, *Trinity*, *Neches*, and *Sabine*, which vary in length from 250 to 500 miles. The Red River forms most of the northern boundary.

Prior to 1846, Texas was for ten years an independent republic, modeled after the government of the United States. In 1846 it was admitted into the North American Confederacy as a State. The population of Texas is increasing very rapidly. In 1850, the number of inhabitants was 212,592; in 1870, 817,579, of whom 253,475 were colored.

Galveston, the largest and most

important city in the State, is situated on an island at the mouth of a bay of the same name, about 450 miles S. W. of New Orleans. It is the county seat of Galveston County. The harbor is the best in the State, having twelve or fourteen feet of water over the bar at low tide. It is now connected by railroads with the important points of trade in the eastern and central parts of the State, which has added very much to its commercial importance. The city is regularly laid out, the streets being usually broad, straight, and bordered by gardens of flowers and shrubbery. Like most of the Southern cities, it is subject to epidemics.

San Antonio, the county seat of Bexar County, is situated on the river of its own name, 110 miles S. W. of Austin. It is the oldest city in the State, having been settled nearly 200 years ago. The population of the city and county has increased very rapidly during the last few years, and the former is now the second city in the State in the number of its population. It has an extensive and prosperous trade, extending throughout the western part of the State into Mexico.

The city contains a number of prominent public buildings, the *United States Arsenal* being the most important. The place is considered very wealthy, and many of the residences in the town and vicinity are decidedly beautiful. *Fort Alamo*, in the immediate vicinity, has been called the Thermopylae of Texas, from the fact that on March 6, 1836, a small garrison of Texans were attacked by twice their number of Mexicans, but, rather than surrender, they fought bravely until every one of them perished.

Houston, the county seat of Harris County, is the third town of importance in the State. It is situated on Buffalo Bayou, about forty-five miles from its entrance into Galveston Bay, and about eighty-two miles N. W. of

the city of Galveston, with which it is connected by a regular line of steamers. It is one of the most enterprising and thrifty places in the State. It has an extensive trade, and is the main shipping point for the cotton, sugar, maize, etc., of the surrounding country. It is an important railroad point, which has added much to the growth and commercial importance of the place. It is also a place of considerable importance for its manufactories. It was once the capital of the State, and an effort, which promises to be successful, is being made to have the seat of government re-established here.

Austin, the present capital of the State, and county seat of Travis County, is situated on the north bank of the Colorado River, about 200 miles by land from its mouth. The site for the city was admirably chosen, occupying a commanding position. The scenery of the surrounding country, as viewed from several points in the city, especially from the Governor's house, is highly picturesque. The Colorado is navigable to this point during the high water of the winter season. Among the more important of the public buildings are the *State Capitol*, which occupies a commanding position in the central part of the town, the *General Land Office*, and the *Asylum for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb*, and the *Lunatic Asylum*. There are many attractions in the vicinity of Austin, including the *Springs*, which are quite popular with travelers.

Brownsville, the county seat of Cameron County, is situated on the north bank of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, a prominent Mexican town. The town is 300 miles directly south of Austin. It was formerly called Fort Brown, and was named in honor of Major Brown, commander of the garrison, who was mortally wounded by a shell from the Mexican battery, May 6, 1846. After the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, May 8 and 9, 1846, by

General Taylor, the American army entered and took possession of Matamoras, without further opposition. Brownsville is an important point for trade, and is a place of some attractions.

Brenham, the county seat of Washington County, is a beautiful and thriving town, situated on the Western Branch of the Houston & Texas Central R. R., about midway between Houston and Austin, and surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country.

Waco, the county seat of McClellan County, is situated on the right bank of the Brazos River. It is connected with the Houston & Texas Central R. R. by a branch road known as the Waco Tap. It is a thriving place, is well built, and contains many fine residences. It is noted for its educational institutions.

Jefferson, the county seat of Marion County, is one of the most important towns in Eastern Texas. It may be reached *via* Red River to Shreveport, La., and from thence by railroad to Marshall in Harrison County.

Palestine is a flourishing, rapidly-growing town, the county seat of Anderson County. It is situated on the Houston & Gt. Northern and the International Railroads. It is ten miles from Trinity River; has several fine residences and two seminaries.

Huntsville, county seat of Walker County, is situated on a branch of the Houston & Gt. Northern R. R. It is a very prosperous town, being in the midst of a fertile country. The *State Penitentiary* is located at this place.

There are many places of interest in Texas which are not sufficiently known to admit of a full description at this time. Most prominent among them, may be mentioned the mountain passes of the N. W. part of the State. The *Castle Mountain Pass* and the *Pass of the Guadalupe Mountains*

are spoken of as being particularly wild and picturesque in appearance. The *Waco Mountain Pass*, on the borders of Texas and New Mexico, is hardly less a marvel of nature.

The Mineral Springs most noted are the *Salinilla Springs* (both white and salt sulphur), near the Trinity River, in Walker County, a *Blue Sulphur Spring*, also in Walker County, and a *White Sulphur Spring*, near

Carolina, in Montgomery County, north of Houston. Very large bones, apparently of the *mastodon*, immense horns, vertebræ, teeth, ammonites, fish, and other fossils are found in different parts of the State. *Silicified trees* are found in large numbers in Houston County, most of which are nearly perpendicular, with slight inclination to the north, while few lie nearly horizontal.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

OHIO AND INDIANA.

OHIO.

In population, Ohio is the third State in the Union. It had no white settlements until five years after the close of the American Revolution. In 1800 its population was but 45,365. This State has but few striking natural phenomena to arrest the attention of the traveler. Should he enter it from Pennsylvania *via* Pittsburg, and go down the Ohio River for a short distance, he may be delighted with the picturesqueness of the scenery upon the river banks—abrupt, elevated, and covered with verdure; but these almost imperceptibly disappear before he has traversed the southern boundary of the State.

Ohio has no mountain scenery, and most of its natural attractions are to be found on its rivers, lakes, etc. The Ohio River touches the border of this State fifty miles below Pittsburg, Pa., forms its entire southern and a large portion of its eastern boundary. The river is navigable its entire length, which has greatly increased the commercial importance of the State. North of the center of the State, is a ridge of highlands which separates the waters flowing south into the Ohio from those flowing north into Lake Erie.

The plains of Ohio and some of the other Western States are covered with large boulders, which seem to have been carried there by icebergs of prehistoric times, and dropped at random as the ice melted. The amount of trade carried on with this State through the ports on Lake Erie is immense, especially in grain. In sinking wells, at different points in the

vicinity of Lake Erie, *inflammable gas* has been met with, and in many places is used for heating and lighting purposes.

Ohio possesses extensive bituminous coal-fields, which lie principally east of the Scioto River, and extend from the Ohio River nearly across the State to the north; iron, also, of a good quality and in large quantities, is found in different parts of the State.

Grapes are extensively cultivated in Ohio, and the manufacture and exportation of wine are constantly increasing. Boston and other Eastern markets are, to a great extent, supplied with Ohio grapes. Those from the vicinity of Cincinnati, and from "Put-in-Bay Islands," in Lake Erie, are particularly noted for their fine flavor.

Painesville is the first town of importance in Ohio, entering the State from the east on the Lake Shore R. R. The town is pleasantly situated on the left bank of Grand River, about 100 feet above Lake Erie. The bridge which crosses the river at this place is 800 feet long and 75 feet above the water. The valley through which the river flows affords a variety of scenery, some of which is wild and picturesque.

Cleveland is one of the most beautiful cities in the United States. It is the second city in size and importance in the State. It is delightfully situated on a plain at an elevation of 60 to 100 feet above the lake. The city is regularly laid out, and the streets, which generally cross at right angles, are from 80 to 120 feet wide. All except the strictly business streets are so thoroughly shaded with trees,

mostly maple, that Cleveland is called the "Forest City." *Euclid Avenue*, the principal street for elegant residences, is very broad, abounds in shade trees, and is said to be one of the handsomest streets on the continent. Cuyahoga River empties into the lake at this point, and forms a safe but not very commodious harbor. Travelers who pass through Cleveland by cars, along the foot of the bluff, and do not visit that part of the city which lies on the elevated plain, can form but an unfavorable opinion of the city, as they see only that part of it which is devoted exclusively to business, which presents a very broken appearance. The educational interests of Cleveland are particularly well cared for. The city contains many fine public buildings and important manufacturing establishments. An extensive trade is carried on here by means of the lake, and particularly with the mining region of Lake Superior.

Oberlin, thirty-four miles west of Cleveland, has acquired considerable celebrity on account of its *Collegiate Institute*. This institution is under the direction of the Trinitarian Congregationalists. Its special object is to afford an economical education by combining manual labor with study. No one can be excluded from the college on account of sex or color.

Sandusky, a port of entry, is delightfully situated on Sandusky Bay, five miles from Lake Erie. It is said not to be surpassed in natural commercial advantages by any port on the lake. Its proximity to pleasant islands in the lake has made this place a popular summer resort.

Put-in-Bay, a few miles north of Sandusky, is particularly a favorite place for excursionists.

Toledo is favorably located on an elevated plain, on the banks of the Maumee River, four miles from its mouth, and twelve miles from Lake Erie. It was not until since 1860 that the city exhibited any thing like

a rapid growth, or any remarkable enterprise on the part of its business men. Since that time the growth of the city in population and commercial importance has been very rapid. Its facilities for railroad and water communications are unusually favorable. The city contains many fine buildings, among which are its churches, and those devoted to educational purposes.

Bryan, on the "Air Line" Road, west of Toledo, the capital of Williams County, is celebrated for its artesian well, from which fish are ejected which have no eyes.

Lima, situated on the Ottawa River, is a pleasant village, of some importance as a manufacturing place, but important principally for its railroad connections.

Bucyrus, the capital of Crawford County, on the Sandusky River, is noted for the mineral springs in its vicinity, and a well of inflammable gas.

Crestline, situated at the junction of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., is one of the most important railroad points in the State.

Mansfield, thirteen miles east of Crestline, is another important railroad point. It occupies a commanding position on elevated grounds, and is a town of considerable importance for trade and manufacturing.

Canton, the most important place between Mansfield and Pittsburg, is favorably located in the midst of a fine agricultural district. Stark County, of which Canton is the capital, claims to send more wheat to market than any other county in the State. It possesses the advantage of a fine water-power, which is well improved by manufacturers.

New Philadelphia, the capital of Tuscarawas County, is favorably situated on the left bank of the Tuscarawas River, on a beautiful plain in the midst of a highly cultivated country.

A branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. terminates at this place.

Newark is situated in the midst of a fertile, well cultivated country, at the junction of the three forks of the Licking River. It is a handsome place, well laid out, and neatly built. It is thirty-three miles east of Columbus, and is important as a business and railroad point.

Columbus is noted not only as being the capital of the State and of Franklin County, but as being one of the most important cities in the State. It is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Scioto River, 116 miles north-east of Cincinnati. The streets are, generally, broad and regularly laid out. Broadway, which contains some of the finest residences in the city, is 120 feet wide for two miles in length. It has a double avenue of trees, and is claimed to be the handsomest street in the world. The principal business street, High, is 100 feet wide, and presents an attractive appearance.

The *Capitol* building is an elegant structure, and one of the finest buildings of the kind in the United States. It is built of limestone which very much resembles marble. Its elevation to the top of the rotunda is 157 feet; depth, 184 feet; and its superficial area, 55,936 square feet.

The public buildings at Columbus, particularly the State buildings, are unusually large, and occupy commanding positions.

The *Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum*, west of the city; the *State Penitentiary*, covering ten acres of space; the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*, with a superficial area of 22,000,000 feet; the *Blind Asylum*; and the *United States Arsenal*, north-east of the city, are places of special interest to visitors. Its manufactures and wholesale trade are quite extensive, and constantly increasing. Columbus is an important railroad center, and the *Hocking Valley Road*, opened about two years since into a rich coal and iron region, has added

very much to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city.

Springfield is an important business and railroad point about fifty miles west of Columbus. It is one of the handsomest and most flourishing towns in the State, and is surrounded by a populous and highly cultivated country. *Wittenberg College* (Lutheran) is located a short distance from Springfield, and is surrounded by attractive and spacious grounds.

Dayton, situated on the east bank of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Mad River, is a beautiful city, and possesses many objects of interest. The city is regularly laid out. The streets, which are 100 feet wide, cross each other at right angles. Many of them are well shaded, which, with the elegant residences and ornamented grounds, render the city particularly attractive.

The *Central National Soldiers' Home*, situated four miles from the city, is the most attractive place to visitors in this vicinity. The Home contains a group of more than forty large buildings, including a church and hospital. The kitchen and dining-room in connection with the latter will accommodate about 3,000 guests, and is said to be the largest in the United States. The grounds contain 640 acres, beautifully shaded with natural forest trees; broad avenues; deer park, stocked from Lookout Mountain; an artificial lake, etc. The Government authorities seem to have made all necessary provisions for the comfort and enjoyment of disabled soldiers. Horse-cars now run within a few rods of the Home. Dayton is favored with an extensive water-power, which is well improved by manufacturers of railroad-cars, paper, stoves, etc.

Oxford, a beautiful town of nearly 2,000 population, situated about fourteen miles north-west of Hamilton, is noted as the seat of *Miami University* and other popular educational institutions.

Yellow Springs, about midway between Springfield and Xenia, is a very desirable summer resort. It is chiefly noted for being the site of *Antioch College*, and the medicinal quality of the waters which give the place its name. The Yellow Spring is about one-half mile north-east of the college; more than 100 gallons of water per minute are discharged directly from limestone rock. A large, well arranged water-cure establishment has been located about three-fourths of a mile south of the spring. The romantic and picturesque scenery in this vicinity, the commodious hotel accommodations, and the facilities for reaching this place, have made it one of the most popular resorts for tourists in the State.

Delaware, twenty-four miles north of Columbus, is pleasantly located on rolling grounds, on the right bank of the Olentangy River. The *Ohio Wesleyan University* and the *Ohio Wesleyan Female College*, both popular and prosperous institutions, are located at this place. There is also a *Medicinal Spring* of considerable reputation at Delaware.

Castalia, five miles south of Sandusky, is a thriving village; but the most noted feature of the place is a remarkable spring, said to have the property of petrifying vegetable substances.

Findlay, the capital of Hancock County, is a place of considerable trade with the surrounding country. The village contains wells of inflammable gas, of sufficient quantity to afford light for the place.

Zanesville, situated on the Muskingum River, eighty miles from its mouth, and fifty-four miles east of Columbus, is one of the most important cities in Eastern Ohio. Steamboats ascend the river from the Ohio as far as this place, which, with its favorable railroad communications, has added greatly to the business prosperity of the city during the last few years. The abundant supply of

coal in the immediate vicinity of Zanesville, and the excellent water-power it possesses, have led capitalists to invest largely in manufacturing at this point. The city is quite regularly laid out, the streets broad and well shaded.

The river at this place is spanned by an iron bridge 538 feet long. From 1810, Zanesville was the capital of the State until it was removed to Columbus.

Athens, the capital of Athens County, seventy-two miles south-east from Columbus, is favorably situated on the Hocking River. It is noted as the seat of the *Ohio University*, the oldest college in the state. One of the *State Lunatic Asylums* is also located at this place. Several Indian mounds in the vicinity attract considerable attention.

Chillicothe, situated on the right bank of the Scioto River, midway between Columbus and Portsmouth on the Ohio River, has a remarkably beautiful location, and the surrounding landscape is scarcely equaled in this part of the State. It is situated in the midst of a fertile region, and has a large trade, and is the seat of several extensive manufactories. Chillicothe was the capital of the State from 1800 to 1810, when the seat of government was removed to Zanesville.

Lancaster, the capital of Fairfield County, is situated on the Hocking River, about thirty miles south-east of Columbus. It is pleasantly located, and is quite an important business place. Not far from the town, on the border of the plain, stands a sandstone rock of pyramidal form, about 200 feet high.

Circleville, twenty-five miles south of Columbus, on the Scioto River, occupies the site of an ancient fortification built in circular form, from which the place takes its name. The town has a good water-power, which is well improved. It is the capital of Pickaway County; is surrounded

by a fertile tract of country, and has a good trade.

Marietta is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Muskingum River, at its confluence with the Ohio. It is the capital of Washington County, and is the oldest town in the State, having been settled by a company of New Englanders, under General R. Putnam, April, 1788. The town is well laid out and neatly built. It is the center of an extensive trade, especially in oil (petroleum), which is procured in large quantities in this vicinity.

Pomeroy, the capital of Meigs County, is situated on the Ohio River, 100 miles south-east of Columbus. The town is built on a narrow strip of land between the river and a range of rugged and precipitous hills, which extends about three miles along the river.

Coalport, *Minersville*, *Carltonville*, and *Middleport*, may be considered a part of this town. Stone-coal is found extensively in this vicinity, and it is to this, more than to any other cause, that this place owes its growth. There are also extensive salt-works located here, and the salt manufactured is said to be of a good quality.

Hanging Rock is noted for its manufactories, and for being the depot for several blast furnaces. There is a cliff of rocks, about 400 feet high, in the rear of the town, from which the place takes its name.

Portsmouth is pleasantly situated on the Ohio River, near the mouth of the Scioto, at the terminus of the *Ohio & Erie Canal*, ninety miles south of Columbus. The plain on which the town is built is of moderate size, and partially surrounded by hills. It is the capital of Scioto County.

Steamboats ply regularly between this place, Cincinnati, and other river ports. Iron ore, stone-coal, and building stone of fine quality are found in abundance in this vicinity.

Cincinnati, known as the "Queen City," is located on the north bank of

the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking River. It is the largest city in Ohio, and, in population, the eighth in the United States. It is the county seat of Hamilton County.

The city is regularly laid out, and the most important part of it is neatly and substantially built. The business streets, in architectural beauty, will compare favorably with any city in the Union. Many of the streets are beautified with abundance of shade trees, and the city is well supplied with parks and broad avenues.

Eden Park, on a high elevation east of the city, commands extensive views of the city and of the Ohio Valley. The park has an area of 160 acres, and the location of the new reservoir within its limits has the effect of a beautiful lake. The other principal parks are *Washington Park*, formerly a cemetery, on the north side of Twelfth Street, near Race Street, and *Lincoln Park*, on the west side of Freeman, north of Clark Street.

Public Buildings. Cincinnati contains many public buildings which are fine structures, and add much to the beauty and importance of the city; among which are the *Custom-house* and *Post-office*; *City Buildings*, on Plum Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets; the *Court-house*, the *House of Refuge*, and the *City Work-house*.

Cemeteries—*Spring Grove* is the most popular, and is one of the finest in the West. It is three miles north-west of the city. The enclosure embraces about 450 acres, which is tastefully laid out with fine avenues, among beautiful lakes, with many other attractive features.

Suspension Bridge. This bridge is built on the plan of the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls. It is suspended between two towers—one in Cincinnati, and the other in Covington, Ky.—each 200 feet high; the distance between the towers being 1,057 feet—said to be the largest span of any bridge in the world.

The *Railroad Bridge*, which connects

Cincinnati with Newport, Ky., is arranged for carriages and pedestrians as well as railway trains.

Cincinnati has many attractive suburbs, and the facilities for reaching them are abundant.

North Bend, seventeen miles below Cincinnati, is a delightful spot, and was the residence of General Harrison, afterward President of the United States. His tomb is built upon a beautiful knoll, and may be seen for several miles up and down the river. A fine view of a part of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, may be had from this place.

INDIANA.

Like most of the States of the Mississippi Valley, Indiana possesses but little that is of special attraction in natural phenomena. In population it is the sixth State in the Union. This State can boast of no mountain scenery, although some portions of the southern part of it have a broken and rocky surface. The eastern part of the State is very heavily wooded, and usually level; the northern part is level, while the most western portion is chiefly prairie. The western and south-western portion of the State abound in rich fields of block-coal, which are fast being developed. This State also contains iron, marble, grindstones, and a superior quality of lime and sandstone for building purposes. One of the chief attractions in the State, and which is visited by many tourists, is

Wyandotte Cave, in Crawford County, five miles from Leavenworth, on the Ohio River, which, in some respects, may be said to rival the celebrated Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. It has been explored about twenty-two miles, and its greatest width is about 300 feet, and height 245 feet. It contains, among other curiosities, a white column 30 feet high and

15 feet in diameter, regularly and beautifully fluted. Some of the more noted features of this cave are "*Bandit's Hall*," "*Pluto's Ravine*," "*Monument Mountain*," "*Lucifer's Gorge*," and "*Clypsso's Island*."

We will refer to some of the principal cities and towns in Indiana, commencing with those in the northern part of the State.

Waterloo, on the Michigan Southern Air Line Road, is a rapidly growing town, in the midst of a fine agricultural district. The *sink-holes*, or underground lakes, are situated near this place. The Air Line Road crosses one of these places, which is 500 feet wide, three miles west of Waterloo. An immense amount of labor and material were required to fill this *sink-hole*, and render it safe for the trains to pass.

Elkhart, situated at the junction of Air Line & Michigan Southern Divisions of the M. S. & N. I. R. R., and on the Elkhart and St. Joseph Rivers, is a thriving town. It possesses a fine water-power, which is well utilized, and it is a place of considerable trade.

South Bend is one of the most important towns in this part of the State. It is situated on the St. Joseph River, to which place the river is navigable for small steamers. Manufacturing is carried on quite extensively here, and it has a flourishing trade with the surrounding country.

Notre Dame College, a Roman Catholic institution of considerable note, is located near the town.

Michigan City, fifty-six miles east of Chicago, is the extreme southern port of Lake Michigan, and the great lumber port of Northern Indiana. One of the two State-prisons of Indiana is located at this place.

Fort Wayne, the capital of Allen County, is known as the "Summit City," as the waters from here run east and west. The St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers unite at this point and form the Maumee. It is an im-

portant railroad center, which, with its being situated on the *Wabash & Erie Canal*, has given the city a very rapid growth. It is fast becoming one of the most important cities in the State. It is built on the site of the "Twightwee Village," of the Miami tribe of Indians. Fort Wayne was located here in 1794 by order of General Wayne, and continued to be a military post until 1819. In population, Fort Wayne is the third city in the State.

Logansport is another important railroad center, and its favorable facilities for shipping have made it an important point for manufacturing and for trade. It is the capital of Cass County.

Lafayette, the county seat of Tippecanoe County, is pleasantly and favorably situated on rising grounds, on the left bank of the Wabash River, sixty-six miles north-west of Indianapolis. It is one of the principal cities of the State; has several important manufactories, and quite an extensive wholesale trade. The surrounding country is very fertile, and highly cultivated, rendering this a place of active retail trade, and one of the most important grain markets in the State. The city is neatly and substantially built, and has many fine public buildings and private residences. The *Tippecanoe Battle-ground*, where General Harrison defeated the Indians, November 7, 1811, is situated seven miles north-east of Lafayette.

Crawfordsville, the county seat of Montgomery County, is favorably situated on Sugar Creek, forty-five miles W. N. W. of Indianapolis, in the midst of an undulating, fertile country, in which stone, coal and timber are abundant. It is a place of considerable manufacturing interest, and has a good country trade. *Wabash College*, founded in 1835, and quite a flourishing institution, is located at this place.

Greencastle, the county seat of

Putnam County, forty miles W. S. W. of Indianapolis, is particularly celebrated for its educational facilities. In addition to its well conducted public schools, it contains a young ladies' academy, and is the seat of *Asbury University*, a well patronized institution. It is an important railroad center—a finely located, and well built town, and a place of considerable importance for manufacturing and trade.

Plainfield, a small town in Hendricks County, fourteen miles S. W. of Indianapolis, is principally important as being the seat of the *Western Yearly Meeting* of the Orthodox Quakers, and of the *Indiana House of Refuge*.

Brazil, sixteen miles east of Terre Haute, has recently become a place of considerable importance, being in the center of the Block-coal Fields of S. W. Indiana, which are now being developed. The favorable location of the town, and the superior quality of the coal here produced, have caused manufactories to spring up rapidly, and population and trade to have a corresponding increase.

Indianapolis, the capital of the State, and county seat of Marion County, is situated on the west fork of White River, and near the geographical center of the State. This place was selected for the capital of the State in 1820, when the surrounding country, for a distance of forty miles in every direction, was a dense forest. The public offices were removed to this place from Corydon on the 10th of January, 1825, when the seat of government was permanently located here. The streets are broad, and generally cross each other at right angles, except four diagonals which diverge from near a circular area in the center of the city. The city, as originally laid out, was one mile square, and the streets dividing this territory crossed each other at right angles, ten in number, at equal distance from each other. The limits

of the city have been gradually extended by additions at different points, which have somewhat broken the regularity with which the original plat was laid out.

Washington Street, which is the principal thoroughfare of the city, is 120 feet wide. The principal wholesale stores are now located on South Meridian Street. The broad streets of the city add much to its beauty and healthfulness.

The increase in population, manufactures, and commerce, has been unusually rapid. Its railroad facilities are unsurpassed by any city of its size in the United States—thirteen distinct lines of railroad centering at this point. The facilities thus afforded for shipping have had a tendency to give a new impetus to the growth of the city.

The *State Capitol*, which was originally a fine structure, at present presents an antiquated and dilapidated appearance. The other principal public buildings of the State, located here, are the *State Lunatic Asylum*, founded in 1848; the *State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb*, founded in 1848; and the *State Institute for the Blind*, founded in 1847. These last named institutions are well arranged, and conducted in a manner that reflects much credit to the State. All the deaf and dumb between the ages of ten and twenty-one, and all blind children of the State, between eight and twenty-one, receive gratuitous instruction.

The *New County Court-house*, now in process of construction, will be one of the finest edifices of the kind in the country when completed.

The *Northwestern Christian University*, located in the north-eastern suburb of the city, is a flourishing institution, and is open for the reception of students of both sexes. The high school building, formerly the Baptist Female College, is a commodious, well arranged edifice, and contains the *Free Public Library*, just opened.

On account of the continual ob-

struction of carriage travel by the trains of the several roads approaching the *Union Depot*, a tunnel has been constructed under the railroad tracks at South Illinois Street, and an elevated bridge over the tracks at South Delaware Street, both for the use of carriages and pedestrians.

The *United States Arsenal* is located one mile east of the city limits. The buildings are commodious and substantially constructed. The grounds connected with them embrace sixty acres, which are beautifully laid out, and, with other surroundings, present an attractive appearance. The city contains several fine church edifices, and a large number of beautiful private residences. *Crown Hill Cemetery*, about three miles N. N. W. of the city, occupies an elevated and commanding site, is beautifully laid out, and contains many natural and artistic attractions. It is one of the most delightful places to visit in the vicinity of the city.

Knightstown, thirty-two miles east of Indianapolis, is situated on Blue River, and is a place of considerable manufacturing and business importance. About one and one-half miles from the town are the mineral springs which were formerly visited by large numbers of invalids. The buildings located at the springs for the benefit of visitors have, within a few years, been purchased by the State, greatly enlarged and improved, for a *Soldiers' Home* for the use of disabled soldiers, and indigent widows and orphans of soldiers from Indiana, who fell during the late war.

Richmond, the county seat of Wayne County, is situated on the east fork of Whitewater River, near the eastern border of the State, and sixty-eight miles east of Indianapolis. Its railroad facilities are good, and it contains several extensive manufactories, and, being surrounded by a fertile and densely populated country, has an extensive trade. It is the largest

and most important town in the State, east of Indianapolis. The population of Richmond is largely composed of Quakers, and it is the seat of *Earlam College*, a Quaker institution.

Bloomington, fifty-one miles southwest of Indianapolis, is the county seat of Monroe County and the seat of the *State University*. It was first settled in 1819, and is a thriving, pleasant town, although its growth has not been as rapid as many other younger towns in the State.

Vincennes, the county seat of Knox County, is situated on the east bank of the Wabash River, which is navigable for steamers to this point. It is the oldest town in the State, having been settled by a colony of French emigrants from Canada about the year 1735. For several generations they lived without neighbors, except the savages, with whom they lived on friendly terms. Vincennes was the seat of the territorial government until 1813, when it was removed to Corydon.

Terre Haute, the fourth city in size in the State, and the county seat of Vigo County, is situated on the east bank of the Wabash River, seventy-three miles W. S. W. of Indianapolis. It is on the western border of the Harrison Prairie, noted for its fertility and beautiful landscape. The city is situated on an elevation sixty feet above the level of the river. The streets of the city are wide, and cross each other at right angles, and many of them are so extensively ornamented with gardens and shade trees as to present quite a rural aspect. The city contains the usual county and other public buildings, and is considered one of the handsomest cities in the State.

St Mary's, a Catholic Seminary of considerable celebrity, for the education of females, is located near the city. It is also the seat of the *State Normal School*. By reason

of its railroad facilities, its water communication by river and the Wabash and Erie Canal, which passes through the city, and its proximity to the extensive coal-fields of the State, Terre Haute has become an important place for manufacturing and for trade.

Madison, a thriving city, and county seat of Jefferson County, is situated on the Ohio River, ninety miles below Cincinnati, and forty-four miles above Louisville. The city is built in a beautiful valley about three miles in length, and on the north is overlooked by steep and rugged hills, which rise to a height of about 400 feet. The city is substantially built, and is one of much importance for trade and manufactures. Some of the largest Mississippi steamers are built at this place. The river is usually open for navigation to this point during the entire winter. The city contains several flouring mills, foundries, and machine shops.

Jeffersonville, forty miles below Madison, is situated on elevated grounds, on the Ohio River, opposite Louisville, Ky. Being in close proximity to Louisville, its trade is not as extensive as some other places in the State no larger in population. It contains a large manufactory of locomotives and railroad cars, machine shops, mills, etc. The *Southern State-prison* of Indiana is located here.

New Albany, a beautiful and important city, the county seat of Floyd County, is situated on the Ohio River, five miles below Louisville, and three miles below the Falls. The streets of the city are broad and straight, the sidewalks pleasant, and the city one of the handsomest on the river. Steamboat building and several branches of manufacturing are carried on quite extensively at this place. *De Pauw College* (Methodist) and a *Presbyterian Theological Seminary* are located here.

Evansville, a port of entry, and county seat of Vanderburg County, is situated on a high bank of the Ohio River, about 200 miles from its mouth, and an equal distance from Louisville. It is the second city in size in the State, and has an extensive local and river trade. It is the southern terminus of the

Evansville & Crawfordsville R. R. and the Wabash and Erie Canal. A *U. S. Marine Hospital* is located here. The site of the city is beautiful, being on ground gradually rising from the river. The city contains many fine buildings, and enterprise and thrift are apparent characteristics of the place.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

MICHIGAN.

This State, from its peculiar situation, seems to have justly merited the sobriquet of "The Lake State." It embraces two large peninsulas, known as the North and South Peninsula. The former lies between Lakes Michigan and Huron on the South, and Lake Superior on the north; its extreme length from east to west being about 320 miles, and its greatest breadth 130 miles. The southern peninsula lies between Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie on the east, and Lake Michigan on the west. It is 275 miles in length from north to south, and 200 miles from east to west; the two peninsulas containing jointly an area of 56,451 square miles, or 36,128,640 acres. This State has the greatest lake coast of any in the Union; its entire length being about 1,100 miles. In addition to the large lakes which encircle the State, there are many smaller ones—of no special importance to navigation, but add much to the variety and picturesqueness of the State.

The *Mineral Deposits* of Michigan, especially those of *copper* and *iron*, particularly in the upper peninsula, are on an immense scale. The *Coal-field* of Michigan is estimated by geologists to cover not less than 7,000 square miles. The manufacture of *salt* is fast becoming one of the leading interests of the State. The saline regions are principally within Bay, Saginaw, and Kent Counties, and will be further noticed hereafter. The *lumber trade* of this State, for the present, rivals all others.

The *Rivers* in Michigan are comparatively small; the *Grand, Kula-*

mazoo, St. Joseph, Muskegon, and Saginaw Rivers being the largest. The principal islands in the waters referred to are *Isle Royale*, in Lake Superior, and the islands in and near the Straits of Mackinaw, of which *Beaver* and *Bois Blanc* are the most important. A writer, in describing the face of the country in Michigan, says: "The northern peninsula exhibits a striking contrast both in soil and surface to the southern. While the latter is level, or moderately undulating, and luxuriantly fertile, the former is picturesque, rugged, and even mountainous, with streams abounding in rapids and water-falls—rich in minerals, but rigorous in climate and sterile in soil."

Like most of the North-western States, the growth of Michigan has been quite rapid. The State was originally settled by the French, but the larger portion of its present population is of New England descent. In 1810, Michigan contained but 4,762 inhabitants. It was admitted into the Union as a State in 1836. In 1860, the population had increased to 749,113, and in 1870 to 1,184,059. In internal improvements, commercial importance, and educational facilities, Michigan ranks high among the States of the North-west.

The tourist who desires, during a single excursion, to witness the greatest variety of natural scenery and artificial achievements—the enchanting beauty of the broad and extended lakes, the picturesqueness of the steep banks and bluffs, shifting sand-banks, and oftentimes grand and towering acclivities along the lake shore, the

wilderness in its primeval wildness, the towns and villages clustering around the points where the earth, having held in reserve for unknown centuries her vast mineral resources, is now yielding them up to reward the industries of the present generation—should make what is usually known as the “Tour of the Great Lakes.” Having already described the places of interest on Lake Erie, it will be necessary in this connection to refer only to such places as are within or near the borders of Michigan.

Detroit, the largest city and the commercial emporium of the State, is admirably located on the west bank of the Detroit River, about eighteen miles from Lake Erie, and eight miles below Lake St. Clair. The two lakes are connected by the Detroit River, which is from one-half mile to a mile wide. The waters are deep and clear, and, from its favorable location between two lakes, is not subject to rapid rise and fall; thus affording Detroit one of the best harbors in the country.

It is one of the oldest cities in the Union. The site of the present city of Detroit was occupied as a French military post in 1670. The first permanent settlement was made by a French colony from Montreal in 1701. In 1760, Detroit and other western French points came into the possession of the English. At the close of the Revolutionary War, by treaty Detroit came under the control of the United States Government. In 1805, June 11th, the town was entirely destroyed by fire. In the war of 1812, by the surrender of General Hull, on the 18th of August, it fell into the hands of the English, but it was evacuated by them on the 29th of September, the same year.

The city now extends along the river bank more than three miles, and covers an area of about ten square miles. It is laid out in a peculiar manner, and in some in-

stances tends to somewhat confuse those unaccustomed to these intricacies. But the streets, generally, are wide, well paved, with excellent sidewalks, and, except the strictly business streets, well shaded by trees. Jefferson and Woodward Avenues are the two principal business streets. They are very broad, cross each other at right angles, and contain many large and beautifully constructed warehouses. West Fort Street and La Fayette Avenue contain many of the finest residences in the city. Detroit contains many fine public buildings and magnificent residences, parks, etc. Its school system is among the best arranged in the country, and the school buildings are very fine.

From its favorable location on the chain of the great lakes, and possessing a fine harbor, this city has become quite important in a commercial point of view. Its close proximity to the Dominion of Canada has caused it to be the scene of many important events which have passed into history. It has also for the same reason been much favored in its commercial relations with Canada. Manufacturing is also carried on here quite extensively. It has many fine suburbs and places of resort.

“*Grosse Isle*,” twenty-one miles below Detroit, opposite Trenton, is a delightful resort in summer for residents of Detroit and others. It is about three miles long by one broad, and divides the river into two channels—that on the Canadian side being the deeper, and used almost exclusively by the through boats. Nearly all the steamers bound for the northern lakes, or returning, stop for several hours at Detroit, giving passengers sufficient time, if promptly improved, to make the tour of the better portion of this delightful city.

Leaving Detroit for the north, the tourist passes near the lower end of *Lake St. Clair*, and *Péché Island*, which belongs to the Province of Ontario. Parkman, in his “His-

tory of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," the celebrated Indian chief, says: "Pontiac, the Satan of this forest paradise, was accustomed to spend the early part of the summer upon a small island at the opening of Lake St. Clair."

In many places around the shores of Lake St. Clair may be found large fields of rice, which attract immense flocks of wild ducks and geese, affording sportsmen fine opportunities for gaming.

Saint Clair, fifty miles N. E. of Detroit, is the county seat of St. Clair County, and, from its favorable location, a place of considerable importance, especially on account of manufactures and lumber trade. St. Clair is accessible for shipping only by St. Clair River, its nearest railroad point being

Port Huron, at the mouth of Black River, and at the terminus of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan R. R., two miles below the end of Lake Huron. It is a port of entry, and during the season of navigation has an extensive trade.

Sarnia, Ont., opposite Port Huron, is an important town, being the western terminus of main line of the *Grand Trunk Railway*.

Fort Gratiot, Mich., and *Point Edward, Ont.*, are passed two miles above Port Huron and Sarnia.

Lake Huron is the third in size of the chain of great lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence River. The entire length of the lake, following the curve, is about 280 miles, and its average breadth, exclusive of Georgian Bay, about seventy-five miles. Its estimated area is 20,400 square miles. The surface of the lake is elevated 19 feet above Lake Erie, 350 above Lake Ontario, and nearly 600 feet above the level of the sea. The waters of Lake Huron are quite deep, averaging, as is estimated, not less than 1,000 feet: they are also remarkably clear. Dr. Drake ascertained by actual experiment that the tempera-

ture of the waters is the same at the depth of 200 feet as at the surface; the reason of which he attributes to their peculiar transparency. This lake is said to contain about 3,000 islands, which tends to add very much to the variety and beauty of the scenery. Like the other great lakes, Huron is subject to violent storms, but its navigation is not considered especially dangerous. *Georgian Bay*, on the north-east side of the lake, lies entirely within the Dominion of Canada, and *Saginaw Bay*, on the south-west, wholly within the State of Michigan. *Tawas Bay*, on the north of Saginaw Bay, and *Thunder Bay*, farther north—each has a good harbor, which is beginning to be improved. Passing *Rogers City* and *Duncan*, the tourist soon reaches

The Strait of Mackinaw, or Michilimackinac (Mishilēmakinaw), which unites the waters of Lake Huron with those of Lake Michigan. This strait is about forty miles long, and from five to twenty miles wide. It contains within its limits several islands, of which *Bois Blanc* and *Mackinaw* are the most important. The latter has an important historical record. The village at the foot of the cliff and the fort on the height are antiquated and decayed.

As early as 1671 these straits were explored by Father Marquette, who established here a college for the education of Indian youths. Robert Cavalier de la Salle, the explorer, sailed through these straits in 1679, in a vessel of sixty tons, built by himself, on his way to the Mississippi. This is probably the first vessel that passed through the straits, and it is reported to have been the cause of great excitement to the Indians. A fort was established here in 1695 by the French, but in September, 1761, Mackinaw, with all the French strongholds on the lakes, was surrendered to the English. During the war for Independence, the fort was established in its present position, and held by

the Americans until the war of 1812, when the garrison was surprised and the fort captured by the British, and it was not until the conclusion of peace in 1814 that the American flag was again hoisted over the fort. The American Fur Company, organized by John Jacob Astor in 1809, with a capital of two millions, had their supply stores and warehouses for goods brought from New York, and for the furs brought from the interior, at this point. This company continued to monopolize the fur trade for nearly forty years.

The scenery of Mackinaw and vicinity is most delightful. Mackinaw Island is about three miles long by two miles wide. The waters around the island are clear, and abound with fish of the best flavor. *Arch Rock*, situated on the eastern side of the island, is a natural bridge, 145 feet high by about three feet wide, and is one of the principal curiosities of the island. When viewed by the light of the moon, the arch is particularly beautiful, and strangers on the island usually improve the opportunity of visiting the arch on moonlight nights. The *Lovers' Leap* and *Robinson's Folly*—each has its legend, and the places have their attractions for tourists. Many other places of interest on the island and in the vicinity might be named, but all necessary information can be obtained at the hotels. Steamers bound direct for *Lake Superior* seldom touch at Mackinaw Island, but proceed direct to

Point de Tour, the eastern point of the mainland of the upper peninsula, and at the mouth of *Saint Mary's River*. The village of Detour is about two miles from the lighthouse at this point, up the river. Saint Mary's River is the only outlet to Lake Superior. It is about sixty miles long, and connects Lake Superior with Huron, and is said to contain about fifty islands belonging to the United States. Many of these islands are of sufficient size to afford attract-

ive resorts for fishing, gaming, boating, etc.

Sault de Ste. Marie, the county seat of Chippewa County, is situated at the foot of the rapids, which, until recently, have completely obstructed navigation. It is a place of but little importance except for its fisheries and fur trade, and the entertainment of tourists during the summer months. The *Rapids* present a very picturesque appearance, and are passed by canoes with Indian guides by such tourists as desire such exciting sport.

The Saint Mary's Ship Canal, constructed around the rapids, is the only outlet for the mineral products of the Lake Superior region. The canal was constructed for the State of Michigan, and is one of the most important in the country. The company which constructed it expended nearly \$1,000,000, for which they received, as compensation, 750,000 acres of land. Soon after passing the rapids, the tourist enters *Tahquamenaw Bay*, about twenty-five miles long, from which he enters

Lake Superior, which is the largest body of fresh water in the known world. Its greatest length from east to west is 420 miles, and greatest breadth 160 miles; its estimated area 32,000 square miles. It is more than 600 feet above the level of the sea, and its greatest depth about the same number of feet. Its shores are very rugged, extending back from ten to twelve miles, and presenting a succession of cliffs, which vary from 300 to 1,500 feet in height. The lake is fed by nearly 200 rivers and smaller streams, which drain an area of about 100,000 miles. The eastern and western portions of the lake contain several important islands, while the central portion contains but very few. The lake is subject to violent gales, which are the only serious obstruction to navigation.

At *White Fish Point*, where the steamers enter the lake, is a tall lighthouse which being passed, the usual

route is to *Point au Sable*, on the direct route to Marquette. Proceeding west from Point au Sable, before reaching Grand Island, the tourist passes what is known by the name of the

Pictured Rocks, which extend about five miles along the shore, presenting a nearly perpendicular front, 300 feet in height, broken by numerous caverns and projections, forming one of the greatest natural curiosities in the United States. In favorable weather the steamers usually pass sufficiently near the shore for the passengers to enjoy a favorable view of these rocks; but if the tourist would enjoy all the beauties and wonders of these great curiosities, he should visit them from Grand Island, from which point they are easily accessible by small boats.

Grand Island, about forty-five miles east of Marquette, is fifteen miles in length and seven miles in breadth. The scenery of the lake is wild and picturesque, and the surrounding waters afford excellent opportunities for fishing.

Marquette is situated on the south shore of Lake Superior, near the northern terminus of the Peninsular Div. of Chic. & N. W. R. R. It is the center of the great iron region of Lake Superior. It has a commodious harbor, is well laid out, and quite substantially built. The town contained in 1870 about 4,000 inhabitants. It contains several large manufacturing establishments, principally in connection with the mining interests. The trade of the town consists very largely in miners' supplies.

Marquette has many attractions for invalids, sportsmen, and tourists generally. The facilities for gaming, fishing, boating, etc., together with other places of resort in the immediate vicinity, and the healthful and invigorating atmosphere, tend to make this a delightful place of summer resort.

The Marquette Iron Region. Negaunee, thirteen miles west of

Marquette, at the intersection of the Peninsular Div. of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R., may now be considered as the center of the iron region. The mines begin in what is known as *Iron Mountain*, from 700 to 800 feet above the lake, back of Marquette, and extend to a distance of about thirty miles. The tourist can visit these mines by either of the roads just referred to. Negaunee contains the Pioneer Furnace, the largest on the peninsula. From this point all the mineral productions of this region are forwarded to Marquette, or to Escanaba, on Little Bay de Noquet, north of Green Bay, for reshipment. The amount and superior quality of the ore in this vicinity seems almost fabulous, and the amount of capital invested, and the returns on the investments, incredible. Nearly one hundred furnaces in Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, are furnished entirely with Lake Superior ore.

Houghton, the county seat of Houghton County, is situated upon a steep hill-side on the south bank of a river which communicates with Keweenaw Bay. The town commands a very fine prospect. It is in the immediate vicinity of many of the largest *Copper Mines* on the peninsula, and is a place of considerable trade. It is one of the most beautiful places on the lake for a summer resort. Abundant opportunity is afforded for the usual lake-side amusements. The *Portage Lake Ship Canal*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 100 feet wide, and 13 feet deep, connects the waters of Lake Superior with those of *Keweenaw Bay* via Houghton. Steamers not having business direct with places situated on Keweenaw Point, pass directly through the canal, thus saving about 120 miles in distance traveled.

Eagle River, on the north side of Keweenaw Point, and east of Portage Lake Ship Canal, is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name,

and is the seat of extensive mining operations.

Ontonagon, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, is a place of considerable trade at times, when the mines in the vicinity are being worked. It is situated west of the canal, and receives the benefit of shipping which does not go round the point, as well as that which does.

Having noticed the most important places bordering on Lake Superior, and belonging to Michigan, we shall leave those within the limits of Wisconsin and Minnesota to be noticed in connection with the States to which they respectively belong, and return to notice the places of interest on Lake Michigan and the lower peninsula.

Muskegon, the county seat of Muskegon County, is favorably situated on a river of the same name, five miles from Lake Michigan, and fifteen miles north of Grand Haven. It is one of the largest lumber manufacturing towns in the State.

Grand Haven is situated on the south bank of Grand River, at its entrance into Lake Michigan. It is the county seat of Ottawa County, and the terminus of the Detroit & Milwaukee R. R. The river here is 350 yards wide, and forms the best harbor on the east shore of the lake. It is connected directly with Milwaukee by steamers. Coasting steamers from Chicago and other points also touch at this place daily.

Grand Rapids is pleasantly situated and handsomely built on both sides of Grand River, forty miles from its mouth, at the head of navigation. Its location is healthful, and commands a fine view of the river and adjacent country. It is the county seat of Kent County, and the second city in population in the State, and has an extensive trade. The river at this place has a fall of eighteen feet in about one mile, affording an extensive water-power equal to any in the State. This power is utilized by

manufactures of various kinds on an extensive scale. The city has good railroad facilities, and large steamboats run daily between here and Grand Haven, where they connect with the lake steamers for Milwaukee, Chicago, and other points. Salt and gypsum are found in large quantities in this vicinity.

Lansing, the capital of Michigan, is situated at the confluence of the Grand and Cedar Rivers. It was selected for the seat of government in 1847, when the surrounding country was almost an unbroken wilderness. It now contains nearly 6,000 inhabitants, and the recent extension of its railroad facilities has had a tendency to add much to the importance of the place as regards its commercial and manufacturing interests. The river affords an excellent water-power, which is being quite extensively improved. The State-house is a large, well constructed edifice, situated about fifty feet above the level of Grand River. Lansing contains the *State Agricultural College*, *State Reform School*, and a *Female College*.

St. Louis, situated on the east bank of Pine River, thirty-four miles west of East Saginaw, is a small town noted particularly for its *Magnetic Spring*, or flowing well. The medicinal qualities of these waters, and the beneficial effects which have been produced upon invalids who have availed themselves of the opportunities for using them, have made this a place of considerable notoriety, and good accommodations have been provided for all who visit it.

East Saginaw is situated on the east bank of Saginaw River, about 100 miles by railroad, N. N. W. of Detroit, and twenty miles south of Saginaw Bay. It is a place of considerable importance in trade, and is the center of the largest *lumber and salt district* in the United States. The increase in population has been quite rapid, and it is now the fourth city in size in the State.

Saginaw City, the county seat of Saginaw County, is situated on the west side of the river of the same name, two miles above East Saginaw. The town is favorably situated, commanding a picturesque and extensive view of the river, which is navigable to this point. Like East Saginaw, its staple business is the manufacture of *lumber* and *salt*, although other extensive manufactories are located here.

Bay City is situated on the east bank of Saginaw River, about six miles from its mouth. It is the county seat of Bay County, and its general characteristics in trade and manufacturing are similar to those of the last two places noted. The fisheries here are considered second only to those of Newfoundland. The amount of salt manufactured in the Saginaw district in 1870 is reported to be 628,979 barrels. The brine is on an average about one-fourth stronger than that in New York, and, owing to the abundant supply in lumber, the salt can be barreled cheaper than at any other salt works in the country.

Ann Arbor, situated thirty-eight miles west of Detroit, on the Mich. Cent. R. R., is reported to be one of the most beautiful and healthful places in the State. The city is located upon an elevated plateau, is regularly laid out, and substantially and neatly built.

The *University of Michigan*, established here in 1837, is one of the most important educational institutions in this country. The buildings are large, convenient, and well constructed. It has a good library, which is constantly increasing. The advantages afforded here for a thorough collegiate education are not inferior to any college in the land. The three colleges—literary, medical, and law—are well attended, having representatives from all parts of the country. The *Observatory*, located upon a hill nearly a mile distant

from the other college buildings, is an important adjunct of this institution. The instruments are of the most approved construction, and considered quite perfect.

Jackson, the county seat of Jackson County, is situated on Grand River, near its source, seventy-six miles west of Detroit, and thirty-eight miles S. by S. E. from Lansing. It is an important railroad center, and the river affords an extensive water-power, which is well improved by factories and mills of various kinds. It is situated on the edge of the *coal-fields* before referred to, and near the city are the most important coal mines. It is considered one of the handsomest and most important cities in the State. The *State Penitentiary* is located at this place.

Eaton Rapids, situated on Grand River, twenty-five miles N. W. of Jackson, at the point of intersection of the G. R. V. Branch of the Michigan Central and the Northern Central Michigan Railroads, is a place of some importance for trade; and the *Magnetic Springs* discovered here are attracting a good degree of attention.

Kalamazoo is situated on a river of the same name, and on the Michigan Central R. R., midway between Detroit and Chicago. It is a large and important town, the county seat of Kalamazoo County, and claims to be the most beautiful place in the State. The streets are quite regular, and lined with trees, many of which are of native growth, giving the town a decidedly rural appearance. The residences on many of the streets are very elegant, and surrounded with beautiful grounds. The *State Asylum for the Insane*, the *Kalamazoo College* (Baptist), and an excellent *Female Academy*, are located here.

Adrian, the county seat of Lenawee County, is situated on a branch of the Raisin River, eighty miles S. E. of Lansing and about seventy

miles S. W. of Detroit. It is one of the most important places in Southern Michigan, although its growth since 1860 has not been as rapid as many other towns in the State. In 1860 it was the third in size, and in 1870 it ranked only as the sixth. It is a beautiful town, contains many fine public buildings, as well as elegant private residences. It has an extensive water-power, which is well improved. A monument to the sol-

diers of Adrian who lost their lives in the late civil war was erected in a small park, in 1870. This monument is beautiful in design, well executed, and is an ornament to the city.

Hillsdale, the county seat of Hillsdale County, is situated on the St. Joseph River, thirty-three miles west of Adrian. It is the center of quite an extensive trade, and the site of a *College Institution* of considerable repute.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

ILLINOIS.

At the time of admission into the Union, 1818, Illinois had less than 150,000 population. Since that time its growth has been unprecedentedly rapid, and in 1870 it was in population, the fourth State in the Union. Its increase in wealth, in agricultural productions, and its general developments have been equally rapid. This, being known as the "Prairie State," is generally characterized as level. While prairies abound in all parts of the State, in many places, especially on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, the surface is broken and more or less hilly.

The tourist, accustomed to the romantic and picturesque scenery east of the Mississippi Valley, will find a pleasing contrast in traversing the broad prairies of Illinois. Many of them are quite small, while others are very large—the largest and most noted of which is "Grand Prairie," extending from Jackson County, on the Mississippi, in the S. W. part of the State, in a N. E. direction to Iroquois County, on the borders of Indiana. This prairie varies in width from one to more than twelve miles. It is, no doubt, the highest land between the Mississippi and Wabash Rivers. The prairies are everywhere skirted with groups of trees, although the timber in most parts of the State is very sparse. The annual burning of the prairie grass prevents the growth of trees. But as settlements encroach upon the larger prairies and prevent the ravages of fire, forests of young trees at once spring up, and by rapid growth are soon available for the use of the settlers.

In crossing the prairies on board

railroad trains, as the traveler looks out upon these vast plains, where often not even a tree or a building obstructs his vision, he is impressed with something of that feeling of awe and appreciation of the grand sublimity which is awakened by a view of the ocean. A tour through this prairie country in the summer, instead of being monotonous, is to one who can appreciate the beauties of the wild flowers of the plain and the grandeur of the apparently boundless fields of waving grass and grain, quite as interesting and exciting as through regions reputed to possess more of romantic wildness.

Rivers and Lakes. The *Mississippi* forms the entire western boundary of the State, and being navigable for steamers for the whole distance, has added very much to the commercial importance of the State.

The *Ohio River*, which forms its entire southern boundary, gives the southern portion of the State access by water communication to the Mississippi River, and hence to the Gulf and the Atlantic Ocean.

The *River Bluffs* which are the most interesting and important are those on the Mississippi, which vary from 100 to 400 feet in height. *Fountain Bluff*, situated on the Mississippi River, in Jackson County, is of oval shape, about six miles in circumference, and 300 feet high. The top is filled with sink-holes. There is also much in the scenery along the shores of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers to attract the attention and elicit the admiration of travelers.

"*The Meeting of the Waters*" of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers,

three miles below Alton, is considered one of the grandest views of river scenery in the United States. Mr. C. H. Sweetser, in his "Book of Summer Resort," says, after a brief allusion to his arrival at this point: "But to stand upon the deck of your steamer, looking upon the one side at the placid Mississippi, clear and limpid, flowing beautifully toward the sea, and on the other at the foaming Missouri, rushing down upon the channel of its fellow with a muddy, furious torrent that sweeps all before it, and destroys forever all traces of that gentle river—this is delight unbounded, and may be enjoyed by all who journey over the Mississippi waters."

The *Illinois*, the largest river in the interior, adds much to the shipping interests of the State. It is formed by the junction of the Kankakee River, which rises in Indiana, and the Des Plaines, from Wisconsin, in Grundy County, in the N. E. part of the State. It flows in a S. W. direction through the interior for a distance of about 300 miles, and empties into the Mississippi, above Alton. It is navigable for steamers, at high water, as far as Ottawa, a distance of more than 280 miles. A sail up this river is very delightful. The principal objects of interest on the river are *Starved Rock* and *Lover's Leap*. The former, eight miles below Ottawa, is a perpendicular mass of sand and limestone, 150 feet above the river. This place received its name from a band of Indians which took refuge here—and, being surrounded by the Pottawatomies, all died of thirst. *Lover's Leap* is a precipitous ledge of rocks above Starved Rock. Nearly opposite this, on the other side of the river, is Buffalo Rock, 100 feet high next to the river, but sloping inland. This rock received its name from the fact that the Indians were accustomed to drive the buffalo hither, and, then frightening them by shouts, they would crowd themselves over the precipice.

Cave-in-the-Rock, on the Ohio River, in Hardin County, is a place of some interest to tourists. The entrance to the cave is but little above the bed of the river, is in the form of a semi-circle, 80 feet wide and 25 feet high. In 1797 this cave was the abode of a band of robbers, from which they emerged to rob the unfortunate boatmen and emigrants.

The *Wabash River*, which rises in Ohio and flows across Indiana to the Illinois border, forms the eastern boundary of the State for a distance of about 100 miles, and empties into the Ohio River. In high water it is navigable to a point considerably above where it reaches the border of the State. The other principal river of Illinois is Rock River, which rises in Wisconsin and flows through a rich and prosperous part of the State. Its progress is much more rapid than most of the rivers that flow through this State; hence, its navigation is more difficult. The *Sangamon* and *Fox Rivers* are also streams of some importance.

Lake Michigan, which forms the N. E. boundary of Illinois, will receive further notice under the State of Michigan. *Lake Peoria*, which is but an expansion of the Illinois River, near the city of Peoria, in the central part of the State, and *Lake Pishtaka*, in the N. E., are the only other lakes of note in the State.

Illinois is visited, to a great extent, by sportsmen, for the purpose of fishing in her rivers, or shooting prairie hens which are very abundant.

Chicago, which is the metropolis of the North-west, is situated on the S. W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Chicago River. The history of the rise and growth of Chicago in population, wealth, and commercial importance, is without a parallel on this continent. The site of the city is not naturally favorable to its rapid growth. Its harbor was not as commodious and easily accessible as some of the harbors with which

cities of less rapid growth on the great lakes were favored. A large expenditure of money has greatly improved the accommodations of the harbor, until it will now compare favorably with any on the lakes. The city is built upon a prairie, with but a slight inclination from the lake, it being but about twenty feet above the level of the lake, at a distance of three miles from it.

The first permanent settlement on the site of the present city of Chicago was made by Mr. John Kinsie, who came here from St. Joseph, a missionary station on the east side of Lake Michigan, in 1804. *Fort Dearborn* was built in 1804, near the head of Michigan Avenue, below Lake Street. It was rebuilt in 1816, and removed in 1857. The great massacres resulting disastrously to the garrison, occurred here on the 7th of April and the 12th of August, 1812.

Chicago is built along the lake shore, and upon the two branches of the Chicago River. These two branches divide the city into three divisions, known as North, South, and West Chicago. The channels of the rivers have been so improved as to be navigable for several miles.

The town was organized in 1833, and incorporated as a city in 1837. At this time the first census was taken, which showed the population to be but 4,170. In 1850 the population had increased to 28,269; in 1860, to 110,973; and in 1870 to 298,977. The city being originally built on a grade too low for the health and comfort of its inhabitants, since 1857 its entire business portion has been raised from four to eight feet above its former level, and the streets paved with Nicholson pavement.

Chicago Burned. On the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, Chicago was visited by the most disastrous conflagration known in the history of the world. 25,000 buildings were destroyed, including nearly the entire business portion of the city, and a

large number of residences—the whole covering an area of nearly 3,000 acres. Total loss, about \$200,000,000. More than 100 persons perished in the flames, and 90,000 persons were made houseless. With characteristic enterprise and energy, the citizens of Chicago, with the encouragement and unparalleled liberality of the public, at once applied themselves to the work of rebuilding the city. This work has progressed with wonderful rapidity, and the business portion of the city is nearly rebuilt, in a neater and more substantial manner than originally. Most of the public buildings destroyed by the fire have been rebuilt, or are in process of construction, on a more elegant and elaborate scale than those destroyed. At the close of 1872, Chicago exhibited a degree of prosperity and business success which compared very favorably with any preceding year.

As a *Stock Market*, Chicago is second only to New York. The stock-yards cover an area of 345 acres. Most of the principal railways terminating in Chicago, center at this point. More than a million dollars have been expended in fitting up these grounds. The place is furnished with a good hotel, and other conveniences, for parties visiting these yards. *Dexter Park* race-course and the park of the *Shooting Club* are located at this place.

Chicago is also the greatest *grain* and *lumber* market in the United States. The extensive elevators built along the Chicago River are worthy of a visit. The view from their lofty observatories, of the city and its suburbs, is particularly fine.

Tunnels. The city is supplied with water from *Lake Michigan* by means of the *Lake Michigan Tunnel*. This splendid piece of engineering was commenced in March, 1864, and completed in December, 1866. The entire length of the tunnel is two miles. It is of nearly circular form, being 5 feet 2 inches in height,

and 5 feet wide. The shore shaft is 69 feet deep, and the lake shaft 64 feet, the bottom surface of the tunnel descending toward the shore at the rate of 2 feet per mile. The lake terminus of the tunnel is known as the *Crib*, on the top of which is erected a light-house and the dwelling of the keeper. The buildings and engines alone are worthy of a visit. Permits to visit the "Crib" and other works may be obtained at the office of the Water-works, corner of Chicago Avenue and Pine Street.

The continual obstruction of travel by the removal of the draw-bridges for the accommodation of shipping, caused the necessity of other methods of crossing the rivers, and it was resolved to construct a tunnel under the river, at Washington Street. This tunnel was completed in 1868, at an expense of about \$400,000, thus connecting the east and west divisions of the city. In 1871 the north and south divisions were connected in a similar manner by a tunnel at La Salle Street. Communication can now be had with the different divisions of the city by carriages or pedestrians without detention at the bridges.

Parks and Public Squares have been provided on a liberal scale. *Lincoln Park*, on the lake shore, in the northern division of the city, contains 230 acres, beautifully laid out, and has within its enclosure every thing in natural and artificial beauty necessary to render this one of the most attractive places of resort in the city. This park is accessible by horse-cars and stages.

Union Park, in the western division, is located in the central part of the residence portion of this division. This park is small in area compared with some others, containing but seventeen acres, but its internal arrangements are such as to make it apparently much larger. The landscape architecture is most admirable. This park may be reached by horse-

cars through Madison and Randolph Streets, or by the Washington Street stages.

The *South Parks* are much larger than those in any other portion of the city. Two broad boulevards, commencing at 39th Street, connect with the North Park at 51st Street. The North Park and Hyde Park Avenue are connected by a boulevard 660 feet wide. Hyde Park Avenue connects with the lower and largest portion of the park, which extends about one mile along the lake shore. This entire park contains about 1000 acres.

Chicago has many beautiful suburbs, easily accessible from the city. *Lake View* and *Lake Forest* on the north, *Harlem* and *Riverside* on the west, *Graveland Park*, *Vincennes Road*, and *Hyde Park* on the south, are the most important. But there is a large number of smaller suburban towns and villages, which are increasing in interest, and Chicago will, no doubt, soon be favored with as attractive surroundings as any city in the Union.

Evanston, twelve miles above Chicago, is beautifully situated on Lake Michigan. It is within easy access of Chicago, and is a very desirable location for suburban residences. It is noted particularly for its educational advantages. The *Northwestern University*, the *Northwestern Female College*, and the *Garrett Biblical Institute* are located at this place; also the *Illinois State Soldiers' Home* and the *Greenleaf Public Library*.

Quincy, the county seat of Adams County, and the second city in size in the State is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, on a high limestone bluff, commanding an extensive view of the river. It is 164 miles above St. Louis, and 263 miles S. W. of Chicago. The surrounding country is a rich rolling prairie, and the most highly cultivated of any portion of the State.

Nauvoo City, fifty-two miles above Quincy on the Mississippi River, was

founded by the Mormons in 1840, and at one time contained a population of more than 15,000. The town was extensively laid out upon a broad plain, rising gradually from the water's edge, and occupying one of the most beautiful sites on the river. The dwellings were mostly log-cabins or small frame houses. The *Mormon Temple* was built of limestone, 130 feet in length, and 88 feet wide, and was a magnificent and costly edifice. The baptistry, in the basement, was a stone basin, supported by twelve colossal oxen. This temple was fired by an incendiary and destroyed, in October, 1848. The Mormon population were soon after expelled from the State, and emigrated to Utah, leaving most of their houses unoccupied.

Rock Island is situated on the Mississippi River, two miles above the mouth of Rock River, and at the foot of the *Upper Rapids*, which extend a distance of fifteen miles. The place derives its name from an island, the south end of which is nearly opposite the city. Several extensive manufactories are located here, among which are a plow factory, paper mill, stove factory, etc. The Harper House is said to be the best hotel west of Chicago.

The island from which the city derives its name is three miles in length, situated between Rock Island City and Davenport, Iowa; and is the largest island in the Mississippi River. The main channel of the river is on the west side of the island, the eastern channel having been dammed at Moline, above Rock Island City, affording an immense water-power. The island contains nearly 1,000 acres. It presents a perpendicular front of limestone twenty or thirty feet high, is partly covered with woods, which afford a delightful retreat during the summer months. *Black Hawk's Cave* opens in the face of this ledge, and extends back under the island. The island is owned by

the United States, and during the late civil war was the great prison ground for Confederate prisoners, as many as 12,000 having been confined there at one time.

The U. S. Government commenced extensive improvements on the island in 1863. The armories are built on an extensive scale in the southern portion of the island—also the magnificent head-quarters—costing more than \$100,000. The grounds are beautifully laid out in drives, walks, paths, etc., and the finest driving course in the vicinity is on this island. It is approached from Rock Island City by an iron bridge, built by the Government, for carriages and pedestrians.

Moline is situated three miles above Rock Island, and connected with it by a horse railway. A dam built across the eastern channel of the Mississippi, to which reference has already been made, for the improvement of navigation, has afforded the most extensive water-power in the North-west. The town contains about 6,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most extensive manufacturing places of its size in the country.

Galena, the county seat of Jo Daviess County, is situated on *Fevre River*, seven miles from its entry into the Mississippi. The river is navigable for steamers to this point during the larger portion of the year. The site of the city is peculiar, and the scenery in the vicinity is delightfully picturesque. The streets rise one above the other, and are connected with each other by flights of steps. Galena owes its growth and prosperity to its favorable location among extensive and productive lead mines.

Springfield, the capital of the State, and county seat of Sangamon County, is beautifully located three miles south of Sangamon River. It is surrounded by rich and extensive prairies, and is midway between

Chicago and St. Louis. The State government was established here in 1840. The city is regularly laid out, neatly and compactly built, and is the commercial center of a large and important agricultural district. It contains a number of fine public buildings, among which are the new *State Capitol*, the *State Arsenal*, *Court-house*, *United States Court-house*, and *Custom-house*, etc. Extensive railroad shops and several manufacturing factories are also located here. *Ridge Cemetery*, two miles north of the city, contains seventy-two acres of ground, six acres of which, in the southern portion, are set apart for the use of the Lincoln Monument Association, where a noble monument marks the last resting-place of the "martyred President."

Jacksonville is a flourishing town, thirty-two miles west of Springfield, on T. W. & W. R. R. The town is distinguished for the number of its educational and charitable institutions, its elegant public buildings, its broad streets adorned with shade trees, and gardens filled with flowers and shrubbery. Its principal educational institutions are the *Illinois College*, a *Female Academy* under the direction of the Methodists, and two other academies.

The State Asylums for the *Deaf and Dumb*, the *Blind*, and the *Insane*, are located at this place.

Bloomington, the county seat of McLean County, is one of the principal cities in the State. It is an important railroad center, and contains several extensive manufacturing and wholesale houses well stocked with goods, which will compare favorably with similar houses in much larger cities. It is two miles south of

Normal, the seat of the *State Normal University*, a popular and pros-

perous institution. The *Soldiers' Orphans' Home* is also located at this place. Normal is connected with Bloomington by a street railway.

Peoria, the county seat of Peoria County, situated on the west bank of the Illinois River, is one of the most important commercial points in the State. The river at this place expands into a broad and beautiful lake, which adds much to the natural attractions of Peoria, and is of much importance to the town, affording favorable fishing-grounds in summer, and an ample supply of pure ice in winter. The site of the city is one of the finest in the State, being on grounds sufficiently elevated to command a delightful prospect, and escape the almost universal inundations at times of high water. The river is navigable to this point by steamboats at all stages of water, giving direct communication by water with Chicago and St. Louis. It is also a very important railroad point. A substantial draw-bridge connects the city with the opposite bank. The place contains many extensive manufacturing factories, including foundries, machine shops, planing mills, wagon and carriage shops, manufacturing plows and agricultural implements, and ten large distilleries.

Joliet, the county seat of Will County, is situated on both sides the *Des Plaines River*, thirty-seven miles S. W. of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. The town is handsomely built, and surrounded by fertile and well cultivated prairies. The *State Penitentiary*, one of the most extensive and finely built edifices of the kind in the United States, is located here. There is also at this place one of the most important limestone quarries in the Northwest, giving employment to a large number of men.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

WISCONSIN.

This State was originally embraced in the territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia, and has successively formed parts of the territories of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. It was originally settled by the French at Green Bay, in 1669, but it was not until quite recently that there was any considerable influx of emigration. It was formed into a Territory in 1836, and in 1840 contained a population of but 30,945. Since that time the increase of population has been quite rapid, and in 1870 it amounted to 1,054,670. It was admitted into the Union, March 3, 1847, being the thirtieth State admitted. In population, Wisconsin is now the fifteenth State in the Union.

The greatest length of the State is 302 miles, and breadth 258 miles; its entire area being 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres.

This State has no *mountains*, properly so called, although the surface is uniformly elevated, the whole expanse of the country, with few exceptions, being a vast plain. The highest portion of land is on the north, and divides the waters which flow into the Mississippi, and those which flow into Lake Superior. There is an elevation of land known as the Iron Range, which obtains a height of from 1,800 to 2,000 feet near the Montreal River in Ashland County, but gradually diminishes to about 1,100 feet at the west line of the State.

The *principal lakes* bordering upon or wholly within the limits of the State are Lake Superior on the north, and Lake Michigan on the east, which are more fully described in connection with the State of Michigan.

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Lake Winnebago is the largest inland lake in the State. It lies about forty miles south of Green Bay, with which it is connected by Fox River. It is twenty-eight miles in length, and ten miles broad; its area being about 212 square miles. The shores on the eastern side, for a distance of about fifteen miles, consist of a wall of rocks having the peculiar appearance of being placed there by the hand of art, the average height of the wall being about five feet above the water. The lake is of sufficient depth for the purposes of navigation. The surface of Lake Winnebago is estimated to be 160 feet above that of Lake Michigan.

The *smaller lakes* are mostly in the northern part of the State. The peculiar characteristics of these lakes are their clear water, gravelly bottoms, and an abundant supply of fish of the finest flavor. Wild rice grows in the shallow waters on the margins of many of them—an important article of food for the Indians of this region.

The *Mississippi River* forms the S. W. boundary of Wisconsin, for about 200 miles, and receives the waters of three important inland rivers of the State. Most of the smaller rivers which rise in the interior, flow in a south-westerly direction and empty into the Mississippi. The towns of importance located on this river will be noticed hereafter.

The *Wisconsin River* is the most important of these inland streams. It rises in the lakes in the northern part of the State, and flows almost directly south through some of the most valuable timber lands of the State, a distance of nearly 200

miles, when its course is changed to nearly due west for 100 miles, and empties into the Mississippi, four miles below Prairie du Chien. The river is 600 yards wide at its mouth, and 400 yards wide at Portage, to which place it is navigable for small steamers. At Portage City the Wisconsin and Fox or Neenah Rivers approach so nearly together that their waters are commingled. A canal has been constructed at this point, uniting the waters of the two rivers, and thus forming uninterrupted communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan *via* Green Bay, a distance of about 200 miles. Many beautiful and picturesque views are afforded the traveler in making the tour of this river.

The *St. Croix River* has its source within twenty-five miles of Lake Superior, forms a part of the western boundary of the State, and empties into the Mississippi, about twenty-eight miles below St. Paul, thus opening an important outlet to the Mississippi for the vast amount of lumber of the region in which it heads.

Chippewa River rises in the northerly part of the State, and with its six branches, all heading in the midst of timber, drains the country between the last two rivers named, and flowing in a nearly S. W. course, empties into the Mississippi, at the foot of Lake Pepin, about eighty-five miles below St. Paul, Minn. It is about 500 yards wide at its mouth.

The *Fox River*, one of the most important in the State, takes its rise in Marquette County, flows nearly southwest until it reaches within a mile and one-fourth of the Wisconsin River, when it turns suddenly north, but soon assumes a north-easterly direction, and passing through Lake Winnebago, empties into Green Bay, thirty-eight miles below the lake. In passing from the lake to Green Bay, the river has a fall of 170 feet, forming one of the most valuable water-powers in the West, which is already

extensively improved at Menasha, Appleton, and other places.

The great timber region in the eastern part of the State, in Shawnee and Oconto Counties, and that which is thus far most fully developed, is accessible through the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Pensaukee Rivers from Green Bay, from which point the lumber is shipped through Lake Michigan to Chicago and other lumber markets.

Almost the whole surface of Wisconsin is traversed by numerous rivers and streams, making the water privileges of the State very extensive. In traversing these rivers many objects of interest are found, as almost all the rivers in Wisconsin abound in falls and rapids. The most important of these are the cascades or cataracts in the *St. Louis River*, near the N. W. corner of the State. These cataracts terminate about twenty miles from the mouth of the river, having a descent of 320 feet in sixteen miles.

Minerals of general utility abound quite extensively in Wisconsin, *lead*, *iron*, and *copper* being most abundant. The *lead mines* are situated in the S. W. part of the State, mostly in Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, and Greene Counties. It is estimated that these mines yield one-eighth of all the lead produced in the world. The lead is intermingled with copper and zinc, together with some silver.

Iron ore is found quite extensively, and furnaces have been erected in Sauk, Jackson, and Dodge Counties. The iron ridge in Dodge County is of the greatest magnitude, and the ore of excellent quality. Extensive beds of iron and copper occur in the Lake Superior region. The most important of the iron beds in this region is the Penokee Iron Range, in Ashland County. It is advantageously situated, eighteen miles from La Pointe, on Lake Superior, which possesses one of the finest harbors on the shore of the lake. With these advantages,

and the fact that this is one of the most extensive beds, it seems destined to become one of the best in the United States. *Magnetic iron ore* has been found to a considerable extent south of Lake Superior, near Tyler's Fork of Bad River.

Beautiful varieties of *marble* have also been found in Northern Wisconsin. The prevailing color is reported to be light pink, traversed by veins or seams of deep red; others are blue and dove-colored, in beautiful veins. They are susceptible of a fine polish. Some of those on the Menomonee River are within navigable distance from the lakes.

This State is nearly surrounded by navigable waters, which, with the rivers already described, afford the most favorable facilities for commerce, and add very much to its agricultural and manufacturing interests.

The *Climate* of Wisconsin is severe, and the winters long, but more free from frequent and unhealthy changes which prevail in more southern latitudes. The ratio of mortality is very much smaller than in the sea-board States, or those in milder climates.

Milwaukee, the metropolis of Wisconsin, and the second city in size in the North-west, is situated on both sides and at the mouth of Milwaukee River, on the western shore of Lake Michigan. The river at this point flows south in a direction nearly parallel with the lake shore, and about half a mile from its mouth is joined by the Menomonee River, which flows from the west. The city is divided by this river into three nearly equal parts, known as the East, West, and South Divisions. More than half a million dollars have been expended in improving the harbor. The largest steamers can ascend the river about two miles, and the harbor is now one of the best on the great lakes.

The city is noted for the peculiar appearance and superior quality of the bricks manufactured here. They

are of a delicate cream or straw color, agreeable to the eye, and not affected by the action of the elements. The reputation of these bricks for beauty and durability is such that large quantities of them are annually shipped to other places for building purposes. The streets are quite regular, and the buildings in the principal parts of the city are neatly and substantially built. The growth of the city has been very rapid in population, commerce, and manufactures. About one-half the population of Milwaukee are Germans, whose peculiar characteristics are quite apparent in all parts of the city.

Milwaukee is reputed to be the largest primary grain market in the world. The capacity of its elevators for storing grain is upward of five millions of bushels. The facilities for shipping by water and railroad are very advantageous to commerce and manufactures.

The climate of Milwaukee is very healthful, and the city has many other attractions to invite immigration.

Racine, the county seat of Racine County, is beautifully situated on an elevated plane, near Lake Michigan, forty feet above the surface of the lake. The city is well laid out; the streets are usually wide, and present a fine appearance. It has a fine harbor and several extensive manufactories, and is a place of considerable commercial importance. The *Racine College* (Episcopal) and the *Taylor Orphan Asylum* are located here.

Whitewater, in Walworth County, fifty miles W. S. W. of Milwaukee, is a place of considerable importance. A good water-power is furnished by an affluent of Rock River, which is employed by several manufactories. One of the *State Normal Schools* is located at this place.

Janesville, the county seat of Rock County, is delightfully situated on both sides of Rock River, forty-five miles S. E. of Madison. It has good railroad facilities, and an important

water-power, which is well improved by extensive manufactories of various kinds. The site of the city is very fine, and, from its favorable location, enjoys an extensive trade with the adjoining country. The *State Institution for the Blind*, which is located here, the *New Court-house*, and other public buildings, as well as many fine private residences, render Janesville one of the finest cities in the State.

Madison, the capital of the State, and county seat of Dane County, is delightfully situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, about eighty miles west of Milwaukee. The isthmus at this point is about three-fourths of a mile wide. It is in the center of a broad valley, surrounded by heights from which the city may be seen at a great distance.

Lake Mendota, which lies northwest of Madison, is six miles long and four miles wide. Its shores are clean and gravelly, and the water of sufficient depth for steamboat navigation. *Lake Monona* is the next in size, but considerably smaller. There are other smaller lakes in the immediate vicinity—and no State capital in the Union commands a view so varied and picturesque as the capital of Wisconsin.

This site was selected for the State capital in 1836, when it contained no building but a single log-cabin. The city is quite regularly laid out, and, for the most part, well built, and is becoming quite an important point for manufacturing and trade.

The Capitol building is an elegant stone structure, situated at an elevation of seventy feet above the level of the lakes, and in the midst of a public park containing fourteen acres, and commands a fine panoramic view.

The *University of Wisconsin*, founded in 1849, is situated on College Hill, one mile west of the Capitol, at an elevation of 125 feet above the lake. The site of this institution is decidedly favorable, and commands an exten-

sive prospect. The city also contains many other public buildings, for the benefit of the State, county, and city. From its healthful location, its natural attractions, and facilities for summer sports, Madison has become a favorite resort for pleasure-seekers.

Beloit is beautifully situated on Rock River, fifty miles E. S. E. of Madison. It is built upon two plains, one about sixty or seventy feet above the other. It is well laid out with broad streets, ornamented with shade trees, and surrounded by attractive natural scenery. *Beloit College*, founded in 1846, located at this place, is a flourishing institution.

Mineral Point, in Iowa County, forty-seven miles S. S. W. of Madison, is situated in the midst of a rich mineral region, from which large quantities of lead and copper are exported.

Portage City, the county seat of Columbia County, ninety-five miles N. W. of Milwaukee, is an important place of its size—situated at the head of navigation on the Wisconsin River, and the ship canal connecting the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers.

Watertown, forty miles E. by N. of Madison, is pleasantly situated on both sides of Rock River, at the Great Bend, where its course is changed from N. W. to nearly S. The river has sufficient fall here to afford a good water-power, which is well improved. It is an important railroad center, and the largest town in this part of the State.

Fond du Lac (*end of the lake*), county seat of Fond du Lac County, is pleasantly situated at the S. end of Lake Winnebago—which has already been referred to. It is seventy-two miles N. N. W. of Milwaukee. The city is noted, among other things, for its *artesian wells*, by means of which an abundance of pure water is obtained. The growth of the city has been very rapid in population and commercial importance. It is the second city in size in the State.

Oshkosh, the third city in size in the State, the county seat of Winnebago County, is situated on the west side of Lake Winnebago, near the mouth of Fox River. It may be said to be the entrance into the Wisconsin Pine Region. The Wolf River is navigable from this point for small steamers, for about 100 miles into the pine region. Persons visiting Oshkosh can form but an imperfect idea of the lumber interest of the place unless they visit the extensive saw-mills located here. One of the *State Normal Schools* is located at this place. Summer tourists find this a delightful place for resort.

Appleton, the county seat of Outagamie County, is located on the west bank of Fox River, seventy feet above the water, eight miles from Lake Winnebago, and about thirty miles south of Green Bay. It possesses one of the best water-powers in the country, which is beginning to be well improved. *Lawrence University* is located here. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful and attractive to tourists.

Green Bay, the county seat of Brown County, is situated at the mouth of Fox, or Neenah River, at the head of Green Bay, and opposite Fort Howard, with which it is connected by a free draw-bridge. It is connected with Esconaba and Marquette by steamers, which leave daily, during the season of navigation, on the arrival of cars from Chicago and Milwaukee. The rivers and bay afford a good harbor. The State was originally settled at this place by the French, in 1669. It is a delightful place for a summer resort.

Sparta, twenty-five miles east of La Crosse, the county seat of Monroe County, is situated on La Crosse River, which furnishes an excellent water-power. The place is particularly noted for its *artesian wells*, which are attracting many invalids to the place on account of the medicinal qualities of their waters, which are brought to the town through pipes, and used in the Turkish Baths.

La Crosse, the county seat of La Crosse County, is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the left bank of the Mississippi River. It is a place of considerable importance for trade and manufacturing. It is the largest town in Wisconsin situated on the Mississippi, and has had a rapid growth.

Waupun is a pleasantly situated and growing town, on a branch of the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad. It is chiefly celebrated as being the seat of the *Wisconsin State-prison*.

Bayfield, situated on one of the best protected harbors on Lake Superior, and sheltered by twenty-two islands, including the *Apostle Islands*, seems destined to become one of the most important watering-places on the northern lakes.

Superior City, in Douglas County, is situated on Lake Superior, at the N. W. corner of the State. It is a port of entry, and the county seat of its county. Copper is found to some extent in the vicinity. The growth of the city has not been as rapid as anticipated, Duluth having proved a successful rival. (See Duluth, Minnesota.)

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

MISSOURI.

This was the first State organized wholly west of the Mississippi River. It is one of the largest in extent in the Union. Its length is 318 miles, and width 280; its entire area being 65,350 square miles. But few States in the Union possess a greater variety of landscape, or greater agricultural and mineral resources, than Missouri. The last few years have accomplished much in developing the natural wealth of the State.

If a line be drawn from Hannibal, on the Mississippi River, near the northern part of the State, to the S. W. corner, nearly all the country to the N. W. of it will be found to be prairie, while the remainder is almost entirely covered with heavy timber. Tracts of forest land, however, skirt the rivers on the prairie side, and long arms of prairie reach down through the timber region.

The *Big Trees of Missouri* are considered almost as much a marvel as those of California. The Commissioner of the General Land Office says: "Sycamores, 130 feet high and 43 feet in girth; Oaks, 100 feet high and 29 feet in circumference; Cypressess, 130 feet high and 29 feet round; and Walnuts, 110 feet high and 30 feet in circumference, are not uncommon in several localities. The grandeur and varied beauty of Missouri forests have become proverbial, while their utilitarian value swells beyond computation. Better timber is wasted in opening farms than is imported in other States for building and other purposes." These wonders of the forests are found in large numbers in Cape Girardeau and the coun-

ties south of it bordering on the Mississippi River.

The Mineral Deposits of Missouri are extensive and exceedingly valuable. There is probably no equal area in the world which surpasses this in the variety and richness of its minerals. Most of the different varieties of metals in the State are found in quantities that are literally inexhaustible, and in many of them the mines and quantities could supply the markets of the world.

Copper has been found in more than twenty counties, the deposits being often very extensive, and the ores sometimes yielding as high as forty-eight per cent. of pure copper. Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob are probably unsurpassed on the globe for productiveness in iron of the best quality. The principal mines of *lead* in the State are found in Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson Counties. *Silver* also exists quite extensively in the lead ore. Immense quantities of *bituminous coal*, much of it *cannel coal*, are found on both sides of the Missouri River, below the mouth of the Osage, and nearly fifty miles up that river. *Coal* is also found near Lexington, and in many other parts of the State. A great variety of fine-grained, durable *marble* is found in the State. A fine quality of *lithographic stone* is also found in Macon County. Paints of all colors can be made from the minerals with which the State abounds.

In many localities minerals underlie the richest land, so that the owner may at once possess a fertile farm with a valuable mine; and whether agriculture or mining be his pur-

suit, a rich reward awaits his industry.

The *Climate* of Missouri is subject to extreme and frequent changes of temperature, but is nevertheless remarkably healthful, the atmosphere being dry and pure, and peculiarly favorable to persons afflicted with diseases of the respiratory organs, as may be seen by comparing the ratio of deaths from those diseases in Missouri with those in other localities. The percentage of the entire mortality in Missouri, according to the United States census, being but 10.93, while in New England it is above 25, and in Michigan 24.

The Principal Rivers in Missouri are the Mississippi and Missouri, with their several tributaries. The former washes the entire eastern boundary of the State a distance of 470 miles; the latter flows along the western boundary, from the north, a distance of about 200 miles, where it receives the waters of the Kansas River, and then changes its course, and flows south-easterly across the State to the Mississippi. Both these rivers are navigable far beyond the limits of Missouri, affording the State direct water communication with the Ohio Valley, Gulf of Mexico, the north-west to the Rocky Mountains, and north to Minnesota.

The first permanent settlement was made at St. Genevieve in 1755. Its history from that time to the present has been quite eventful. It was admitted into the Union as a State in 1821. In 1820 its population was but 66,586; at the time of the last census, 1870, the population of the State was 1,721,295, of whom 118,071 were colored.

St. Louis, the metropolis of Missouri, and the fourth city in size in the United States, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, twenty miles below the entrance of the Missouri River. The site is advantageous for a large commercial center. It rises from the river by two plateaus—

the first twenty, the second sixty feet above high water on the Mississippi. The first settlement at this point was made in 1764. The early settlers were engaged almost entirely as trappers; consequently, for the first twenty years, the settlement received but small accessions by immigration. Statistics show that for fifteen successive years, ending in 1804, the average annual value of the furs collected at this point amounted to \$203,750. The first brick house was erected in 1813, and the first steamboat arrived in 1817. The increase in population during the last decade was very rapid. In 1860 the population was 160,773; in 1870 it was 310,864. The city is regularly laid out, the streets being generally sixty feet wide and cross each other at right angles. The buildings, especially the warehouses, are, many of them, built in a substantial manner, without special regard to the beauty of their architecture. The same system of numbering streets has been adopted in St. Louis as in Philadelphia—that of allowing one hundred numbers to each block. The streets running parallel with the river are designated by Second Street, Third, Fourth, Fifth, etc., except the first two streets, from the river, which are named Front and Main Streets, respectively. The wholesale warehouses are located on the first three streets parallel with the river. Fourth Street is the fashionable promenade, and contains most of the finest retail stores. Grand Avenue, twelve miles in length, running parallel with the river, forms a grand broad-way the entire length of the city from N. to S.

The commercial interests of St. Louis are of great importance. It is not an uncommon occurrence for 100 steamers to be seen on the levee at once. The view of the city when approached from the river side is very fine.

The Public Buildings of St. Louis are numerous and generally

very fine structures. The *Court-house*, which occupies an entire square, is an elegant structure, the style of architecture very much resembling the Capitol at Washington. The *City Hall*, *Center Market*, *Custom-house*, and several churches, are also fine edifices. The *U. S. Custom-house* and *Arsenal* are also prominent among the public buildings.

The Educational and Charitable Institutions are numerous, and are indicative of the enterprise, culture, and benevolence of the citizens. The *University of St. Louis* (Catholic), at the corner of Ninth Street and Washington Avenue, is the oldest educational institution in the city. The *Polytechnic Building*, located at the corner of Chestnut and Seventh Streets, contains the offices of the Board of Public Schools; the *Public School Library*, containing about 25,000 volumes; the *Polytechnic Institute*, *Normal School*, etc. The *Medical Department of the Missouri University* is also located in this city. The *Mercantile Library*, situated at the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, is one of the finest institutions of the kind in the West. The Association has magnificent rooms, richly adorned with statuary and paintings. The library contains nearly 40,000 volumes, and, with the reading-room, is open free to strangers, daily. The lecture-room on the second floor is 80 by 44 feet, and the grand hall on the third floor is 105 by 80 feet, capable of seating 1,800 persons. Strangers in the city will find it agreeable and profitable to visit these rooms. The *Public Schools* are deservedly the pride of the city.

The Parks and Public Squares in the city and vicinity are well worthy the attention of visitors. *Lafayette Park*, in the southern portion of the city, although not as large as the prominent parks of many cities, is nevertheless a beautiful and desirable place of resort. It may be reached by the Fourth Street and

Chouteau Avenue cars. *St. Louis Park*, located about five miles nearly west of the Court-house, is the largest in extent, containing 3,000 acres of land. *Hyde Park*, which covers an area equal in extent to four city blocks, is a delightful place, situated on the summit of the hill west of the Bellefontaine Road, on Salisbury Street, and is accessible by street-cars from Fourth and Locust Streets, or by Fifth Street line. It is one of the most popular places of resort for picnic parties during the summer, in the city or its immediate vicinity.

The *Missouri Botanical Gardens*, situated on Tower Grove Avenue, five miles south-west of the Court-house, are probably the finest public gardens in the United States. The site is one that commands a delightful view of the surrounding country. The improvements on the grounds were commenced in 1857, by Mr. Henry Shaw, a wealthy hardware merchant of St. Louis, of English birth, with the design of establishing an institution for the promotion of the sciences of botany and horticulture. Mr. Shaw has devoted much of his time, of late years, to the improvement of these grounds. They are divided into several departments, each division being devoted to its special class of culture.

The *Flower Garden* embraces about ten acres, the *Fruit Garden* six acres. Each of these gardens contain every variety of flowers and fruit that can be grown in open air in this latitude. Similar divisions are made for the culture of the various kinds of trees and shrubbery. The *Summer-house* is located near the center of the grounds, and is reached by beautiful hedge-bordered pathways.

The *Lower Grade Park*, containing 200 acres, is situated near the Botanical Gardens. The *Insane Asylum* is situated near these gardens, from which it may be distinctly seen. Visitors not admitted on Sundays and holidays.

Among the places of interest to visitors in the vicinity of St. Louis may be mentioned the *Fair Grounds* of the *St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association*. These grounds embrace eighty-five acres. They are admirably arranged and fitted up with buildings of every description essential for the purposes for which they are designed. The Amphitheater, it is said, will seat comfortably 40,000 people; including the promenades, the entire structure will accommodate nearly 90,000 people. The other buildings are commodious and substantial. The grounds are constantly kept open for visitors. The price of admission, except during the time of Fairs, is ten cents.

The *lead and copper mines* near St. Louis, also numerous caves in the vicinity, will well repay a visit. Nearly opposite the city, in Illinois, are the *Mounds*, supposed to be the burial places of an extinct race. They are located about five miles below East St. Louis. *Perry Springs*, on the same side of the river, a few miles above St. Louis, are quite popular as a watering-place, and are provided with the necessary accommodations for the comfort and amusement of visitors.

Kansas City, the second city in size in the State, and county seat of Jackson County, is situated on the south bank of the Missouri River, just below the mouth of the Kansas, adjoining the boundary line of Missouri and Kansas. It is a very important commercial point, being the terminus of eight railways. The growth of the city since 1865 has been a marvel, even when compared with the growth of other Western cities. It has the honor of building the first bridge across the Missouri River. The city contains many fine buildings, and other objects of interest. Its public school system reflects much credit upon its citizens. Population in 1870, 32,260.

Saint Joseph, the county seat of

Buchanan County, is situated on the east bank of the Missouri River, about sixty-five miles, by river, north of Kansas City, and is next in importance, in a commercial point of view, to that place. It has always been an important point of departure for the West and North-west since emigration to that part of the country has become of much magnitude.

Jefferson City, the capital of the State, and county seat of Cole County, is beautifully located on high bluffs on the right bank of the Missouri River, and on the Pacific R. R. of Missouri. The city commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country. Its principal public buildings are the *State Capitol*, a fine limestone structure, and the *State Penitentiary*. The city is quite regularly laid out, and contains, besides the State buildings, some large and substantial warehouses and a number of fine private residences.

Independence, the county seat of Jackson County, is one of the most beautiful places in Western Missouri. It is pleasantly situated on the Missouri Pacific R. R., eight and a half miles east of the Missouri River. It was an important point for the fitting out and the departure of emigrants for New Mexico, Utah, California, and Oregon.

Lexington, the county seat of Lafayette County, one of the oldest places in the State, is pleasantly situated on elevated grounds on the south bank of the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific R. R. It was formerly one of the principal points of trade in the State. Large quantities of agricultural products are shipped from this point, and extensive beds of coal are found on the banks of the river in the immediate vicinity.

Boonville, the county seat of Cooper County, is situated on the south bank of the Missouri River, forty-eight miles N. W. of Jefferson City. It is one of the most healthful

places in the Union. In point of commercial importance it stands among the first in this part of the State. It is surrounded by a country rich in minerals and agricultural products.

Hannibal, an important and growing city, of about 10,000 population, is situated on the Mississippi River, in Marion County, 153 miles above St. Louis, and fifteen below Quincy, Ill. Its railroad connections and river communications render it an important commercial point. Coal and carboniferous limestone abound in the vicinity, and large quantities of hemp, tobacco, etc., are shipped from this point.

Big Spring, at the head of Maramec River, Crawford County, is worthy the notice of tourists. It rises in a deep basin, 100 feet across, and surrounded by banks of the same number of feet in perpendicular height. It gives rise to a stream of sufficient force to turn two mills at

its source. The water is said to be very cold.

Pilot Knob and *Iron Mountain* have long been places of interest to the geologist and scientific tourist. The former is 444 feet in height, and said to be of steel, and the latter 1,500 feet high, of nearly pure iron. Both may be reached by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R.

New Madrid County, in the south-east part of the State, was the scene of violent earthquakes in 1811 and 1812, the traces of which are still visible. About one-half the area of the county was sunk several feet and the surface covered with water. The shocks were attended with loud explosions, and in many places chasms were opened in the earth, from which issued volumes of steam and smoke; islands were sunk in the Mississippi River, and lakes were formed by the overflowing of the adjacent country, at the bottom of which may be seen submerged forests and canebrakes.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

IOWA.

This State is admirably situated, extending from the Mississippi on the east, to the Missouri River on the west, a distance of 300 miles; its width from north to south being 208 miles, embracing an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. With navigable waters forming its entire eastern and most of its western boundary, and lying on the great thoroughfare of inter-oceanic communication, about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific, Iowa enjoys a geographical position and advantages for commerce and industry unsurpassed by any State in the Union.

The surface of the State is principally composed of rolling prairies, but it has nowhere within its limits any land which attains to an elevation worthy the name of mountain. The soil of the prairies, whether level or rolling, is very fertile, and is especially adapted to the growth of cereals, fruit, and forest trees. Since the suppression of the annual prairie fires, the growth of forest timber has been very rapid, and it is estimated that timber in Iowa is growing much faster than its consumption, through the influence of a tree-planting enterprise and an economical use of fuel. The growth of fruit trees is also rapid, and they generally bear early.

The highest land in the State is a plateau in the north-west, called "*Coteau des Prairies*," which enters the State from Minnesota. In some places along the Mississippi, the bluffs rise rather abruptly, although these are the exceptions and not the general rule. A small part of the north-eastern portion of the State is some-

what broken and rocky; and in the N. W. part swamps are reported. The prairies vary in width from five to twenty miles.

The *Climate* of Iowa varies considerably in different portions of the State, extending as it does through more than three degrees of latitude. The general character of the atmosphere is a salubrious dryness, and its freedom from unhealthy extremes. Persons predisposed to consumption find Iowa a favorable place for residence.

The State was first settled at Burlington by the English, in 1833. It formed originally a part of the Louisiana purchase, and has formed successfully a part of Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa Territories. In 1836, when the Territory of Wisconsin was organized, the entire white population of what is now included in the State of Iowa was 10,531. Since that time the growth of the State has been quite rapid. In 1840, it contained 43,112 population. It was admitted as a separate State in 1846, and in 1850, contained a population of 192,214. In 1870, the population had increased to 1,194,020.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report for 1870, says of the population of Iowa: "Its greater numbers and controlling characteristics are furnished by the enterprising and enlightened inhabitants of the Middle and Eastern States of the Union, who find here the intelligent companionship, the religious observance, temperance, and respect for advanced education, forming the chief attractions of their more eastern homes, while the delightful

climate and productive soil serve to atone in great measure for the deprivations incident to emigration."

Rivers of Iowa. The Mississippi and Missouri, forming the eastern and most of the western boundaries of the State, have been already referred to. They are navigable for large river steamers to points above the limits of this State, thus affording water communication with the Atlantic States *via* the Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico.

The *Des Moines* is the largest inland river in the State. It rises in the S. W. part of Minnesota, and flowing in a S. E. direction, enters Iowa at Emmett County. Its general course through the State is S. E. till it unites its waters with the Mississippi, four miles below Keokuk. The river is navigable for steamers as far as Des Moines, the capital of the State, a distance of about 200 miles. The principal cities and towns located on this and other rivers will be noticed hereafter.

The *Skunk River*, next above the Des Moines, rises in Hamilton County, a little north of the center of the State, runs in a south-easterly course through a fertile and well cultivated portion of the State, draining about 8,000 square miles of territory, affording many excellent mill sites, and, finally, emptying into the Mississippi, a few miles below Burlington.

Iowa River rises among the lakes in Hancock and Winnebago counties, in the northern part of the State. The *Red Cedar River* is its largest tributary, having its source among the lakes in Minnesota. The two branches unite and flow into the Mississippi, in Louisa County.

The *Red Cedar* is the larger branch, but loses its name after uniting with a smaller stream. The Iowa is navigable for steamers 110 miles, and the Red Cedar River sixty miles. Both these streams are valuable as affording immense water-powers. The other principal streams which drain the

eastern part of the State and flow into the Mississippi are the *Wapsipinicon*, *Maquoketa*, *Turkey*, and *Upper Iowa*—all of which are more or less important for the excellent water-powers they furnish.

The *Big Sioux River* forms about seventy miles of the western boundary of the State, north of Sioux City, near which place it empties into the Missouri, where the latter first touches the borders of Iowa. It is not considered a safe stream for navigation.

Little Sioux River is of considerable importance, as affording excellent water-power for manufacturing purposes. It rises near the Minnesota line, and flows a distance of nearly 300 miles and empties into the Missouri, in Harrison County. The S. W. portion of the State is drained by several smaller rivers of more or less importance, most of which, however, flow through portions of the State of Missouri before emptying into the Missouri River. No State in the Union has a better natural drainage than Iowa, and the farmer who has not a stream of living water on his premises is an exception to the general rule. The facilities for commercial pursuits are very much enhanced by the great extent of railroads traversing nearly all portions of the State. The rapidity with which these are being constructed is an index of the enterprise and liberality of her citizens—about 3,700 miles of railroad being already completed.

Lakes. There is a large number of lakes in the northern counties of Iowa, which form a part of the extensive series of lakes which extend much further north into Minnesota.

Lake Okoboji and *Spirit Lake*, in Dickinson County, *Storm Lake*, in Buena Vista County, and *Clear Lake*, in Cerro Gordo County, are the most important. The peculiar characteristics of these lakes are their deep, clear water, and the excellent variety of fish they afford. The dry, rolling land usually extends very nearly or

quite up to the edge of the lakes, making them delightful resorts for excursion or fishing parties. These attractions, with the beautiful natural scenery in the vicinity of the lakes, have made them favorite places of resort. All the lakes named, except Storm Lake, have fine bodies of timber on their borders.

Minerals. The mineral resources of Iowa are quite extensive. The *coal-fields* are situated principally in the central and southern portion of the State, covering an estimated area of 25,000 square miles, from which there are now annually produced about 3,000,000 bushels of bituminous coal of excellent quality.

The *lead mines* are situated in the vicinity of Dubuque, which city received its first impetus from this fact. The ore is abundant, but lies much deeper than on the east side of the Mississippi River. *Zinc, copper, and silver*, are also found to quite an extent, associated with the lead in the mines in the same vicinity. Beautiful *specimens of marble* are found in the vicinity of Iowa City—the variety known as the “bird’s-eye marble” being particularly good. It is apparently of coral formation, presenting upon a polished section, annular figures, in dark color, upon a grayish ground; but it is quite hard and brittle in texture, and, therefore, difficult of manipulation.

The *educational advantages* of Iowa are not inferior to those of any other of the North-western States. Besides an excellent system of district and higher public schools, which will compare favorably with most of the older States, there are within the State over sixty academies, colleges, and universities, most of which are in a prosperous condition, considering the comparatively recent date at which they were founded. The larger colleges and universities will be further noticed in connection with the towns and cities where they are severally located.

Dubuque, the second city in size in Iowa, and the county seat of Dubuque County, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, about 450 miles above St. Louis. It is the oldest city in the State, with a single exception, having been settled by the French in 1686, who built a fort upon the present site of the city, and commenced a trade with the Indians, which constituted the chief support of the place for more than a century. No permanent settlement was effected here until 1833.

The city is finely located, being built in part upon a terrace which rises twenty feet above high-water mark, and partially upon the bluffs, which rise about 200 feet higher. The business portion of the city is regularly laid out, and well built upon the terrace near the river.

Since the discovery of important lead mines in the immediate vicinity, Dubuque has gradually but steadily increased in wealth, population, and commercial importance. Its railroad connections with other parts of the State are quite complete, and it is the great central point of trade for nearly all Northern Iowa.

Davenport, the county seat of Scott County, is one of the most beautifully situated cities on the Mississippi. It is built at the foot of the *Upper Rapids*, and at the foot of a bluff which rises gradually from the river toward the north, protecting the levee from the occasional high winds of this locality. It is connected with the island and city of Rock Island by a substantial bridge. Its favorable location, its extensive railroad connections and river communication, together with the highly productive agricultural country by which it is surrounded, have caused a rapid increase in population, manufactures, and commerce. It is now the largest city in the State. The suburbs of Davenport are particularly pleasant, the scenery in the vicinity being

scarcely surpassed by any on the Mississippi River.

Davenport has a good reputation in regard to her educational advantages. The public schools of the city are of a high order. *Griswold College*, *College of the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception*, and *Mercy Hospital* are located here.

Iowa City, the former capital of the State, and the county seat of Johnson County, is beautifully situated on the bluffs which rise from the left bank of the Iowa River. It was selected as the capital of the State in 1839, when it was entirely in a state of nature, but in a year from that time it contained about 600 inhabitants. The river is navigable to this point for light draught steamers. The country surrounding the city is very beautiful, affording grand views of natural scenery. The *State University* is located here. The State has made liberal provisions by appropriations at different times for the benefit of this institution, and it is now an honor to Iowa. The former State Capitol, a fine edifice, beautifully located, has been transferred to the University, and is now used for educational purposes.

The *State Agricultural College*. In 1858 the General Assembly of Iowa made an appropriation of \$10,000 for purchasing a tract of 640 acres of land for an agricultural college and an experimental farm. The land was selected in Story County, near the town of Ames, on the Iowa Div. of the Chi. & N. W. R. R. The State has since received a grant of 240,000 acres of land from the U. S. Government for the benefit of this institution. Beautiful and costly buildings have been erected, and the enterprise promises to be a complete success.

Des Moines, the capital of the State, is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on Des Moines River, and at its junction with the Raccoon River. It is also the county seat of Polk County. The city occupies a

sort of amphitheater, the grounds rising gradually on all sides—thus affording desirable sites for residences. The State House, a fine structure, and the State offices, are located on the east side of the river, while the larger part of the city is built upon the west side. The city is favorably located for trade and manufacturing. It contains many fine public buildings and beautiful private residences.

Council Bluffs, the county seat of Pottawatomie County, is favorably located on the east bank of the Missouri River, opposite Omaha City. The city is built upon high grounds, a short distance from the river, and commands a delightful prospect. A strong rivalry has existed between Council Bluffs and Omaha to secure the advantage of the location of the Union Depot and other railroad buildings, with the chances of success in favor of the former. This prospective success seems to have given a new impetus to the growth of the city in business and population, and it is now the most important place in Western Iowa. The *State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb* is located here.

Burlington, the third city in size in the State, and the county seat of Des Moines County, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, 250 miles above St. Louis. The city is regularly laid out, a large portion of the buildings are brick or stone, and its general appearance indicates a steady and healthful growth. *Burlington University*, a Baptist institution of some note, is located here. Several quite extensive manufactories are in successful operation, and the city has an important trade with the surrounding country.

Fort Madison, the county seat of Lee County, is located on the Mississippi River, midway between Burlington and Keokuk, twenty-two miles from each. Manufactories have increased in this place quite as rapidly as in any place in the State.

of its size. The city also contains the *Iowa State-prison*.

Mt. Pleasant, the county seat of Henry County, is pleasantly situated on elevated grounds, twenty-eight miles N. N. W. of Burlington. The surrounding country is highly productive and easily cultivated, and the place has a flourishing trade. The *State Hospital for the Insane*, one of the most commodious and well arranged institutions of the kind, is located here; also the *Wesleyan University*.

Keokuk, the fourth city in size in the State, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, at the foot of the *Lower Rapids*. In the dis-

tance of eleven miles the water falls twenty-four feet, affording excellent water-power. These rapids prevent the largest steamers ascending the river above Keokuk, which is 205 miles above St. Louis.

Sioux City, the county seat of Woodbury County, is situated on the Missouri River, three miles below the mouth of the Sioux River. It is at the head of navigation for the largest river steamers, and is already quite an important railroad point. It is the largest town on the Missouri, north of Omaha and Council Bluffs, and its increase in population and commercial importance is quite rapid.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

MINNESOTA.

This State is considered one of the most favored regions on the continent as an agricultural and manufacturing population. It derives its name from the principal tributary of the Mississippi found within its borders. According to the best acknowledged authority, the name is a compound Dakota word, signifying "sky-tinted water," the accuracy of description being illustrated by the calm pellucid waters of its innumerable lakes and streams.

The State abounds in extensive tracts of rich arable lands, is abundantly timbered throughout its whole extent, and well supplied with facilities for communication, through its rivers, in all directions. Its lakes, scattered in groups over nearly the entire extent of the State, form an immense system of natural reservoirs, which serve the double purpose of feeding the sources of the streams and, during the summer months, of supplying the atmosphere and soil with ever-recurring circles of exhalation and rain.

With reference to the physical system of the continent, this State occupies the exact center, being situated equidistant from the Arctic and Tropic Circles, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the Hudson Bay and Gulf of Mexico. It contains within its limits 83,531 square miles, or 53,449,840 acres; about four-fifths of its entire domain is susceptible of profitable husbandry, being a greater proportion to its whole area than any State in the Union. About three-fourths of the State is fine, rolling prairie, interspersed with groves, oak openings, and belts of hard wood

timber; the balance, embracing the elevated district immediately west of Lake Superior, consists, for the most part, of the rich mineral ranges on its shores, and the fine forests which clothe the head-waters of the Mississippi, affording almost inexhaustible supplies of lumber.

Minnesota has no elevations of land worthy the name of mountain. The *Hauteurs des Terres*, or highlands, are the nearest approach to mountains in the State, and form the dividing ridge between the basins of the Saint Lawrence and the Mississippi.

The *Minerals* of Minnesota, although, not as extensive as in many other States, seem destined to be inferior only to agriculture as an element of wealth and prosperity. They are located principally in the north-eastern part of the State. Copper abounds on the northern shore of Lake Superior, and large masses of the pure metal have been taken from that locality. Iron ore has been found in considerable quantity near Lake Pepin. It has been tested and found equal to the best Swedish and Russian iron in tenacity and malleability. The iron ore found between the Blue Earth and Le Sueur Rivers, is said to yield about thirty-one per cent. of light-gray iron. *Coal* has also been discovered in the vicinity of New Ulm. *Salt*, which is found in large quantities in the numerous springs of the Red River Valley, the beginning of the immense salines which stretch westward along the international boundary to the Rocky Mountains, seems destined to become a productive source of wealth when fully developed. *Lime, white sand* (for

glass) and other minerals have also been found in the State. But the development of the mineral resources of Minnesota may be said to be still in its infancy. In 1865, attention was called to the discovery of *gold* and *silver*, north-west of Lake Superior, in the vicinity of Lake Vermillion. The prevalent rocks in the islands of the lakes are described as talcose slate, "traversed by numerous veins of quartz from an inch to five feet wide, some of which contain beautiful crystals of iron pyrites." Superior slate, is also found in abundance near the Saint Louis Falls. The famous red clay or "pipestone" is found in Couteau des Prairies, from which the Indians manufactured pipes, and which is now being applied to many economic purposes.

Lakes and Rivers. The larger number of the lakes in Minnesota are found in the northern part of the State, among which are Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, Red Lake, Leech Lake, Lake Cass, and Spirit Lake. The first two named are on the northern boundary of the State. Lake Pepin, a beautiful sheet of water, is but an expansion of the Mississippi River, in the south-east part of this State. The waters of these lakes are unusually pure and transparent, and are filled with a great variety of fish of the most desirable qualities. Their shores are well wooded, and present many attractions for pleasure-seekers, for fishing, gaming, etc.

The *Mississippi River* has been already described. It is navigable for steamers to the Falls of St. Anthony, a distance of about 200 miles from the southern boundary of the State.

The *Minnesota River*, the largest interior river in the State, has its source in Big Stone Lake, on the western border of the State, flows in a southerly, then in a north-easterly course, till it empties into the Mississippi, below St. Anthony—its entire length being from 400 to 500 miles, and is navigable for steamers as far

as Travers des Sioux. Its largest tributary is *Blue Earth River*, which flows in a nearly northerly direction, and joins the Minnesota at Mankato, in Blue Earth County. The *Blue Earth River* is usually from 80 to 120 feet wide. The *St. Croix*, which forms a part of the eastern boundary of the State, is navigable as far as Stillwater. The Falls of St. Croix have a descent of fifty feet in 300 yards. The gorge through which the waters pass presents a wild and picturesque appearance. This wild pass, called the Dalles, is about one-half mile below the falls. The *St. Louis River*, in the north-eastern part of the State, is navigable for large steamers twenty miles, and the *Red River*, which forms a part of the western boundary of the State, is navigable for light draught steamers nearly its entire length.

It is said that two fur-traders from Canada, in 1654, were the first white men who visited the territory which is now the State of Minnesota. On their return to Canada, two years later, they made such favorable reports of the country, that other parties, including Jesuit missionaries, were induced to visit it. The latter are reported to have furnished the first printed records of Minnesota.

The present State of Minnesota formed a part of the original Louisiana territory purchased from the French in 1803. An exploring party, under General Pike, traversed the territory during Jefferson's administration, in 1805. No permanent settlement known to be within the limits of the United States was made in this territory until about 1845. Fort Snelling, however, has been occupied by an American garrison since 1819. Minnesota was organized into a Territory in 1849, and admitted as a State into the Union, May 11, 1853.

The growth of the State in population and wealth has been very rapid. In 1850, it contained but 6,077 inhabitants; in 1860, they had increased to 172,023; and in 1870, the

number of inhabitants was 439,706. The common schools in Minnesota have progressed in corresponding ratio with her material development.

If the tourist enter Minnesota from the south, by the Mississippi River, he will soon find himself among beautiful islands, and between cliffs of sandstone, which sometimes rise to a height of nearly 500 feet. The first town reached on the Mississippi which we shall mention is

Winona, the county seat of Winona County, 158 miles below St. Paul. The town is favorably located, commanding a view of the river for several miles. Manufacturing is carried on quite extensively at this place. It is one of the best wheat markets in the State, and has a thriving trade. The *State Normal School* is located here.

Lake City, situated about midway, and, on the west shore of Lake Pepin, is an enterprising and growing place, and from the fact of its situation on *Lake Pepin*, one of the most beautiful and attractive sheets of water in the State, it has become a favorite resort for tourists.

Frontenac, a few miles above Lake City, also located on Lake Pepin, on account of its fine scenery and advantages afforded for hunting, fishing, boating, etc., is a popular resort for invalids.

Red Wing, the county seat of Goodhue County, fifty-five miles below St. Paul, is pleasantly situated at the head of Lake Pepin. It is a place of considerable importance for manufactures and trade.

St. Paul, the largest city in Minnesota, the capital of the State, and county seat of Ramsey County, is advantageously situated on the north or east bank of the Mississippi, about 2,070 miles from its mouth, and twelve miles below St. Anthony. It is at the head of navigation for large steamers, and is an important railroad center. The city is built upon a bluff seventy or eighty feet high, and

presents a delightful view from the river. It was first settled about 1840, since which time its growth in population, wealth, and commercial importance, has been quite rapid. Population in 1850, 1,294; in 1860, 10,401; in 1870, 20,030. The geological formation of the place is very peculiar. For several blocks the buildings are constructed of the stone obtained from digging or, rather, blasting their cellars. The *State Capitol* is finely located on high ground, and commands a delightful prospect. The city also contains many other fine public buildings, and some of the finest private residences of the State. *St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Academy* is located here; the *State Reform School* is also near the city.

There are many places of interest to tourists in the vicinity of St. Paul. *Carver's Cave*, in Dayton's Bluff, near the river, is a great natural curiosity. It is named after Captain Jonathan Carver, who made a treaty here with the Nadowessie Indians, on the first of May, 1767, by which a large tract of land was ceded to him. Mr. Carver has described this cave as being ten feet wide and five feet high at its entrance; the arch within it is near 15 feet high and about 30 feet broad. About twenty miles from its mouth commences a lake, the water of which is transparent, and extends to an unsearchable distance. Mr. Carver says: "I found in this cave many Indian Hieroglyphics, which appeared very ancient, for time had covered them with moss, so that it was with difficulty I could trace them." *Fountain Cave*, just above the city, has the appearance of being hollowed out of the rock by a stream which flows through it. It contains two or three apartments, the largest of which is 100 feet long, 25 feet wide and 20 feet high. Minnehaha Falls, immortalized by Longfellow, is one of the most attractive places in the vicinity of St. Paul. It is two miles above Fort Snelling. *Lake Como*, *Phelan's Lake*, and *Bald*

Eagle Lake—all beautiful places of resort—are of easy access from St. Paul.

Minneapolis, the county seat of Hennepin County, is the second city in size and importance in the State. It is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, at the *Falls of St. Anthony*, of which it commands a pleasant view. The falls afford one of the best water-powers in the country, which is being extensively improved by manufactories of various kinds. It is connected with the *St. Anthony Village* by a fine suspension bridge. The towns of Minneapolis and St. Anthony have been united under one municipal government, under the name of Minneapolis. On account of its advantageous location with unrivaled facilities for manufacturing, population and wealth must continue to increase with as much rapidity as has characterized the history of the place during the last few years. Like St. Paul, Minneapolis has many delightful places of resort in its immediate vicinity.

The *State University* is located on the St. Anthony side of the river. The Winslow House building on the same side of the river is used for the purpose of a *Hygienic Water-cure*.

St. Cloud, the county seat of Stearns County, eighty miles N. W. of St. Paul, is built upon a high bluff on the west bank of the Mississippi River, two miles below the mouth of Sauk River. Its location is advantageous for a rapid increase in population and wealth. The *Third State Normal School* is located at this place.

Duluth, the county seat of Duluth County, is situated near the western extremity of Lake Superior, and eleven miles north of Superior City. Its location is favorable for a large city, with extensive trade and manufactories. The growth of the town has thus far been very rapid, and the population characterized by enterprise and business capacity. As late as January, 1869, the larger portion

of the present site of Duluth was a dense forest. There were no dry goods or provision stores in the place. Supplies were purchased at Superior City, and carried across the bay in canoes in summer and by dog trains in winter. Its population in 1870 was 3,500. It has direct connection with the Northern Pacific, and the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroads. The increase in trade and manufactures has kept pace with the population. Extensive improvements are being made in the harbor of Duluth, and it promises soon to be one of the safest and most commodious on the lake.

Stillwater, situated at the head of Lake St. Croix on the west bank of the St. Croix River, is the great lumber center of the St. Croix Valley. It was first settled in 1843, and is fast becoming a populous and important place. It is the location of the *Minnesota State-prison*.

Crow Wing, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Crow Wing River, is an important Indian trading post, and with the railroad facilities which the place will soon enjoy, must eventually become a place of considerable commercial importance.

St. Peter, county seat of Nicollet County, is a thriving place, situated on the west bank of the Minnesota River. It is the location of the *Minnesota Hospital for the Insane*.

Mankato, the county seat of Blue Earth County, is situated on the south bend of the Minnesota River, a little below the mouth of the Mankato River. It is admirably located for trade and manufactures. One of the *State Normal Schools*, is located at Mankato.

Faribault, situated at the confluence of the Straight and Cannon Rivers, is the county seat of Rice County, and one of the most flourishing interior towns in the State. It is the location of the *State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb*, and an *Episcopal College*.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

KANSAS.

Kansas enjoys the advantage of being situated very nearly in the geographical center of the Union. It lies between 37° and 40° north latitude, and 90° 40' and 102° west longitude, and is bounded by Minnesota on the north, Missouri on the east, the Indian Territory on the south, and Colorado on the west. It extends about 400 miles from east to west, and 200 from north to south, having an area of 81,318 square miles—considerably larger than the entire area of the New England States.

The *Face of the Country* in Kansas is too monotonous in its characteristics to present that variety of scenery which is found in most of the other States. It is almost entirely a succession of undulating prairies, or ridges and valleys. But the State is not without its attractions for tourists, the prairies being quite in contrast with those of Illinois. To the tourist accustomed only to the rugged mountain scenery of the Eastern States, these broad and extensive prairies, stretching away in the distance, are beautiful and grand; new features and new scenery are presented as he crosses each successive ridge, which breaks the monotony which would otherwise become burdensome. These ridges, when not broken by the streams, generally incline toward the north and south. The ravines which are found between them are often quite deep, and to the traveler unaccustomed to them, seem almost impassable; and, to render them still more annoying, are often bordered by prairie grass as high as a man's head when he sits in his carriage. To avoid this annoyance, travelers

should, as far as practicable, keep near the high lands. In crossing these prairies and ravines in summer the scenery is often of enchanting beauty. The trees which skirt the water-courses in great variety, the waving grass, and almost endless variety of flowers which adorn the prairies, are far more beautiful to witness than aught the art of man could devise. The great coal-fields of Missouri extend into the eastern portion of Kansas. This portion of the State is very fertile, and along the rivers and creeks is well wooded.

This State has no mountains, but some of the ridges rise to such an elevation as to afford an extensive and charming panoramic view.

The *Minerals* of Kansas are not as extensive in variety as in some of the other Western States. *Coal* and *salt* are most abundant, and are found in most parts of the State. *Lead* is also found to a limited extent in the southeastern portion of Kansas. In the western portion of the State rich quarries of *white magnesia limestone* are found.

"The *Climate* of Kansas," says Prof. Swallow, "is temperate and healthful. As indicated by our position, and clearly proved by a long series of meteorological observations at our military posts, the summers are long and temperate, and the winters are short, mild, and dry, variegated by a few cold days. But few countries have climates better adapted to health, and the luxuriant growth of the staple productions of the temperate zone." Stock may be pastured during the entire winter on the river bottoms. The heat of summer is not

as oppressive as at the same temperature in many other localities, as the hot days are always succeeded by cool evenings and nights.

The *Productions* of the soil are similar to those described in Iowa and Missouri.

The *Principal Rivers* which flow through the interior of the State are the Arkansas and the Kansas.

The *Arkansas River* rises in the Rocky Mountains, at the boundary between the Territory of Utah and the Indian Territory. It enters the State of Kansas, near the parallel of 38° N. latitude, and pursues an E. S. E. course about three-fourths the length of the State, when its course is turned further south, and it leaves the State and enters the Indian Territory, at the 97° of W. longitude. (See further description of this river in Arkansas.) The difference between high and low water in the river is about twenty-five feet.

The *Kansas River* is the largest in the State. It is formed by two branches, called the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks, which have their rise in the Rocky Mountains. These branches unite and form the Kansas, at Fort Riley, in Davis County, 120 miles from its mouth, in Missouri River. Its course is generally through a fertile plain, interspersed with hills covered with forests. At high stages of water, steamers ascend as far as Fort Riley. Much of the scenery along the course of the river is beautiful and picturesque.

The *Educational Interests* of Kansas are not least among her attractions. The State has made wise provisions for the education of her youth. But few of the Western States can boast of a better or more thoroughly organized system of education than Kansas. In addition to her *public schools*, which are well sustained, there are the *State University*, an *Agricultural College*, and a *State Normal School*, besides a number of denominational schools and colleges, which will re-

ceive further notice in connection with the places where they are severally located.

Kansas was the thirty-fourth State in order of admission into the Union, having been admitted in 1861, since which time its growth in population and wealth has been quite rapid. Its population in 1860 was 107,206; in 1870, 364,399. No State has a brighter and more prosperous future than Kansas.

Leavenworth, the largest and most important city in Kansas, is pleasantly located on the west bank of the Missouri River. It is the county seat of Leavenworth County, the most populous county in the State, and the city is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural districts in the Missouri Valley. The location of the city is highly advantageous for trade and commercial intercourse with a vast region of country west and north-west, by way of railroads and river communication. A natural levee of rock affords excellent landings at this point. The city is regularly laid out, the streets running N. and S., and E. and W., crossing each other at right angles. The principal streets are macadamized, and lighted with gas. The growth of the city has been very rapid. It now contains a population of about 20,000, and twenty years ago it was not the home of a single human being. It contains many elegant public edifices and private residences. Its educational advantages are not inferior to those of any city of its size west of the Mississippi. The place also contains a large number of manufactories.

Fort Leavenworth, two miles north of the city, is one of the oldest and most important forts on the Missouri River. It has a good steamboat landing. The Government buildings are extensive and imposing, including officers' quarters, barracks for the troops, hospital stores, and houses; also stables, barns, etc., sufficient to accommodate 8,000 horses and 15,000

mules. Connected with the fort are large farms, and a parade ground which is remarkably handsome. Travelers visiting Leavenworth should not fail to extend their excursion to the fort.

Atchison, the county seat of the county of its own name, is situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, twenty-five miles by land above Leavenworth. Its situation is beautiful, and commands a delightful prospect. In its early history it was the scene of much contention between Stringfellow and Pomeroy, representatives of two rival emigrant societies—one from South Carolina, and the other from New England. The city has many natural advantages, which have tended toward the rapid increase of population. Its educational facilities, like those of Leavenworth, are of a high order, and its manufactories quite extensive.

Wyandotte, the county seat of the county of its own name, is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Kansas. The place derives its name from the Wyandotte nation, who, being driven from the shores of Lake Erie, their original residence, dwelt on the banks of the Missouri, at this point.

Lawrence, the county seat of Douglas County, occupies a delightful position on the south bank of the Kansas River, forty-five miles from its mouth. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the West, and second in size and importance in the State. It was originally settled by a colony of New Englanders, and the city still partakes very strongly of the New England element. The *State University* is located near here, on Mount Oread, and commands a delightful view of the city and its suburbs.

Topeka, the capital of the State, and county seat of Shawnee County, is beautifully located on the south side of the Kansas River, about twenty-five miles above Lawrence. The streets are very broad, being 130 feet wide,

and cross each other at right angles. It is already an important place for trade, and the railroads centering here must have the effect to make Topeka one of the most important places for business in the State. The *State-house* is one of the finest in the West, and of sufficient capacity to serve the State for many years. *Lincoln College*, and the *Topeka Female Institute*, under the control of the Episcopal Church, both important institutions, are located here.

St. Mary's Mission, located on the Kansas River and the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in the south-east corner of Pottawatomie County, is noted for its Catholic schools, established for the education of Indian youth. The Mission was established by the Jesuits in 1848. Many of the Pottawatomie tribe still reside on their reservation in this vicinity, and the Catholics are increasing the facilities for their education.

Manhattan, the county seat of Riley County, is one of the oldest and most beautiful places in the State. It is located near the mouth of the Big Blue and Kansas Rivers. The buildings are principally of stone. The *Agricultural College* is located at this place. It has been liberally endowed with lands, 100 acres of which are located around the College buildings.

Emporia, the county seat of Lyon County, is pleasantly and favorably located at the junction of Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, and is one of the most important towns in Southern Kansas. The general appearance of the place is quite attractive. The *State Normal School* is located at this point, and is a flourishing institution.

Ottawa, the county seat of Franklin County, is an important and flourishing town on the Lawrence, Leavenworth & Galveston and the Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroads, about sixty miles S. W. from Kansas

City. It contains about 3,000 population, and has a good trade. The *Ottawa University* is located here.

Franklin, sixteen miles southwest of Ottawa, is noted as being the first town in the United States in which a *velvet factory* was put in operation. A company was organized, including some of the best practical manufacturers of France, who purchased more than 3,000 acres of land, upon which they have cultivated groves of mulberry and other trees suitable for the sustenance of the silk-worm. The parties engaged in the enterprise have ample means at their command, have had large experience in the business, and are sanguine that their enterprise in Kansas will succeed.

Fort Scott, the county seat of Bourbon County, is situated on the Mormiton River, a small branch of the Osage, about 120 miles south of Leavenworth. It was established as a military post in 1842, and is still

an important point for army supplies. The surrounding country is unsurpassed in fertility, and there is an abundance of timber, water, and coal in the vicinity. Fort Scott is already the most important town in Southern Kansas, and is rapidly improving in population and trade. It is reported that among the curiosities in the vicinity of Fort Scott is a well of fire, where the flames mount almost as high as a man's head.

Olathe, the county seat of Johnson County, is a thriving place, located at the intersection of Kansas City & Santa Fe and the Missouri, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroads. It is the seat of the *State Deaf and Dumb Asylum*.

Paola, forty-two miles south of Kansas City, the county seat of Miami County, is a beautiful and flourishing town. Coal and timber are plenty in the vicinity.

Ossawatimie, seven miles S. W. of Paola, is the seat of the *State Insane Asylum*.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska is the youngest member of the confederacy of States, and in 1870 contained the least number of inhabitants of any State in the Union, except Delaware and Nevada. It is about 450 miles in length from E. to W., and its breadth 210 miles, embracing an area of 75,995 square miles, or about 48,786,800 acres of land. It lies between the Missouri River on the east, and Wyoming Territory on the west, and Dakota on the north, and Kansas on the south; being in about the same latitude as Iowa.

The *Climate* is more mild and healthful than in the same latitude in the Eastern States. The atmosphere is generally dry, although the amount of rain which falls during the year is immense. The mean temperature during the winter months is 22°, and in summer about 70°.

Like most of the prairie States, the *Surface of the Country* presents no mountain scenery, and, considering the wide extent of country, the surface is less varied than would be expected. The surface in the eastern part of the State, and south of the Platte, is a rolling prairie, with a rich, black, vegetable mould, from two to ten feet deep, slightly impregnated with lime, entirely free from stones and gravel, and may be easily plowed to any depth. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of all agricultural products. Wild grasses grow luxuriantly, yielding from one to three tons to the acre. They are more nutritious and better adapted to the successful raising of sheep and horned cattle than the cultivated grasses of the Eastern States. Cul-

tivated grasses may also be raised to an unlimited extent. Immense droves of cattle are driven into Nebraska, as into Kansas, from Texas, to be fattened on these wild grasses, and then shipped to Eastern markets, where they find a ready sale, affording a large profit to those engaged in this enterprise. The soil of the State easily withstands the extremes of drouth and rain to an extent unknown in other agricultural regions of the country, and presents great attractions to the agriculturist.

One of the great drawbacks to the progress of the settler is the limited supply of timber. This and other wants are now more easily supplied since the construction of the Union Pacific R. R. Planting young timber is one of the first objects of the settler, and by the exercise of proper vigilance to check the prairies fires and prevent the destruction of the young native growth, this essential article is rapidly increasing.

The western portion of the State is less favored with rivers and smaller streams than the region already described; with the exception of two branches of the Platte River, it is almost entirely destitute of running streams. A system of irrigation similar to that which has been so successfully adopted on the Pacific slopes, is being made available in Western Nebraska, with a good degree of success.

Wool growing is already proving a very successful branch of industry, and from the adaptability of the country to grazing, it will doubtless soon become far more extensive.

The *Mineral Productions* of Nebraska

are more limited than those in most of the other States. The *coal*, so far as developed, exists principally in Otoe County and vicinity, on the Missouri River, and south of the Platte, being, as is supposed, a continuation of the coal measures of Iowa and Missouri. Inexhaustible quarries of *sandstone* are in the vicinity of Lincoln, the capital of the State, said to resemble the Seneca or Potomac Stone. When quarried it is very soft, but hardens by exposure to the air, to such a degree as to render it difficult to mark it with a knife. Large quantities of beautiful gray *magnesian limestone* are also found in Lancaster County, near the capital, said to be nearly as hard and susceptible of fine polish as Italian marble. *Blue limestone* is found to a great extent in Butler County, near the head of Salt Creek, north of Lincoln. In many of its characteristics it resembles the Trenton Stone.

Salt basins are found to exist quite as extensively in Nebraska as in Kansas. The most important thus far developed is in Lancaster County, embracing an area of twelve by twenty-five miles, surrounding the capital. In the absence of fuel, solar evaporation has to be resorted to almost exclusively. The springs contain by weight about twenty-nine per cent. of salt. The brine is placed in vats 16 feet square and 8 inches deep. The excessive dryness of the atmosphere renders evaporation very rapid—in the summer months averaging ten inches of saturated brine in sixty hours. It is estimated that a single well will produce, annually, 882,000 barrels, the gross value of which at \$3 per barrel would yield a net profit of \$1,764,000.

The *forest trees* include the oak, walnut, cottonwood, elm, hickory, ash, and willow. The timber lands are confined almost entirely to the borders of the rivers and smaller streams.

Indian-corn, wheat, rye, oats, hay,

butter, potatoes, etc., are among the principal productions of the soil.

Wild animals abound in great varieties and numbers. Nebraska has been termed "the paradise of the hunter and trapper." Vast herds of buffalo are found on its prairies. The grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat, sheep, and antelope, abound in the western part of the State; black bears, deer, elks, wolves, etc., abound in different parts of the State.

The *Rivers* of Nebraska generally have an eastern course and empty their waters into the Missouri, which forms the entire eastern boundary of the State. The *Missouri* is navigable many miles beyond the limits of Nebraska. The *Platte* is the longest of the affluents of the Missouri. It is formed by the union of two branches, termed the North and South Fork, which rise in the Rocky Mountains, and unite in Lincoln County, about 300 miles west of the Missouri River. The Platte, as its name indicates (shallow), has little depth of water, and except in floods can be forded at almost any place. The river in many places is very wide, often three miles, and contains many islands, some of which are several miles in extent. This river flows the entire length of the State from west to east, and empties into the Missouri, eighteen miles below the city of Omaha. In high water it has been ascended by steamers several hundred miles.

The *Republican Fork* is the second river in size in the State. It is a tributary of the Kansas, into which it flows, after traversing the S. W. part of Nebraska, about 140 miles W. of the Missouri. The eastern part of the State is well supplied with smaller streams, most of which are tributaries of the Platte. The *Big Blue* and *Little Blue*, which rise in the central part of the State, flow in a south-easterly direction through what is generally considered the finest portion of the State, uniting their waters in Kansas.

The population of Nebraska has increased very rapidly since the territory was opened up for settlement. In 1860 it contained but 28,841 inhabitants; in 1870 the population was 122,993. Since the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad many new towns have sprung up along its course, and a new impetus seems to have been given to other towns which had been already commenced.

Omaha, the county seat of Douglas County, is the most populous and important city of the State. It is located on the Missouri River, opposite Council Bluffs, Iowa, eighteen miles above the mouth of the Platte, and is the eastern terminus of the *Union Pacific R. R.* It is beautifully located on a plateau, rising from the river westward to the bluffs, and presents a fine appearance to the traveler as he approaches it across the broad Missouri Valley from the east. From the summit of the bluffs at the west of the city, the view of Council Bluffs, across the Missouri, and the valley of the river for many miles above and below, is grand and beautiful. The streets of the city are broad, and generally cross each other at right angles. The growth of the city was at first very rapid, but as many of the original inhabitants were mere adventurers or speculators, its growth was, after a few years, somewhat retarded, owing to the exorbitant prices to which real estate had been forced. Since the opening of the Union Pacific R. R., it has, to a great extent, recovered from this temporary embarrassment. The population in 1865 was 4,500; in 1870 it was 16,083. Since 1870 the growth of the city in wealth and population has been more regular and healthful than in the years of its early history. It contains several fine public buildings and private residences; also a number of important manufactories. The *High School House*, recently completed at a cost of more than \$200,000, is one of the finest school buildings in

the West. Its location on the capitol grounds, on the bluffs west of the city, is the best that could be chosen, and the panoramic view there presented is one of rare beauty. It is the first object to attract the attention of the western-bound emigrant as he approaches the Missouri, and stands forth as a fitting monument to attest a people's intelligence and worth. Nebraska was admitted into the Union as a State in 1867, and at that time Omaha was the capital; but in 1868 the seat of government was removed to Lincoln.

Plattsmouth, the county seat of Cass County, is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about one mile below the mouth of the Platte. It has a good landing, and is rapidly improving. The Burlington & Missouri River R. R. crosses the river at this point.

Nebraska City, the county seat of Otoe County, is situated on the Missouri River, about fifty miles south of Omaha, and about the same distance east of Lincoln, the capital of the State, with which it is connected by the Midland Pacific R. R. It is the second city in population in the State. It occupies a favorable site, and although somewhat retarded in its growth by the loss of trade it sustained by the construction of the Union Pacific R. R., the development of the agricultural resources of the surrounding country, and the aid of other railroads centering here, the place seems to have recovered from the temporary stagnation in its prosperity, and is now growing rapidly in population, and increasing steadily in wealth and commercial importance.

Lincoln, the capital of the State, and county seat of Lancaster County, is beautifully located at the intersection of the *Burlington & Missouri River R. R.*, in Nebraska, the *Midland Pacific*, and the *Atchison & Nebraska Railroads*. The town is a very pleasant one, and, being an important railroad point, has

already secured an extensive trade. Among the principal public buildings of the place are the *State Capitol*, built of white limestone, *State University*, and *Agricultural College*, the *Insane Asylum*, and *State Penitentiary*.

Ashland, the county seat of Saunders County, is situated on the right bank of the Platte, about thirty miles from its mouth. It is a thriving place—in the midst of a fine agricultural district. An abundance of Magnesian Limestone is found in the vicinity.

Elkhorn, situated on a branch of the Platte River, about fifteen miles west of Omaha, is an important and thriving town. It is a station on the Union Pacific R. R., at which both passenger and freight trains stop. An abundance of game is found in the vicinity, including buffalo, deer, antelope, wild turkeys, etc., which afford sport and excitement for the hunter. The river yields an abundance of fish, and swarms of ducks and geese come here to nest and feed during certain seasons of the year.

Fremont, the county seat of Dodge County, is on the Platte River, seventeen miles from Elkhorn, by way of Union Pacific R. R. It is an important railroad point, and contains one of the best eating-houses on the whole line of the railroad. From this point the road passes along the north bank of the Platte River. The first view of the Platte Valley is decidedly impressive. If it is beheld for the first time in the spring or early summer, when these plains and smiling valleys are clothed in verdure and decked with flowers, the sight is beautiful beyond description, filling the mind with love and veneration for their Creator, and verifying the apothegm, "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." As has been already intimated, the Platte is a treacherous stream, being very unreliable, as the experience of many travelers and emigrants can bear testimony. It was not an uncommon

occurrence, in years past, for teamsters to be obliged to excavate pits in the sand in the river-bed before they could find water enough for their stock. From this point west, on the Union Pacific R. R., we can describe but few of the more important places.

Schuyler, the county seat of Colfax County, is situated about thirty miles west of Fremont, and is a very thriving town. The railroad company has made extensive provisions at this point for the shipment of cattle to Eastern markets—a branch of business which has already become of a great magnitude.

Columbus, the county seat of Platte County, is situated about sixteen miles west of Schuyler. It is growing quite rapidly, and contains several churches and good schools. Should the railroads already projected from this point be constructed, Columbus must eventually become one of the most important cities in this part of the State.

Near Columbus the road crosses the Loup Fork, soon after it receives the waters of Looking Glass Creek, and just before its entrance into the Platte River. Game is found in abundance in the valley of the Loup, and the river and its innumerable tributaries swarm with a large variety of fish. The section of country watered by this river and its tributaries is unsurpassed in fertility and agricultural resources.

Lone Tree, county seat of Merrick County, about forty miles S. W. of Columbus, is another important point on the Union Pacific R. R. From this point west, for forty miles, the road is said to be built as straight as it is possible for a road to be built.

Grand Island, 154 miles west of Omaha, the county seat of Hall County, receives its name from an important island in the river, about two miles distant, which is about eighty miles in length, by four in breadth. For the next 200 miles

the traveler will be within the buffalo range, where at certain seasons of the year these animals cross the river. In the spring they cross going north from the southern valleys, where they have wintered, and return south late in the fall. These animals may often be seen by the traveler, although the herds are neither as large or numerous as before the construction of the railroad.

Alda, or **PAWNEE**, near the crossing of Wood River in Hall County, and

Wood River Station, ten miles west, are favorably located in a beautiful valley. Along the whole length of the river the country is surpassed by none in the United States for agricultural purposes. The banks of the river and its tributaries are well wooded, and the waters well supplied with fish and wild fowl; the adjacent country abounds with game, deer, antelope, turkeys, chickens, etc., affording a fine field for sportsmen. This valley was one of the first settled in Central Nebraska. The early pioneers were several times driven back by the Indians, whose hunting-grounds they had invaded, but they as often returned undaunted, until they secured a permanent foothold.

Fort Kearney, is situated five miles south of Kearney Station, on the south side of Platte River, which is three miles wide at this point. At high water it is difficult crossing the river with supplies for the fort. Kearney is the point where the Burlington & Missouri River R. R. intersects the Union Pacific.

Plum Creek. This station is 230 miles west of Omaha, and named after a small stream which empties its waters into the Platte on the south side of that river. This was the nearest point to the Republican River country, being but eighteen miles distant from that stream, which was in the center of the great rendezvous of the Indians, and their supposed

stronghold. Fearful massacres were perpetrated here upon the early emigrants by the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. The bluffs here are very abrupt, and afforded the savages an excellent opportunity for surprising and capturing trains. The *Plum Creek Massacre*, of 1868, occurred about three miles from this station. A band of Sioux tore up a rail which threw a freight train, loaded with valuables, from the track, killing the engineer and fireman. The train was plundered, and then set on fire, and the savages left with their booty. A company of Pawnee scouts, in the employ of the Government to guard the road, were soon on their trail, and, overtaking them six miles south of the river, visited quick retribution upon them, as their return to camp with sixteen Sioux scalps bore testimony.

North Platte, the county seat of Lincoln County, is located about two miles beyond the crossing of the North Fork of the Platte River. The location is considered one of the finest for a large city of any on the Union Pacific R. R.

Big Springs, 361 miles west of Omaha, derives its name from a large spring of water which flows from the adjacent bluffs, and is the first found on the road. The water is excellent, and has refreshed many a weary traveler.

Julesburg, sixteen miles west of Big Spring, is a military, freight, and passenger station. The town at one time contained a population of about 4,000, and was deservedly considered the "wickedest town in America." The "roughs" congregated here in large numbers, and gambling, drinking, and dancing, constituted their chief employment. A recent writer says a day seldom passed but what they "had a man for breakfast." When the road reached Cheyenne, the portable houses were pulled down and removed, and but few traces of this modern "Babylon" are left to

mark the site of its former crimes. *Fort Sedgwick*, named in honor of General John Sedgwick, who fell in the battle at Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864, is located in the N. E. corner of Colorado Territory, on the south side of the Platte River, and four miles distant from Julesburg. It may be seen distinctly from the cars.

Sidney, about thirty-six miles west of Julesburg, is the last place we shall refer to on the Union Pacific R. R. in

Nebraska. It is the largest place between North Platte and Cheyenne. It is a regular eating station for all trains running east and west. Trains stop thirty minutes. The company have a round-house and machine-shop at this point, which add much to the interest and business of the station. The dry climate and rich pasturage here have proved very favorable for sheep-raising, which has become an important feature in this vicinity.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN

CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, AND OREGON.

CALIFORNIA.

In extent of territory, California exceeds every other State, except Texas. It is a long parallelogram, being 700 miles in length from north to south, with an average breadth of about 200 miles, embracing an area of 188,981 square miles. It possesses a coast line on the Pacific of about 900 miles. It is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, and on the South by Lower California. Of the total surface of California, it is estimated that 90,000,000 acres are susceptible of diversified agriculture, or of otherwise being made productive. The lakes, bays, and rivers, and other permanent bodies of water are supposed to cover about 5,000,000 acres, and the residue, about 26,000,000 acres, consists of rugged, and for the most part, heavily timbered mountains. Probably no State in the Union contains so great a number and variety of the beautiful, grand, and wonderful in the natural objects of interest as California. Reaching through more than 9° of latitude, with a soil of unequalled fertility, diversified with beautiful plains, enchanting valleys, undulating hills, and rugged mountains, and with a genial climate of unparalleled salubrity, it yields all the products of the temperate, and many of the semi-tropical and tropical regions.

Mountains. The *Sierras* constitute the prominent geographical and topographical features of the State. These mountains, which become the cascades of Oregon and Washington, extend along the eastern border of the State, forming two nearly straight lines

of culminating peaks from Mount Shasta, near the north boundary, in a southerly direction, a distance of nearly 500 miles, covering a region from 70 to 100 miles in width. The peaks in the mountain range attain an altitude of from 2,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the ocean, towering high up into the regions of perpetual snow.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office says, in his official report: "The picturesque scenery throughout all this Sierra Range is on a scale beyond description; hundreds of lofty peaks, varying in height from 1,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, piled one above the other like stepping-stones to other regions, are truly sublime and majestic, far surpassing that of Switzerland, which for ages has been famed for possessing the largest body of elevated land, and the greatest number of mountain peaks. While Switzerland has only four peaks above 13,000 feet, and but 150 square miles above 8,000 feet, the Sierra Nevada has 100 peaks above 10,000 feet, and 300 square miles above 8,000 feet."

Mount Shasta, in Siskiyou County, near the northern boundary of the State, is 14,440 feet above the level of the ocean, and, towering in solitary grandeur, with its snow-capped summit, constitutes an important landmark, which can be distinctly seen for a distance of 100 miles in all directions; and when viewed from Marysville, 125 miles distant, its summit glistening in the rays of the sun, appears like a silvery cloud.

The *Coast Range* of mountains, though not so high nor so wide as the

Sierras, constitute an important natural feature of California. They extend from the Columbia River, through Oregon, and traverse the western part of California, nearly parallel with the ocean, at an average distance therefrom of about fifty miles. The height varies from 2,000 to 6,000 feet, with a width of from twenty to forty miles.

In latitude 35° north, the Sierras and Coast Range unite, forming what is known as the San Bernardino mountains, which extend to the southern part of Upper California. Almost every variety of Alpine scenery is to be witnessed in these mountains. The stupendous forces of the volcano, the crushing, ponderous glaciers, and the resistless flood, have each left unmistakable evidences of their power on every hand. The Great Central Valley, situated between the Sierra Nevada and Coast mountains, which unite on the north near Mount Shasta, and on the south in latitude 35° north, as before stated—near Tejon Pass—is 350 miles long, and eighty miles at its greatest width—embracing about one-third of the rich agricultural lands in the State.

The *Soil and Productions* of California are as varied as the face of the country. In the low land the soil is usually rich and productive. The largest grain producing valleys are those situated in the interior districts, or in that portion of the State, already described, lying between the Sierra Nevada and Coast mountains. It is estimated that these valleys, exclusive of the many little valleys and foot hills, contain more than 6,000,000 acres of tillable lands, well adapted to fruit culture, particularly the grape, in most of its varieties. The land bordering on most of the rivers is exceedingly fertile, being an alluvial, sandy loam, which has been enriched for ages by the accumulation of decomposed vegetable matter, and mineral washings from the mountains and foot hills, on which the cereals are

grown to perfection. Hundreds of thousands of acres, suitable for grazing and stock raising, are found on the hill sides.

An instance is given of the rapid growth and development of the resources of these valleys and their capacity for producing grain, in which it is stated that a section of country lying between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers, containing an area of 230,000 acres, all in one wheat-field, produced in 1869, 3,456,000 bushels. Many other localities are shown to be equally productive.

The *Sacramento Valley*, about 300 miles in length, and forty wide, is in its southern portion mostly occupied, and in a high state of cultivation. The *Scott and Shasta* valleys, in the northern part of the State, each about thirty miles long and four wide, have an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea, and are well adapted to the raising of wheat, oats, apples, and potatoes; but maize and melons require a warmer climate. *Petaluma Valley*, in the coast district, is the chief dairy district, while the *Russian River Valley* is well adapted to grape culture, and produces more maize than any other portion of the State of the same extent. *Sonoma Valley* has a soil of red, gravelly clay near the mountains, and a warm sandy loam near the streams. This is one of the best grape-growing districts in the northern half of the State.

Along the eastern side of the Bay of San Francisco, and in Santa Clara Valley, the soil is said to be the richest in the State, and is termed the garden spot of California. Fruit and vegetables attain an enormous size, and are very abundant. The most extensive vineyards in the State are planted in the bottom lands of the *Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Anna Rivers*, where the soil is almost pure sand; and yet the vineyards, which have been bearing for more than twenty years, and never fertilized, are as productive as ever.

The climate is such that crops grow the year round. The sun shines in a cloudless sky for 200 days in the year, yet the nights are always cool, being tempered by the ocean breeze.

Vine Culture has already become one of the leading branches of industry in the State, having assumed such prominence as to place California, in this respect, far in advance of any other State; and its prospect is fair to rival the great grape-growing countries of Europe. In addition to the enormous amount of wine manufactured from the grapes, a large quantity of raisins is cured every year.

All kinds of fruit adapted to the temperate climate are successfully grown in all parts of the State, while in the south, oranges, lemons, bananas, almonds, olives, etc., are produced in great abundance. Berries of all kinds are raised in immense quantities in all parts of the State. Strawberries are found in San Francisco market every month in the year. The heliotrope, century-plant, oleander, and roses of numerous varieties, are in bloom during the winter months in open air.

Silk Culture has proved to be an entire success in California. The mulberry tree flourishes here with a luxuriance known to no other locality. The cocoons of the State are larger than those of other silk-producing countries. The climate and soil of California are well adapted to the culture of the mulberry tree and the rearing of the silk-worms; all varieties flourish luxuriantly without the aid of artificial heat. It is believed this State will surpass all European countries in the production of cocoons, both in quantity and quality.

The *Hop Crop* is said to be larger in California than in any other State. Mildew and the hop insect, so destructive in moist climates, are unknown here. The western slope of the Sierras is considered as well adapted to the

culture of the *Tea-plant*, as the tea-producing districts of China.

The *Flora* of this great region, although in many instances bearing general resemblance to corresponding types and *genera* found elsewhere, is here marked with strong individual peculiarities, presenting in some instances examples entirely original. This peculiarity is accounted for in part by the fact that this region is surrounded by the ocean, lofty mountains, depressed plains, and deserts, so that the flora found here is purely indigenous, and its condition normal. Wild flowers grow in the greatest profusion, and with remarkable luxuriance. Each month brings forth its own variety, the largest portion of the species being destitute of fragrance.

In this State at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, the forest growth ceases. The number of varieties of forest trees here is said not to exceed fifty, exclusive of the shrubs north of the latitude of the Golden Gate.

The *Mammoth* or *Big Trees* are among the principal objects of great natural interest in California. They are the largest species of flora known in the world, consisting of several groves, and some isolated trees found in the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas: three groves being in Mariposa County, one in Calaveras, one in Tuolumne, and the isolated trees scattered over Tulare County. The most important of these groves is situated in Mariposa County, about twenty miles distant from the Yosemite. This grove is said to contain about 400 trees, ranging from twenty to thirty-five feet in diameter, and from 275 to 325 feet in height. The largest of these giants of the forest attained a height of 450 feet, having a diameter of forty feet. The mammoth tree is a cone-bearing evergreen, belonging to the botanical genus *sequoia gigantea*. It grows in deep, fertile soil, always surrounded

by a dense growth of smaller evergreens, such as the pine, fir, spruce, and California cedar. The wood is soft, elastic, and straight-grained, light, when dry, of red color, very durable, and bears a close resemblance to red cedar. One of the trees in a group, in Calaveras County, in San Joaquin Valley, which has fallen, is hollow from the base for a distance of seventy-five feet, through which a horseman can conveniently ride.

There are many other species of trees in this State, which attain an immense size, among which may be mentioned the arbor vitae, growing in the San Diego Mountains, the Douglass spruce in the Sierra Nevadas, which attain a height of 300 feet. The yellow pine, in the Russian River Valley, attains a height of 225 feet and a diameter of 10 feet; and the California white cedar, in the northern part of the State, and Sabine pine, in the southern, grow to the height of 150 feet. The most important in commercial value, are the California red wood, found exclusively on the coast below latitude 40°, in foggy regions, and the sugar pine, in Northern California, often found at high latitudes. Both of these species attain a height of 300 feet.

Grazing has become a very important interest in California. Next to Australia it is the finest sheep and wool-growing region of the globe. The mildness of the climate is such as to afford excellent pasturage during the entire year. Sheep are kept at trifling cost, and with little care, and yield large returns for the capital invested.

There are extensive woolen factories in the State, consuming annually the larger portion of the wool grown.

The dairies in this State are numerous and extensive, and the amount of butter and cheese manufactured is very large.

Minerals. In variety, quality, and extent, the minerals of California

are unexcelled, and although seemingly fabulous reports of the immense wealth of the California mines have been circulated, and been received with much caution by the incredulous, the facts will justify the assertion that the mines of California are the richest in the world.

Gold is the principal treasure sought for. The great gold region is principally on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas, extending from Mariposa to Butte, and Plumas Counties, although it is found in many localities, in the San Bernardino range, in the southern part of the State, and in the vicinity of Mount Shasta, in the northern part of the State; also to some extent in the Mount Diablo and Coast Mountains. The mining industry of the State has ceased to be a matter of general excitement, as in former years, and become a fixed pursuit, and is regulated by science, skill, and capital—like that of agriculture and manufactures.

Silver exists in considerable quantities in conjunction with the gold in the Sierra Nevadas, in Calaveras, Eldorado, and Shasta Counties, and upon the island of Santa Catalina, on the coast near the southern part of State. Large deposits of *iron ore*, *copper*, *borax*, *salt*, and *sulphur* are found in many parts of the State; also *coal*, *lead*, *tin*, and *zinc*. Some of the more valuable minerals are found in some parts of the State, such as the *agate*, *topaz*, *carnelian*, and *diamonds*.

Rivers, Bays, Lakes, etc. It is a singular fact that while California has a sea-coast of nearly 1,000 miles, more than double that of any other State in the Union, she has but one navigable river flowing into the ocean, to-wit:

The *Salinas*, in the southern part of the State. This river rises in San Luis Obispo County, in the southwestern part of the State, and flowing in a north-westerly direction, nearly parallel with the coast, empties into

Monterey Bay With the exception of the Salinas, the rivers in this part of the State are generally small streams, and usually swallowed up in the sands before reaching the ocean. None of them are navigable except the Salinas, and that only for a short distance. The *Sacramento River*, the largest in the State, rises in Siskiyou County, near Mount Shasta, in the northern part of the State, and, flowing in a nearly south course, empties into the east end of Suisun Bay, which is connected with the Bay of San Pablo and San Francisco, by the Carquinez Straits. It is navigable for steamers drawing three feet of water as far as Sacramento City, 135 miles from San Francisco, at all seasons of the year, and for boats drawing less water as far as Red Bluffs, the county seat of Tehama County. *Feather River*, the principal tributary of the Sacramento, is navigable to Marysville, seventy-five miles from Sacramento City, for steamboats drawing fifteen inches of water; and boats have ascended in a high stage of water as far as Oroville, twenty-five miles further north. The valley of the Sacramento is about fifty miles wide, nearly level, and almost entirely destitute of trees.

The *San Joaquin River* rises in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and flows in a S. S. W. course until it joins the outlet of Tulare Lake, near the parallel of 37° north, when its course is changed to a N. N. W. direction, flowing through one of the most beautiful and fertile regions of California, until it reaches the Sacramento near its mouth. The San Joaquin can be regularly navigated by steamers drawing five feet of water as far as Stockton, a distance of 130 miles from San Francisco, and in times of high water light-draught vessels can ascend to Fresno City, 150 miles further.

San Francisco Bay affords one of the best harbors in the world for commercial purposes. Its entrance at

the Golden Gate, or Chrysopolis, is a mile in width. The water on the bar at low tide is thirty feet, and inside much deeper. The bay inside the entrance is about eight miles wide and fifty long, with excellent anchorage.

San Diego Bay, in the south-west part of the State, affords another excellent land locked harbor. It is twelve miles long, and from one to two miles wide. Its channel is half a mile wide and thirty feet deep. It forms a safe harbor at all seasons of the year, and is next to San Francisco in importance.

Clear Lake, in Lake County, is the most important lake north of San Francisco. It is ten miles wide and twenty miles long, in the midst of a charming valley of fertile land. The valley is surrounded on all sides by high mountains, affording most delightful scenery.

Tulare Lake, in the southern part of the State, is about thirty-five miles in length, and has an outlet into the San Joaquin River. It is the most important lake in this part of the State.

Tule Lake, in the northern part of the State, on the borders of Oregon, has recently attained a new importance from its proximity to the Lava Beds, the great rendezvous of the Modoc Indians.

There are many smaller lakes located in different parts of the State, most of which, worthy of note, are represented on the accompanying map, as are also many rivers and bays not fully described in these pages.

Further reference to the more important *places* and *objects of interest* will be made in connection with the towns and cities from which they are most easily accessible.

San Francisco, the metropolis of California, and, in fact, of all the Northern Pacific coast, stands without a rival, from Valparaiso to Puget Sound. It is situated on the west

shore of the bay from which it derives its name. The city is built upon a sandy plain, extending back to the hills, a part of which are now included within its limits, thus giving the city a somewhat broken appearance. From the tops of these hills a very good view of the city is afforded. San Francisco is generally quite regularly laid out, and substantially built. Many of the larger warehouses are built upon land made by filling out into the bay. This land is protected by a *sea-wall* built in front of the city, which is worthy the attention of visitors. The first house was built in San Francisco in 1835, the place being then called "Yerba Buenna." It was changed to San Francisco in 1847, one year before the discovery of gold. In 1848, when California was ceded to the United States, San Francisco contained but 1,000 inhabitants. From that time the influx of population from the East was rapid, and at the close of 1850, the city contained a population of 25,000. In 1860, the population had increased to 56,802, and in 1870, it contained a population of 149,473, of whom 75,754 were native, and 73,719 foreign; the latter including 12,022 Chinese. The city has suffered many reverses, which has, at different times, temporarily retarded its growth. It was nearly destroyed by fire at six different times, from 1819 to 1852 inclusive. The result of this experience has been to cause the erection, especially in the business part of the city, since 1852, of buildings almost entirely of brick, stone, or iron. Many of the private residences of the city are built on a magnificent scale, and generally ornamented with flowers and running vines, and surrounded by yards or grounds, tastefully laid out with neat, graveled walks, mounds, statues, ponds, fountains, etc.

The *manufacturing interest* of San Francisco is extensive, including an immense tower devoted to the manu-

facture of shot, extensive rope and cordage factories, powder works, Pacific Oil Works, lead works, and manufacturing of various agricultural and mining implements and machinery.

The *Foreign and Home Trade*. Occupying a position in the direct line of travel by the nearest route, between Europe and the East Indies, San Francisco must command the larger portion of the trade of the Northern Pacific Ocean, and be the key to an immense commerce, reaching to every portion of the civilized world. By an official report of 1870, it is shown that in the value of foreign merchandise imported, San Francisco ranks next to New York and Boston, surpassing Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans. The same report gives the amount of the annual exports of treasure, including the silver of Nevada, \$40,000,000, and of merchandise produced on the coast, \$23,000,000.

The *markets* of San Francisco are especially worthy the attention of those unaccustomed to the fruit and vegetables of California. No other country can produce these products in such varieties and profusion.

Public Buildings. Among the more important of these are the *City Hall*, *Custom-house*, *Post-office*, the *U. S. Treasury*, *Merchants' Exchange Building*, *United States Branch Mint*, where about two-thirds of all the gold and silver coin in the United States is manufactured; the *United States Marine Hospital*, etc.

The *Benevolent Institutions*, *Churches*, *Public and Select Schools*, *Libraries*, *Places of Amusement*, *Hotels*, etc., in San Francisco are numerous, and of high order. Among the more noted hotels—the *Grand Lick*, *Cosmopolitan*, and *Occidental*, rank the highest, especially in price, while the Brooklyn, Russ, American, Exchange, International, Orleans and many others, are said to be *good* hotels, at much less charges.

The *Parks* of San Francisco are

quite numerous but much smaller, and of less importance than those of other cities of equal size.

Woodward's Garden is a very popular place of resort. It was laid out by R. B. Woodward, esq., a gentleman of refined taste and ample means to surround, beautify, and adorn his own residence, situated near its center. It contains among other things, a *museum* of curiosities, an *art gallery* of rare paintings and statuary, a *zoological* department, containing a great variety of animals, among which are the California lion, and a mammoth grizzly bear, weighing 1,600 pounds, and a great variety of California birds. These gardens were not opened to the public until Mr. Woodward, through his generosity, devised this means to raise funds for the sanitary commission during the late war. The enterprise proved a complete success, and a vast amount of money was raised. The gardens occupy about five acres of ground, and were permanently opened to the public in May, 1866.

It is estimated that, at this time, there are at least 20,000 Chinese in San Francisco, and their peculiar characteristics are very apparent in many parts of the city. The Chinese Theatre will be found, literally, to be a place of amusement to visitors unaccustomed to the peculiarities of the "Heathen Chinee."

In the vicinity of San Francisco are many delightful places of resort, easily accessible from the city. To enumerate and describe them all would require more space than the limits of this work will allow.

Oakland, is situated on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, almost directly opposite San Francisco. It occupies a similar relation to the "Golden City" that Brooklyn does to New York. Its name was indicated by the beautiful groves of live oaks in or near which the city was originally built. These groves serve the double purpose of beautifying the city,

and of protecting it from the fierceness of the winds, which, in summer come through the Golden Gate, and to which Oakland would otherwise be especially exposed. The streets are broad and beautiful, and the city surrounded by orchards, parks, gardens, and vineyards. Many of the private residences are palatial and beautiful. The place contains a population of about 11,000, and is noted for its public schools and higher institutions of learning. Among the latter are the *University of California*, the *State University School*, the *Female College of the Pacific*, the *Oakland Female Seminary*, *Oakland Military School*, and the Convent of "*Our Lady of the Sacred Heart*." The State Asylum for the *Deaf, Dumb, and Blind* is located at this place. New buildings for the University of California are being constructed at Berkley, four miles distant, claimed to be *earthquake proof*. Oakland has been termed the school-house of San Francisco.

Brooklyn, another suburb of San Francisco, is situated on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, and is connected with Oakland by a bridge across an arm of San Antonia Creek. Cars and steamboats run regularly between this city and San Francisco.

Alameda, a beautiful village of nearly 2,000 inhabitants, is situated on San Francisco Bay, about two miles from Oakland, and twelve miles from San Francisco. The place abounds in beautiful groves, splendid residences, and fine schools and churches.

To the *Yosemite* and *Big Trees*, is usually the first excursion of the tourist after seeing San Francisco and its suburbs. The routes usually selected from San Francisco, are, *via* San Pablo Bay, Suisun Bay, and San Joaquin River, to Stockton, or *via* Central Pacific R. R., to the same point. We will refer briefly to a few of the more important places on the route *via* the Central Pacific R. R.

Niles is pleasantly situated in the midst of the thickest settled portion of Alameda County, and surrounded by some of the finest lands in the State. It is at the junction of the San Jose branch, which runs through the Alameda Valley, around the head of San Francisco Bay, uniting with the Southern Pacific R. R. The noted *Warm Springs* of Alameda County are situated seven miles south of Niles, a short distance from the station. The waters of these springs are said to possess excellent medicinal qualities.

Pleasanton, twelve miles N. E. from Niles, is reached after an exciting ride through mountain spurs, narrow gorges, and varied scenery. It is situated in the midst of the valley, surrounded by mountain ranges.

After passing **ALTAMONT**, seven miles from Pleasanton, and before reaching **MIDWAY**, the train passes through the only tunnel worthy of note before reaching Stockton. It is 1,116 feet long, and known as Livermore Pass.

Ellis, six miles from Midway, is located in a pleasant valley, and is a thriving place. The coal mines of Corral Hollow, fourteen miles distant, are reached from this place.

Lathrop, thirteen miles from Ellis, is situated at the junction of the Visalia Div. of the Central Pacific R. R. From Lathrop, tourists may proceed by cars over the Visalia route to Modesto, twenty miles distant, or to Morced, thirty-eight miles further. From Modesto there are two routes—one *via* Knight's Ferry, on the Stanislaus River, to Chinese Camp, thirty-four miles distant; the other route is directly up the Tuolumne River to Chinese Camp. The same point may also be reached from Stockton *via* Stockton & Visalia R. R. to Oakdale. It should be observed, however, that the routes described from *Modesto* to Chinese Camp, are not regular stage lines. Parties wishing to reach the Yosemite by the Mariposa route, will

proceed by cars to Morced; thence by stage *via* Snelling and Coulterville. The *Calaveras Big Trees* may be reached by stage from Oakdale *via* Chinese Camp, Sonora, and Vallicita, or from Stockton by cars to Milton, twenty-nine miles, thence by stage to Vallicita. Many of the routes described in Guides heretofore published are now abandoned. The only reliable stage routes are three, already referred to—to-wit: from Morced, fifty-eight miles by rail, south-east from Lathrop, on the Central Pacific R. R.; from Oakdale, thirty-two miles by rail, S. E. from Stockton, thence by stage to Chinese Camp, from which point, the tourist can proceed to the Yosemite direction *via* Jackson and Big Oak Flat, or, turning to a nearly northern direction may visit the Calaveras Big Trees first, *via* Sonora and Vallicita; the third route is by cars from Stockton to Milton, twenty-nine miles east, thence by stage to Vallicita, where connection is made with the route last described for Calaveras.

The Yosemite Valley. By Congressional enactment this valley has been granted to the State of California, to be set apart as a place of public resort. It is situated about 120 miles due east of San Francisco, in Mariposa County, and may be reached by either of the routes already described. The valley is a chasm in the Sierra Nevada, about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is ten miles in length, and about two miles wide, although its average width is much less. This chasm is shut in by almost perpendicular walls of granite from 3,000 to 5,000 feet high, but owing to the narrowness of the gorge they have an apparent altitude much greater. Within an area of five miles, there are as many cascades, ranging from 400 to 2,000 feet. These falls are sometimes called by the Indian name Chalock, and, so far as height is concerned, are probably without a rival in the world.

According to government reports, there are but 1,141 acres of level bottom in this inclosure—a surface only about one third larger than Central Park, of New York City; and of this, 745 acres are meadow, the rest being covered with trees and *debris* of rock. For a distance of four and a half miles, in a direct line from Bridal Veil Creek, near the lower end of the valley, the ascent is said to be but thirty-five feet. It is through these meadows that the Merced River flows, winding its way amid plants, shrubs, and delicate flowers, with the fragrance of which the air seems laden. Looking up the valley from the foot of the Mariposa trail, one of the first and most beautiful objects to attract attention is the

Bridal Veil Fall. Long before the water reaches its bed in the valley, a distance of nearly 1,000 feet, it is converted into mist, to fall as gently as snow flakes into the depths below. At times, the waters, caught by the winds of the valley are gently swayed, and tossed hither and thither, presenting a scene as beautiful and enchanting as any to be witnessed in the Yosemite Valley.

The Yosemite Falls, further up the valley, on the left, in beauty and picturesque grandeur exceed all the others. The water makes three distinct falls, the first 1,600 feet, the second 434, and the third 600 feet, making in the aggregate a fall of 2,634 feet, while Niagara is but 195 feet. The other more important water-falls are the *Ribbon Fall*, 3,300 feet, *Vernal Fall*, 350 feet, and *Nevada Fall*, 700 feet.

El Capitan, although by no means the highest mountain in the valley, is, on many accounts, the object of special attraction. Its location, and prominent position in the valley, its perpendicular granite sides towering 3,300 feet heavenward, give it that bold and majestic look which has secured for it the title of the *Great Chief of the Valley*. Our space will

not admit of a full description of all the scenic beauties of the Yosemite. Should the reader visit the place, and look upon the waterfalls already referred to—upon *El Capitan*, *South Dome*, 6,000 feet high, *Cloud's Rest*, nearly 500 feet higher, *Cap of Liberty*, 4,600 feet in height, *Mt. Starr King*, 1,000 feet higher still, *North Dome*, nearly 4,000 feet high, *Cathedral Rock*, 2,500 feet, and *Sentinel Rock*, 3,300 feet high, the *Three Graces*, 3,750 feet in height, and the *Three Brothers*, 4,200 feet high—he must exclaim with the Queen of Ancient Sheba, on learning of the wisdom of Solomon, and viewing with wonder and amazement the magnitude and grandeur of his Temple, of which she had heard so much, “the half was not told me.” More scenes of beauty and of awe-inspiring grandeur may be found in this valley than in any equal space on the continent.

There are three hotels in the valley, which afford as good accommodations for tourists as the location will admit.

Sacramento, the capital of the State, is situated on the Sacramento River, at its junction with the American, 130 miles north-west from San Francisco. It is the great railroad center of the State, and is in the midst of a prosperous agricultural district. The growth of the city has been somewhat retarded by the many reverses it has experienced from fire and flood. The city is quite regularly laid out, with broad streets and well constructed buildings. The *State Capitol* is one of the finest specimens of architecture in the Union. Many of the suburban residences are built upon a magnificent scale, upon streets flanked with shade trees, giving them a rural appearance. Important manufacturing, including extensive railroad shops, are located at this point, which have, of late, added much to the material interest of the city.

Stockton, an important commercial city, is situated on the San Joaquin River, 125 miles north-east

of San Francisco, and may be reached by steamer from that city, or by the Central Pacific R. R. It is the principal depot for supplying the southern mines, and the agricultural population of the adjacent valleys. The *State Insane Asylum* is located near this city. It is one of the important points of departure for the Yosemite Valley via Oakdale, and Chinese Camp, and for the Calaveras Big Trees via Milton and Vallicita.

Marysville, the county seat and most important town in Yuba County, is situated at the junction of the Yuba and Feather rivers, at the head of navigation of the latter, seventy-five miles above Sacramento. Steamboats run regularly between the two cities. It is the point from which the adjacent counties receive their imported goods, and, consequently, has an extensive trade. It is also situated at the junction of the California Pacific and the Oregon Div. of the Central Pacific R. R.

Oroville, about twenty-five miles north from Marysville, the county seat of Butte County, is situated on the Feather River, and on the California Pacific R. R. It is a town of considerable importance, supported largely by the mining interests in the vicinity. From this point stages leave for *Shasta*, and the northern mines, *La Porte*, *Quincy*, *Indian Valley*, etc.

Red Bluff, the county seat of Tehama County, is a thriving place, situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Sacramento River, and on the Oregon Div. of the Central Pacific R. R. Passing north, before reaching the terminus of this road, the traveler obtains a splendid view of Mount Shasta, near the head of Sacramento Valley.

Redding, in Shasta County, is the present northern terminus of Oregon Div. of the Central Pacific R. R. From this point *Mount Shasta*, *Yreka*, the *Lava Beds*, and other important places in Northern California and Southern Oregon are reached.

Auburn. Proceeding eastward on the Central Pacific R. R., from Sacramento, after passing the junction of the Oregon Div. of that road, and several unimportant mining towns for a distance of thirty-five miles, the traveler reaches Auburn, the county seat of Placer County. It is a place of about 1,000 inhabitants, and is rendered beautiful and desirable by its gardens, orchards, fine schools, and other attractive surroundings. Stages leave Auburn for *Alabaster Cave*, *Colomia*, *Placerville*, *Cold Springs*, *Georgetown*, *Greenwood*, *Forest Hill*, and other points.

Alabaster Cave, eight miles southeast from Auburn, is described by its first explorer as being one of the most beautiful caves ever beheld. It contains a room 30 by 100 feet, at one end of which is a pulpit of Episcopal church style, which the writer says is the most beautiful man ever beheld. He describes an inner chamber as being still more attractive. It is 100 by 200 feet, "with most beautiful alabaster overhangings in every possible shape of drapery."

Colfax, eighteen miles from Auburn, is an important railroad town, from which connection is made by stage with several other places of interest, including *Nevada City*, seventeen miles north, *Iowa Hill*, twelve miles distant, *Grass Valley*, a thriving mining town, thirteen miles in a northerly direction, and many other places of less importance. The town is named in honor of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and is an attractive, thriving place.

Cape Horn, four miles east of Colfax, presents one of the grandest scenes to be witnessed on the whole line of this great highway from ocean to ocean. As the cars wind around the mountain, as if consciously hugging closer to its side, the traveler looks down the frightful precipice into the chasm below with a feeling of amazement and of awe, not unmingled with fear, while the mountains

rear their tall crests far above him, rendering the scene grand and imposing in the extreme. After "rounding Cape Horn," and still journeying eastward, the tourist passes

Gold Run, a small mining town, which, on every hand, shows the result of the miners' labor.

Dutch Flat, or **GERMAN LEVEL**, is situated in a hollow near the road, about three miles east of Gold Run. It has a population of about 2,000. Most of the residences are ornamented with beautiful gardens and fine orchards. Stages leave here for *Red Dog via Little York*, and *You Bet*.

Cascade. At this point the road crosses one of the branches of the Yuba. West of Cascade is *Summit Valley*, one of the loftiest valleys of the Sierras, principally occupied by dairymen and stock raisers, and is a favorite summer retreat. *Soda Springs* are found near the foot of this valley. These springs are numerous and large, and the waters possess excellent medicinal qualities; these uniting with other waters form the headwaters of the American River.

Summit Station. At this place, 105 miles from Sacramento, the road reaches its highest point, although, by no means, the highest point of the Sierras. Granite peaks, mountain gorges, and dancing water-falls, present a scene of indescribable beauty and grandeur.

Truckee. This place is situated on the Truckee River, in the midst of a heavily timbered region, eighteen miles west of the State line. It is a place of considerable trade, especially in lumber; has good schools, churches, and is well supplied with hotels. *Donner Lake*, *Lake Tahoe*, and *Sierra-ville*, are reached by stage from Truckee. Stages await the arrival of trains to convey passengers free to the hotels at

Donner Lake, two and half miles distant. This lake presents a charming appearance from the station, and has already become a favorite sum-

mer resort for Californians. It is about three miles long, and has been sounded to the depth of 1,700 feet without finding bottom. A fine road has been constructed to and around the lake; two good hotels furnish accommodations for tourists, what, with grand and picturesque scenery surrounding it, the facilities for riding, boating, fishing, and hunting, render Donner Lake a delightful and popular retreat.

Lake Tahoe, twelve miles south of Truckee, is, perhaps, the most popular summer resort in this part of the State. It is reached by stage or private carriage from Truckee, over one of the most splendid roads in the State, which winds along the river bank, across the green meadows, and under shady trees. *Tahoe City*, situated at the foot of the lake, contains ample hotel accommodations for visitors; and the place is well supplied with teams, boats, including a small steamboat, fishing tackle, and all the necessary outfit for pleasant drives, hunting, fishing, and general amusements. The silver trout in this and Donner Lake are said to attain the weight of twenty pounds. The scenery in the vicinity of the lake is delightful, and places of interest to visitors are numerous.

Vallejo, twenty-three miles north from San Francisco, is situated on high, rolling ground, bordering on Vallejo Bay, which is about four miles long, half a mile wide, with about twenty-five feet of water at low tide—affording a convenient and safe anchorage for the largest vessels. All the monitors and other naval force, on this side, find rendezvous here when not in use.

Mare Island, on which are the government works, dry docks, arsenals, etc., is situated on the opposite side of the bay. Vallejo contains one of the finest elevators on the Pacific Slope, and from here large quantities of grain are shipped to Liverpool and other foreign ports. The place con-

tains a number of fine public buildings, churches, schools, etc., also a good public library. The township contains a population of about 6,500. The city may be reached by steamer from San Francisco, and by the California Pacific R. R.

Benicia, is situated seven miles east from Vallejo, at the head of ship navigation. It is a delightful, though rather quiet, town, noted for its excellent public and private schools. It contains a *Young Ladies' Seminary*, and the principal *Law School* in the State. The U. S. Arsenal and barracks, situated near the town, add much to the interest of the visitor.

Placerville, sixty miles east of Sacramento, and the county seat of El Dorado County, has acquired its present reputation from the fact of its location near the point where gold was first discovered by Mr. J. W. Marshall, in the mill-race of General Sutter. This discovery was made at what is now Coloma, eight miles from Placerville. It was to this point that the tide of immigration flowed, from all parts of the civilized world, on the announcement of the discovery of gold. The rise of the town was very rapid, and the state of society which existed in the earlier days of the place is very aptly suggested by the name it originally bore, to-wit: *Hangtown*. Placerville contains a population of 2,000, and is favored with excellent schools, and churches of nearly all denominations. Vine and fruit culture constitutes the principal occupation of the people of El Dorado County. Immense quantities of dried fruits, wine, etc., are annually shipped from this place. A colony of Japanese have located near this place, and are successfully, and quite extensively, engaged in the cultivation of tea and mulberry trees—the latter to feed a new variety of silk worms. The city may now be reached from Sacramento via the Placerville & Sacramento Valley R. R.

Santa Cruz has been styled the

"Newport of California." It is the county seat of Santa Cruz County, and is pleasantly situated on a cove on the north side of Monterey Bay, seventy-seven miles S. E. from San Francisco, with which it is connected by steamers. It is one of the most noted watering places and seaside resorts in this part of the State. Fishing, bathing, and other seaside amusements may be enjoyed to their fullest extent. It is a place of considerable manufacturing and commercial interest. It also contains flourishing schools and churches. Many days could be pleasantly and profitably spent in visiting the objects of interest in Santa Cruz and the immediate vicinity. It has a population of about 3,000.

Monterey is pleasantly situated on the South Side of Monterey Bay, opposite Santa Cruz, and about twenty-five miles from that place. This was once the seat of government, and the most important port on the California coast. The town is beautifully located, and presents a fine view from the harbor; but San Francisco has secured the larger portion of the trade which would otherwise have centered at this place. Hence its growth and prosperity has been very much retarded.

Santa Barbara, about 340 miles by water south-east from San Francisco, is beautifully situated on a narrow plain between Santa Barbara channel, which leads into the Pacific Ocean, and a range of coast mountains, on the north, which rise to an elevation of about 3,000 feet. This, like the last two places named is noted principally as a place of resort for pleasure seekers, and invalids in search of health. It is the residence of many wealthy parties who make this their home, that they may enjoy the pleasures which the place affords. The climate is warm, but not excessively hot. May and June, the foggy months, are generally the coolest months of the year, and the most un-

favorable for invalids. Bishop Kip says, in reference to the sanitary characteristics of Santa Barbara: "One day is as another, bright and life-giving. The semi-tropical atmosphere invites to repose, and the invalid, able to spend most of the time in the balmy air, can trust to its influence for recovery."

"When I first came here, seventeen years ago, Santa Barbara was a little Spanish settlement. It has now 3,500 inhabitants, and is fast increasing." As a business place, it has but few attractions. It has good school privileges, and for persons of sufficient means for support, it is an inviting place for residence.

Calistoga, in Napa County, forty-three miles north-west from Vallejo via Napa Valley R. R., is one of the finest resorts for pleasure seekers to be found in this part of the State. The *Springs* located here have a good reputation for their medicinal qualities, and large numbers of people resort hither to enjoy their beneficial effects, by bathing in, and drinking their waters. Every facility is afforded visitors for enjoying the pleasures of hunting and fishing, which, in this vicinity, are unsurpassed. The town is situated in a beautiful valley, surrounded by charming scenery; and the pure mountain air renders it not only an attractive but healthful place of residence.

The Geysers, twenty-five miles from Calistoga, are reached by stage from that place. Prof. Sheppard, in describing these Geysers, says: "From a high peak we saw on the west the Pacific, on the south, Mount Diablo and San Francisco Bay, on the east, the Sierra Nevada, and on the north opened at our feet an immense chasm, from which, at a distance of four or five miles, we distinctly saw dense columns of steam rising. Descending, we discovered within half a mile square from 100 to 200 openings whence issued dense columns of vapor to the height of from 150 to 200 feet, accom-

panied by a roar which could be heard for a mile or more. Many acted spasmodically, throwing up jets of hot, scalding water to the height of 20 or 30 feet. Beneath your feet you hear the lashing and foaming gyrations, and on cutting through the surface, are disclosed streams of angry, boiling water."

Lava Beds. An unusual interest has of late been excited in reference to these Lava Beds. They furnished a secure hiding-place and refuge for the late Modocs, where they were enabled successfully, for a long time, to resist all attacks made upon them by the United States troops. They are located in Northern California and Southern Oregon, south and west of Tule Lake. They extend irregularly over a large area of territory, and are described by Prof. Hayden, the United States Geologist, as being covered with sage brush and small vegetation, and abound in small game, being peculiar for the multitudes of rabbits and large lizards that take refuge in holes and crevices of the rocks. The rock is of basaltic formation, that appears to have been cast upon the bed of some lake, and is cracked in all directions, until it forms a net-work of fissures, varying in depth from 10 to 60 feet. Large numbers of tributaries of the Columbia River flow through the region, and the water washes out the soft formation beneath the rock, and great caverns are found extending for many miles around the opening at various places into the fissures in the rock. In one instance, a river has been traced several miles beneath these Lava Beds, without ever appearing within sight of the surface. The sides of the fissures in the rock are generally rough and irregular, so as to afford a good foothold in ascending from the cracks and caverns. Water is abundant, and when the snow melts in the mountains, lakes are formed in all parts of the Lava Beds. Since the close of the recent Modoc war, a more thorough

exploration of the surface and caverns of this famed region, which is destined to remain historic for ages, has confirmed the truth of many a wonderful Indian revelation, hitherto considered fabulous; and we doubt not that new and more wonderful discoveries are in store; and subterranean abodes of the wild beast, and still more wild and subtle aborigines, hitherto unknown to the civilized world, will be visited for "the first time by white men," when adventurous newspaper correspondents are assured that their crowning glory will not furnish a memento for some fugitive Modoc.

NEVADA.

This State lies directly east of California, which forms its western and south-western boundary. It is bounded on the north by Oregon and Idaho, and on the east by Utah, and a part of Arizona. In point of size, Nevada is the third State in the Union. From north to south it extends 483 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is 423 miles, embracing an area of 112,090 square miles, or 71,737,741 acres. It was organized under a territorial government in 1861, and admitted into the Union as a State in 1864.

Nevada forms a part of the great elevated plain, lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains, with an average altitude of more than 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The *Surface* is broken, the State being traversed with many ranges of mountains, having usually a northerly and southerly course, which attain an altitude varying from 2,000 to 8,000 feet, being separated from each other by valleys, varying in width from five to twenty miles.

The alternation of mountains and valleys is remarkably uniform, although the valleys at times expand

into broad plains, sometimes interspersed with buttes and rugged hills. The surveyor-general has estimated the area of meadow land bordering upon lakes, rivers, mountain streams, etc., or in close proximity to them, suitable for agricultural purposes, to be 27,514 square miles, being equal in area to the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts. The grazing lands, much of which, by the aid of irrigation, might be made available for agricultural purposes are estimated to cover a surface of 37,498 square miles, being an area about equal to the State of Kentucky, which is for the most part covered with a fine growth of nutritious bunch grass and wild sage. The same authority estimates the area covered by water to be 441 square miles, and the swamp, or wet surface, to be 74,480 acres, which may be reclaimed, and made productive. Timber occurs almost exclusively on the mountain slopes, the open plains as well as the valleys being generally destitute of timber, except where they are watered by considerable streams, such as the Carson, Humboldt, Walker, and Truckee Rivers, along which cottonwood and willow are found to some extent.

Mountains. The *Sierra Nevadas*, which occupy a narrow belt along the western and south-western border of the State, adjoining California, are the most important, attaining an altitude of from 6,000 to 13,000 feet. The north-central part of the State is traversed by numerous ranges and spurs of mountains, among which are *Humboldt*, *Trinity*, *Hot Spring*, *Cottonwood*, *Golconda*, and *Eagle Mountains*. *Stark Peak*, the highest of the Humboldt Range, attains an altitude of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Rivers and Lakes. The *Humboldt* is the principal river of Nevada. It rises in the north-western part of Lander County, and flows in a generally westerly course into Humboldt County, where it receives the

waters of the Little Humboldt River, after which it assumes a south-west-erly course, and empties into Humboldt Lake, in Churchill County. Its entire length is about 300 miles.

Walker River is formed by the union of the East and West Walker branches, which rise in the Sierras, and unite about thirty-five miles south-east of Carson City. The course of the main stream is then first north-east, then south-east—a distance of forty-five miles—when it empties into Walker Lake.

Carson River also rises in the Sierra Mountains, south of Lake Tahoe, and, pursuing a generally north-easterly course, empties into Carson Lake. The water-power of this river is estimated at 1,000 tons daily.

Lake Tahoe has been already described in California. It is situated partly in California and partly in Nevada, bordering on Nevada and Colorado Counties, in the former State, and on Washoe, Ormsby, and Douglas Counties, in the latter. It is surrounded in part by abrupt mountains, whose summits are covered with snow a large portion of the year, but whose sides are covered with extensive forests of pine, spruce, and fir timber. It is more than 1,500 feet deep, and although 6,000 feet above the sea never freezes, the temperature of the water remaining nearly the same throughout the year.

Pyramid Lake, north-east of Lake Tahoe, is thirty-three miles long, and fourteen miles wide, and represented to be of great depth.

Walker Lake, south-east of Lake Tahoe, has an elevation of about 4,000 feet, and is flanked on both sides by rugged mountains and hills, almost entirely destitute of wood, grass, or water.

Carson, Humboldt, and most of the other lakes, have low, flat shores, and the water in most of them is shallow and brackish or alkaline. But surrounding these shallow lakes, or ponds, there are often found consid-

erable tracts of good agricultural and grazing lands.

Climate. Notwithstanding the great elevation of Nevada above the sea, the climate is no warmer in summer, and seldom as cold in winter, as in the same latitude east of the Rocky Mountains. It is usually dry, and similar to that of Utah. Rain seldom falls between the months of April and October. The autumns are beautiful everywhere in Nevada.

Minerals. Like California, Nevada abounds in stores of mineral wealth. Valuable metals occur in all parts of the State, while the area exclusively mineral in character is estimated to be at least 650 square miles.

The *silver mines* of Nevada are extensive, and their yield abundant, and in many places, extensive deposits of *lead, copper, iron, salt, and sulphur* are found, with a great variety of less valuable minerals. It is for the silver mines, however, that Nevada is especially celebrated. Further reference will be made to some of the principal mining districts in connection with the towns located in their vicinity.

Crossing the State line from California, and journeying east the first town we shall mention is

Reno. This town is 289 miles from San Francisco, and 1,618 from Omaha. It was named in honor of General Reno, who was killed in the battle of South Mountain. It is situated about sixteen miles from the State line, by railroad, on the Truckee River, five miles from the base of the Sierras. It is a thriving place, and contains several manufactories. Connection is made from this point by railroad with *Washoe City, Carson, Virginia City*, and other places south; and by stage with *Honey Lake, Susanville*, and other points north.

Steamboat Springs are situated about twelve miles south of Reno, on the road leading to Carson City. They are near each other, and have a common source, but apparently different outlet; although the temperature

varies in different springs, all are very hot. They are said to possess excellent medicinal qualities. The ground around them in many places is soft, and great caution should be observed in visiting the springs.

Washoe City, seventeen miles south of Reno, is the county seat of Washoe County, and a flourishing place of about 800 inhabitants.

Carson City, the capital of Nevada, is situated in Eagle Valley, on Carson River, thirty-two miles south of Reno, *via* Virginia & Truckee R. R. It is the oldest town in the State, contains many fine buildings, and flourishing schools and churches. It is well laid out, and the streets tastefully decorated with trees. The U. S. Branch mint of Nevada is located here.

Virginia City, the county seat of Storey County, and the largest city in the State, is situated on the slope of Mount Davidson, and is the present terminus of the Virginia & Truckee R. R. The place contains many elegant public and private buildings, and a population of about 8,000, a large portion of whom are engaged in mining. The city owes its rapid growth, principally, to rich veins of silver discovered here in 1859.

The *Comstock Lode*, the mines known by this name, are the richest in the State. They extend under Virginia City and Gold Hill, two miles distant. Both these cities are literally undermined, the ground on which they stand being "honey combed;" the whole mountain is described as a series of shafts, tunnels, and caverns, from which the ore has been taken. The Comstock Lode is said to furnish the largest portion of the silver bullion shipped from the State.

Gold Hill, is a flourishing mining town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated two miles south-west of Virginia City. The mines of Gold Hill are, as their name indicates, gold-bearing quartz, while those of Virginia City are silver.

Dayton, nine miles south of Virginia City, situated on the Carson River, is a thriving place of about 1,000 inhabitants.

Wadsworth, thirty-four miles east of Reno, on the Central Pacific R. R., is situated about one mile from Truckee River, on the western border of the desert. *Pine Grove Copper Mines* are situated six miles south. The *Desert (Gold) Mines* are situated ten miles south of this point.

Mirage. The name of this place indicates the appearance in the vicinity, of those optical delusions, where objects, often of enchanting beauty, appear like realities in the midst of desolation; but the luckless traveler who pursues them will be rewarded only by the consciousness that they suddenly vanish at his approach.

Brown's, a telegraph station on the Central Pacific R. R., is situated about midway on the shore of *Humboldt Lake*. This lake may be considered as a widening of Humboldt River. At high water, the low lands are overflowed, and the lakes in the vicinity are united, forming a continuous sheet of water nearly eighty miles in length, with a river flowing into each end, but with no visible outlet. Still journeying east the traveler witnesses but little that is inviting while on the borders of the great *Nevada Desert*. Passing *Lovelock's* station, the road soon crosses the Humboldt River, about six miles before reaching *Oreana*, a telegraph station, situated on the south or south-east bank of the river.

Humboldt. All trains stop at this place, thirty minutes, it being one of the regular eating stations. There are many objects of interest in the vicinity of Humboldt worthy the attention, not only of the ordinary tourists, but of the philosopher and geologist.

Star Peak, the highest point in the Humboldt Range, the summit of which

is covered with snow at all seasons, may be seen seven miles north-east of this station. The *Humboldt Mines*, gold and silver, are situated two and a half miles south-east this place.

Winnemucca, about forty miles north-east of Humboldt, and near the mouth of Little Humboldt River, is a town of considerable importance, it being the point of departure for several important places. Stages leave here for *Boise City*, in Idaho, 265 miles distant via *Paradise*, *Buffalo*, *Camp McDermott*, *Battle Creek*, and *Silver City*. Freight is reshipped from here to the above places, and others in Idaho and Montana. The railroad company have quite extensive shops at this place. There is considerable mining in the vicinity.

Golconda, sixteen miles east of the last named station, is located in Gold Run mining district, and promises to be a place of considerable importance. Near here are much of the *Hot Springs*, with which the Humboldt Valley abounds. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of these phenomena, but if their authors have succeeded in satisfying themselves, we think we can safely say it is about the extent of their success.

Battle Mountain, is situated on the Humboldt River, near the mouth of Reese River, which rises in the southern part of the State, and flows nearly north to this point. It is only at wet seasons, however, that the water succeeds in reaching the Humboldt. It sinks in the valley before reaching this place. It is near the western border of Lander County, which is noted for its mines. The larger portion of the mines in this vicinity lie south of this place. The ore found in the Reese River Valley, is said to be of a superior quality. This portion of the State is considered the most prosperous in mining. The most noted of the mining localities, including *White Pine*, are located within convenient distance of the railroad, by which means they are supplied

with machinery, merchandise, etc., on terms much more favorable than are places situated more remote. The place derived the name of Battle Mountain from its being the point where a hotly-contested battle was fought by the white settlers with the Shoshone Indians, in which the latter were defeated and scattered.

Austin, the county seat of Lander County, is situated ninety miles south of Battle Mountain. It is the most important town in that part of the State, and is reached by stage from Battle Mountain.

Argenta, twelve miles east of Battle Mountain, is the point where the regular eastern and western bound trains meet. *Paradise* and *Eden Valleys*, extending northward from the river, nearly opposite this station, comprise one of the richest farming districts in the State.

Shoshone, eleven miles east of Argenta, is situated on Humboldt River, opposite the mouth of *Rock Creek*. In the valley of this creek, and among the adjoining hills, extensive and rich mines of copper are found. This stream is stocked with fine mountain trout, and its head waters abound with game.

Palisade. Leaving Shoshone and journeying eastward, the road runs along near the river, following its course through meadows, covered with willows, among which may be found large flocks of pelicans, at certain seasons of the year, which resort hither, and build their nests in these thickets, lay their eggs, and rear their young, undisturbed by red or white men. Many places are passed before reaching Palisade station, which, if found in localities more remote from others still more wonderful, would attract the attention, and excite the wonder and admiration of the traveler. Stages leave this station for *White Pine via Mineral Hill*, thirty miles south, *Eureka*, eighty-five miles south, and *Hamilton City*, the county seat of White Pine County, situated 115

miles distant, at the base of Treasure Hill.

White Pine district lies about 125 miles south from Palisade. It contains many important mines, and is attracting much attention. The population of the district is estimated to be nearly 20,000, and is rapidly increasing. The principal towns in this region are *Hamilton City*, containing a population of about 4,000, *Shermantown*, with about 2,000 inhabitants, and *Treasure City*, situated on *Treasure Hill*, two and one-half miles from Hamilton City. The extensive and exceedingly productive mines in close proximity to these towns have made them of much importance, and caused a rapid increase in their population.

An *extensive cave*, situated about eighty-five miles south-west of White Pine, is one of the principal natural wonders of eastern Nevada. Its full extent is unknown. It has been explored for a distance of more than 4,000 feet, when further progress was interrupted by an apparently impassable chasm. Several important chambers have been discovered, one of which, called the dancing hall, is 70 by 90 feet in extent. Like most subterranean halls, the walls of these are covered with stalactites, and the floors with stalagmites of various styles and great beauty. The Indians in the vicinity of this cave can not be persuaded to enter it, believing, fortunately for the whites, in certain legends regarding the fatality attending several of the more adventurous of their race, who entered this cave some years ago, and but one of whom ever returned. The Indians believe the rest of the adventurers to be still living in the bowels of the earth.

There are many other places of interest in this portion of Nevada, but the limits of this work will not allow of a full description of them, hence we will return to

Elko, thirty-two miles east of Palisade station, on the Central

Pacific R. R. Elko is the county seat of Elko County, and is a thriving place. A large amount of freight is shipped from this point to what is known as the Railroad District, twenty-five miles south. Stages also run regularly from this place to Mountain City, eighty miles north. The stage line to Hamilton City and the White Pine region, already referred to in connection with Palisade, formerly left the railroad at this place. Elko has an extensive trade with the surrounding country. The next and last station we shall mention, on the Central Pacific R. R., in Nevada is

Wells, fifty-seven miles east of Elko. Before reaching this station the traveler passes through a portion of the *Valley of the Humboldt*, one of the finest agricultural and grazing valleys in the State. The road follows the course of the Humboldt River, and passes many places of interest to the traveler. The river in this valley affords a bountiful supply of fish; and various kinds of game resort here at certain seasons of the year.

Humboldt Wells may be considered the chief attraction in the vicinity of this station. These springs, for such they really are, from their peculiar appearance, have been termed wells. They are usually of circular form at the surface, from five to seven feet across, and of unknown depth, although sounded for a great distance. They are supposed to be the craters of volcanoes, long since extinct. The water is palatable, although having a brackish taste. There are about twenty of these wells in this valley, which is about three by eight miles in extent; they were favorite resting-places for travelers in the early days of emigration.

The railroad company receive their supply of water from one of these wells, which is situated about 200 yards from the station.

Rich mines of silver, copper, and lead, and some iron have been dis-

covered from thirty to forty miles south of Wells station. A stage line has been established to *Shellburn*, 100 miles south, and near the old emigrant road.

As Nevada is more thoroughly explored, and her resources more extensively developed, it is demonstrated that the impressions of the early explorers were in many instances very erroneous. A very much larger portion of the State proves to be susceptible of diversified agriculture than was formerly supposed. Many localities where the soil was pronounced worthless on account of its sterility, have been proved, by a systematic process of irrigation, to be susceptible of being made productive.

Nevada was admitted into the Union as a State in 1864, and although great progress has been made in developing her resources, and making her wealth available, her increase in population has not been as rapid as might have been expected. Exaggerated reports and estimates have been made of the population of different cities and towns of the State. But by the census of 1870, only three places have each a population of 2,000 or more. These are Virginia City, 7,048, Gold Hill, 4,311, and Carson City, 3,042. What may be the population of these and other places at the present time can not be definitely stated. The population of Nevada in 1860 was 6,857; in 1870, 42,491, a little less than the city of Syracuse, N. Y., and averaging but one to about three square miles of territory. The State has one excellent feature in her government, which many older States would do well to emulate. She pays her school teachers better wages than any other State in the Union, showing the educational facilities of the State are not to be neglected.

OREGON.

In extent of territory, Oregon is the fourth State in the Union, being about one-half the size of California, one-third as large as Texas, and about one-eighth smaller than Nevada. It extends from Washington Territory on the north, from which it is separated by the Columbia River, to California on the south, a distance of 275 miles; and from the Pacific Ocean on the west, to Idaho on the east, a distance of 365 miles, embracing an area of 95,274 square miles.

The *mineral resources* of the State, although not fully developed, are evidently not as great as in some of the North-western States and Territories. The veins are yet extensive and valuable, the deposits distributed throughout the State consisting of *gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and coal*. Among the more important interests here yet discovered may be mentioned the vast deposit of iron ore, the principal mine being in the vicinity of St. Helens, in the north-western part of the State. *Gypsum* and *granite* are found in several localities, and *mineral springs* of great capacity.

The *Surface of this State*, like California, is diversified, alternating with mountain ranges and intervening valleys. The State may be said to be divided into three portions. That portion lying along the Pacific coast being the *Lower Country*, that between the Cascade Range and the Blue Mountains, the *Middle Country*, and that between the Blue and the Rocky Mountains, the *Upper Country*.

The *Lower Country*, or that on the Pacific coast, and extending back to the Cascade Mountains, which run nearly parallel with the coast, and about 110 miles therefrom, is divided into three principal valleys: the *Willamette*, the *Umpqua*, and *Rogue River*, drained by the rivers bearing their respective names. This portion west of the Cascades comprises about one-

third of the State, and is very different in climate and physical characteristics from that portion east of the Cascades. When approached from the sea, the coast presents an appearance in many respects very similar to that of California, but differing essentially in this particular—the coast range is more broken, presenting rather a series of highlands running often at right angles with the shore, by which the mountain streams are enabled to find their way through the intervening valleys to the ocean.

The Willamette Valley is 200 miles long, and from fifty to sixty miles wide. It is one of the most fertile regions of the State, and contains nearly one-half its population. The prairies, which compose a large portion of this valley, are a dark, rich loam, of a superior quality, especially adapted to the production of all kinds of cereals, although vegetables, fruit, and the various tame grasses flourish correspondingly well with grain. Along the banks of the Willamette River, corn, tobacco, and various kinds of vegetables and roots are produced of the most astonishing growth. Willamette Valley is a most desirable location for the settler, possessing a mild and healthful climate, pure water, the advantages of a navigable river through its entire length, and a soil that for fertility and productiveness is said to rival the Connecticut, Hudson, Genesee, or Mississippi Valleys. The hill lands are well adapted to grazing and stock-raising.

The *Willamette River* rises near the Cascade Mountains, in Lane County. Its course at first is N. W., then nearly north, until it empties into the Columbia, eight miles below Fort Vancouver. Its entire length is about 200 miles. At Oregon City, twenty-four miles from its mouth, it affords a water-power which is claimed to exceed all that of New England. It is navigable for steamers to this point, and again above the falls small

steamers run as high as eighty miles during high water. There are many other desirable water-powers in this valley which may be made available for milling and mechanical purposes, some of which are already utilized.

Umpqua Valley is separated from the great Willamette by the Calapooia Mountains, and contains over 1,000,000 acres of arable lands. The face of the country in this valley bears a strong resemblance in many of its characteristics to that of New England, being uneven, undulating, and in some portions hilly.

Rogue River Valley, in the southwestern part of the State, next to California, is noted for its mineral as well as agricultural productions. It is rather larger in area than the last named valley. Agricultural pursuits are conducted here with more science and skill, and consequently with more success than in most of the other portions. This portion of the State being better protected from the summer sea breezes than the valley north of it, a greater variety of crops can be produced, and all the vegetables and fruits mature much earlier than in the Willamette Valley. Grapes are cultivated here with much success.

The Cascade Mountains, which form the dividing line between the Lower and Middle Country, are a continuation of the Sierra Nevadas of California, and include some of the loftiest peaks in the United States, among which are *Mt. Hood*, *Mt. Jefferson*, and *Mt. Pitt*. The name of these mountains is derived from the Cascades of Columbia, which are formed where this river breaks through the Cascade Range.

Mount Hood is about 14,000 feet in height. We can not better describe this mountain and the scenery of unsurpassed grandeur, witnessed on every hand from its summit, than by quoting the words of a traveler who thus refers to them: "From south to north its whole line is at once under the

eye from Diamond Peak to Ranier, a distance of not less than 400 miles. Within that distance are *Mts. St. Helen's, Baker, Jefferson, and Three Sisters*, making, with *Mt. Hood*, eight snowy mountains. Eastward the Blue Mountains are in distinct view for at least 500 miles in length, and lying between us and them are the broad plains of the Des Chutes, John Day's, and Umatilla Rivers, 150 miles in width. On the west the piny crests of the Cascades cut clear against the sky, with the Willamette Valley sleeping in quiet beauty at their feet. The broad belt of the Columbia winds gracefully through the ever-green valley toward the ocean. Within these wide limits is every variety of mountain and valley, lake and prairie, bold, beelling precipices, and graceful, rounded summits, blending and melting away into each other, forming a picture of indescribable magnificence. On its northern side, *Mt. Hood* is nearly vertical for 7,000 feet: there the snows of winter accumulate, until they reach the very summit; but, when the summer thaw commences, all this vast body of snow becomes disintegrated at once, and, in a sweeping avalanche, carrying all before it, buries itself in the deep furrows at its base, and leaves the precipice bare."

East of the Cascade Mountains the face of the country is diversified, being hilly and in some parts mountainous, but a large portion of it consists of rolling prairie and level plains, stretching out from the foot of the mountains nearly to the eastern border of the State, covered with luxuriant bunch grass, which affords an inexhaustible pasture for stock, for which this portion of Oregon is so justly celebrated. Mountain streams intersect these table-lands, flowing through fertile valleys, yielding fabulous crops of nearly all varieties of vegetables.

The principal valleys in this portion of the State are the *Des Chutes*,

John Day, Grand Ronde, Burnt, Malheur, and Owyhee, each watered by a river bearing its own name. The first two rivers named rise in the central part of the State, flow in a northerly direction, and empty into the Columbia River.

Grand Ronde, in the north-eastern part of the State, is a beautiful, circular valley, about thirty miles in diameter, with a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and scenery unusually picturesque. The river from which this valley derives its name, rises in Union County, runs in a north-easterly direction, and empties into the Lewis Fork or Snake River, at the north-eastern corner of the State. This last named river forms the northern half of the eastern boundary of the State. The other valleys, already referred to, are south of the last named, and all border on the eastern boundary of the State. They are well adapted to agriculture, and offer excellent inducements to emigrants wishing to settle and develop a new country.

From the summit of the spur of the Blue mountains, which separate the Malheur and Owyhee Valleys, the scenery is represented as being unsurpassed in grandeur. Here may be seen a valley stretching away in an unbroken line of verdant beauty, its smooth surface presenting a strong contrast with the undulating upland, alternating between grass-crowned hills and forests of gigantic pine. These valleys are well adapted to agriculture; grain of all kinds matures well, and fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese, and every variety of farm productions are raised here, and command a high price at the various mining camps in the vicinity.

Columbia River. This is the largest river on the American continent emptying its waters into the Pacific Ocean. It rises on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. Its course at first is in a north-westerly direction along the base of the mount-

ains, then in a southerly direction to the 46th parallel; it afterwards changes to nearly due west, and continues in that direction, forming the boundary between Oregon and Washington Territory, until it reaches the Pacific Ocean. Its entire length, including that of its longest affluent, is estimated at 1,200 miles. Its course much of the way is very crooked, and its waters flow very rapidly. About 140 miles from its mouth are a series of rapids, caused by the passage of the river through the Cascade range. The river in its course passes over many falls, and through other mountain gorges, rendering its navigation above the cascades in many places quite difficult. Much of the scenery along the Columbia is among the wildest and grandest to be found upon any of our American rivers. Vessels of 300 tons burden ascend to the cascades. At its mouth, and for several miles above, the river is broad, expanding into a narrow bay from three to seven miles in breadth.

The *Salmon fisheries*, on the Columbia River, are very extensive, and the capital employed is very large. The Salmon caught in this river are of a superior quality. This branch of industry, when fully developed, will be a source of great wealth to the State.

Astoria, the county seat of Clatsop County, is situated twelve miles from the ocean; has an excellent harbor, capable of accommodating ocean steamers of the largest size, and affords a safe anchorage for sailing vessels of the largest tonnage.

Portland, the largest city in the State, and, in a business point of view, second only to San Francisco, on the Pacific slope, is situated at the head of navigation on the Willamette River, twelve miles above its confluence with the Columbia. In 1870 it had a population of over 8,000, and since that time its growth has been rapid. Its inland trade, and that with sailing

vessels and ocean steamers, is immense. It is connected with Salem, Albany, Oakland, and other important places south, by the Oregon & California R. R.

Oregon City, the county seat of Clackamas County, is situated on the Oregon & California R. R., and on the eastern bank of Willamette River, twenty-four miles from its mouth. It is an important point for trade, and, possessing one of the finest water-powers in the State, is destined to become an important place for manufactories. It has one of the largest woolen factories in the State.

Salem, the capital of the State, and county seat of Marion County, is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Willamette River, about eighty miles from its mouth. It is one of the most important inland towns in the State. It possesses many advantages, which render it a desirable place of residence, including good school advantages, churches, etc.

The more important towns south of Salem are ALBANY, county seat of Linn County; EUGENE CITY, county seat of Lane County; OAKLAND, in Douglas County, and ROSEBURG, county seat of the last named county. These places are all accessible by railroad from Portland and Salem. JACKSONVILLE, in the southern part of the State, county seat of Jackson County, is also a thriving place, with an increasing trade. It is in the midst of a productive, mining, and agricultural region.

The principal towns on the Columbia River are RANIER, ST. HELENS, VANCOUVER, DALLAS CITY, an important point of departure for places north and south of the Columbia River, and for places east of the Cascade Mountains, and UMATILLA, from whence stages leave for Boise, and other places in Idaho, east of the Blue Mountains.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

IN THE

TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALASKA.

This Territory has not, until a comparatively recent date, been regarded with any degree of interest by the American people. While known as the Russian American Possessions, our knowledge of the climate, and the resources of the Territory was limited to the information furnished by exploring expeditions employed by the Russian authorities, until 1848, when an expedition was sent out by the English government in search of the missing vessels of Sir John Franklin. In 1868 the Territory was ceded to the United States; since then our information concerning this isolated portion of our domain has been very much increased, although an extensive field for scientific research is still unoccupied, and a large fund of useful information is no doubt still in store.

Alaska is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the British Possessions, and on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean, Behring's Sea and Strait, embracing an area of 577,390 square miles—being more than one-third larger than the present area of the thirteen original States of the American Confederacy. Its limits in latitude are 54° 40' and 71° north. The Scandinavian Peninsula of Norway and Sweden, extends from 55° 20' to 71° 12', with an area of 293,334 square miles, and supporting a population of 6,000,000. Persons, supposed to be competent judges, are of opinion that Alaska is capable of sustaining a population quite as dense as Norway and Sweden—or twenty to the square mile. Quite

erroneous opinions have, no doubt, prevailed, to a great extent, in reference to the climate of Alaska, arising from its geographical position, and its high latitude. At Fort Yukon, 1,200 miles from the mouth of the river, in latitude 66° 34', or not far from midway of the Territory from north to south, the mean temperature in summer is 59°, and in winter 23°. The mercury at this point in mid-summer, and not in the direct rays of the sun, has indicated as high as 112°.

This region is well supplied with timber, the largest and most valuable being, white spruce, birch, and Oregon pine. Vegetables have been successfully grown in this region; and, with proper protection, it is believed stock-raising could be made a success.

Alaska may properly be divided into three distinct districts, *Yukon* being the northern. The surface of the *Yukon* district, in the vicinity of the *Yukon* River, varies from low rolling and somewhat rocky hills, usually of easy ascent, to broad and rather marshy plains, extending for miles on either side of the river, especially near its mouth. The soil is usually rich and of great depth, composed principally of sand, mud, and vegetable matter brought down by the river. It is usually, in ordinary situations, frozen to the depth of three or four feet. Fruit is not grown in this district, except the smaller fruits, such as red and black currants, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and cranberries. Comfortable roads are almost unknown in this region.

The *Alutian*, or middle district, comprises the *Alutian* Islands, and a part of the Peninsula of Alaska. The

climate of this district is moist and milder than that just described. The winters, for the most part, are mild and pleasant, but in summer there is often so much rainy weather as to render the season unpleasant and gloomy. The temperature is very similar to Northern Scotland, which has been under cultivation for centuries. The mean temperature of this district is about 38° , while that of Northern Scotland is about 7° higher. The greatest cold recorded is zero, and the highest point reached by the mercury 77° .

The islands contain many lofty mountains, some of which are volcanic, and evincing activity by smoking or emitting steam. Between these mountains and the sea are moderately inclined hills and meadows. The agricultural capacity of this region has not been thoroughly tested, but it is believed that such cereals as are adapted to temperate latitudes could be successfully cultivated here. But the inhabitants, principally Aleuts, although faithful and docile, are indolent and improvident. They are said to make good sailors, but having had their tuition under Russian masters, make very poor farmers.

The *Sitka District* extends from the southern boundary of the Territory, including the main land and islands, to the Peninsula of Alaska. The climate of this district is comparatively mild, but the great amount of rainy weather renders it almost intolerable. The annual number of more or less rainy days varies from 160 to 285. The weather in winter is milder than at Vienna or Berlin on the continent of Europe, being about the same as at the city of Washington. The excessive moisture of this region renders it very difficult to make agriculture a success. Timber is the great staple of the Southern Sitka District. The red cedar, so common in this region, is said to be unsurpassed for ship building. It is somewhat familiarly known by the name of "camphor

wood," and was exported to China from this Territory, and is now imported to this country in the shape of boxes.

The *fisheries* of Alaska seem destined to become one of the most productive sources of wealth and prosperity. The principal marine fish are cod, halibut, herring, and mullet. The former being the most abundant. The fresh waters of Alaska abound in salmon, white fish, pike, etc. The salmon are of extraordinary size, and of a far more delicious flavor than those found in more southern waters. The whale, seal, and walrus also abound in the waters of Behring's Strait.

The *fur trade* of Alaska has probably been the most fully developed, and thus far proved decidedly remunerative. The sea otter and the fur seal furnish the most valuable furs. The Aleuts are the otter hunters, and their method of taking them is thus described: "A large number of natives with their kyaks (canoes), take provision for a day or two, and put out in calm weather, often out of sight of the main land. Upon arriving at the banks most frequented by the animals, the natives form in a long line, and paddle softly on the water, to make no disturbance. When the Aleut sees the otter's nose, which is usually the only part above the surface, he throws his dart, at the same time elevating his paddle perpendicularly in the air, when the line encircles the animal in a cordon of kyaks, and every one is on the watch for the reappearance of the prize. The same process is repeated, until the otter is worn out by diving, and lies exhausted on the surface."

The fur seal fishing has of late far exceeded that of the sea otter in value. The time of taking them at the islands is from the middle of June to the last of October, at which time they leave, as is supposed, to winter in the open sea, south of the Aleutian Islands. They come up in droves of

thousands on hillsides near the shore, when they are separated by the natives into bodies of four or five hundred, and driven slowly like a flock of sheep into the interior of the island, where they are killed by a blow on the head with a heavy sharp edged club.

The *mineral* productions of Alaska, when fully developed, it is believed will be quite extensive. The most valuable minerals being, copper, coal, and sulphur, although gold is known to exist there to a limited extent. The population of Alaska, in 1870, was 70,461. SITKA, the capital, is situated on the west coast of Baranoff Island, on Sitka Straits, in latitude $50^{\circ} 3'$ north, and about 1,500 miles N. W. from San Francisco, Cal. In 1870 it contained a population of 384, exclusive of Indians.

ARIZONA.

Arizona is a part of the domain acquired from Mexico, by the treaty of 1848. As originally organized, the Territory contained an area of 126,141 square miles, but by the law of May 5, 1866, a portion of it, in the north-west, was added to Nevada, decreasing the area of Arizona to 113,916 square miles, a surface about three times as large as the State of New York. Its boundaries are Utah and Nevada on the north, New Mexico on the east, California and Nevada on the west, and the Republic of Mexico on the south.

The general surface of Arizona, like that of New Mexico, is elevated and broken, being traversed by numerous mountain ranges, occasionally crossing wide plateaus, diversified by towering isolated peaks, reaching thousands of feet above the plains, while both plateaus and mountain ranges are intersected by numerous streams of considerable size, sometimes running in deep cañons, or

debouching into fertile valleys, where they are usually skirted by a luxuriant growth of oak, fir, ash, and cotton-wood timber, or bordered by magnificent meadows stretching back on either side to the foot hills of neighboring mountains, or the rise of the plateau. The general characteristics of the mountains and streams of Arizona being very much in common with those of New Mexico, and their general courses being nearly the same, no extended description of them seems necessary at this time.

In the south-western part of the Territory, near the boundary line, is a distinct volcanic formation, the earth being chasmed by violent eruptions, pitted by extinct craters, and intersected by immense streams of lava crossing both hills and plains.

A large portion of the Territory of Arizona was formerly considered irredeemably sterile, but by systematic irrigation, it is now believed, much of it will be found available for diversified agriculture. Extensive tracts of land, particularly adapted to agriculture, with ready means for irrigating the growing crops in early summer, are found in the valleys of all the rivers of Arizona. The mining interests of the Territory have created such a demand for agricultural products, that farming is fast becoming a very profitable branch of industry. The great valley of the Colorado of the West, like the valley of the Nile of Egypt, is subject to an annual overflow, caused by the melting of snow in the mountain ranges. The river often rises from 20 to 50 feet above the ordinary level, fertilizing numerous valleys on its banks, and furnishing facilities for an extensive system of irrigation, and for reclaiming and rendering productive millions of acres of land now inarable. Wheat and other cereals, and all the ordinary vegetables of the field and garden, rice, sugar, and cotton, are some of the products of this valley. The valley of *San Pedro River* in the south-

eastern portion of the Territory, embraces some of the best agricultural land south of the Gila, extending in length more than 100 miles, and having great fertility of soil.

The *Valley of the Lonoita*, which river empties into the Santa Cruz, near Calabazas, is a delightful region, about fifty miles in length, by one mile in width, with lofty hills towering above it on either side, the soil being very fertile, and particularly adapted to the growing of cereals and vegetables. The American farmers, occupying this valley, often produce two crops of these products from the same land in one year.

The *Valley of the Rio Verde* possesses much rich agricultural land, as well as a rich, luxuriant growth of oak and fir timber. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, says, in a recent report: "The extensive Aztec ruins abounding in this section, show it to have been formerly occupied by a large population, possessing industrious habits, and an advanced civilization; their abandonment of the country having been caused by frequent attacks of marauding Apache Indians."

Throughout this whole extent of country are found ruins of ancient cities and cathedrals in various places, while traces of former irrigating canals occur in every direction, extending even into the densest part of the forests.

The Apaches are still hostile to the whites, committing many depredations upon the frontier settlements. Some of the tribes of Indians in Arizona are friendly, hospitable, and brave, applying themselves successfully to various branches of agriculture, and producing large crops of grain and vegetables by the aid of irrigation.

The *mineral* wealth of Arizona is believed to be as great as any political division of our country of the same extent. Nearly all the minerals found in Nevada and California abound extensively in this Territory.

The recent fabulous reports of the "Arizona diamond fields," should be received with much caution.

The *Climate* of Arizona, is salubrious and delightful throughout nearly the entire year. The rain fall usually occurs during the months of June, July, August, and September.

Tucson, the capital of Arizona, is situated in the Valley of Santa Cruz River, in the S. E. part of the Territory, on the road from Fort Yuma to the Rio Grande, in the heart of an excellent agricultural country, and with rich mines in the immediate vicinity. Population in 1870, 3,284.

Prescott, the former capital, and county seat of Yavapai County, is situated in the northern part of the Territory, 140 miles east of the Colorado, in the midst of a rich and extensive mining region.

LaPaz, in Yuma County, is situated on the Colorado River, 150 miles above the Gila. This place has considerable trade, the river being navigable for light-draught steamers both above and below this point. Among the other more important places are Arizona City, Wickenburg, Phoenix, Florence, and Tubac. Population of Arizona in 1870, exclusive of Indian tribes, 9,658.

COLORADO.

Colorado embraces an area of 104,500 square miles, being equal in extent to all New England and Kentucky. It lies between Wyoming and Nebraska on the north, New Mexico and the Indian Territory on the south, Kansas and Nebraska on the east, and Utah on the west. This Territory, like those to the north and west of it, is greatly diversified with mountains and plains. It is traversed near its center by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, from north to south, whose snow-capped peaks constitute the water-shed of the continent.

The highest culminating mountain peaks of this Territory, attain an altitude of from 11,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the mountain valleys have an altitude of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet.

It is estimated that the mountain system of this Territory embraces four-sevenths of its entire area, including, by far, the largest portion of the timber and valuable mineral deposits. To attempt a full description of Colorado, her lofty mountains covered with forests, her beautiful plains, her treasures of gold, silver, and precious stones, her agricultural resources, and the many other objects of interest to tourists, which are found within her borders, would require more space and time than we feel justified in appropriating to such an object. Except on the mountains, and on the margins of some of the streams, the Territory is nearly destitute of timber. In the eastern portion of it are found extensive high rolling plains, intersected by but few streams, yet generally clothed with fine growth of nutritious grasses. These plains comprise about three-sevenths of the area of Colorado, and, with the exception of the parks and valleys along the mountain streams, include all the arable land. About one-fifth of this area, it is estimated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, can be made very productive by such irrigation as can be accomplished by the water from the streams which traverse them. The location of the Territory, its altitude, remoteness from sea and other great bodies of water, and its proximity to the mountains, render irrigation an important feature in successful agriculture.

Summit County, which embraces the whole north-western part of Colorado, is described as including an area of about 19,556 square miles of a mountainous region, well watered and timbered, abounding in rich mineral deposits, with numerous springs

highly charged with medicinal qualities. *Gold, silver, and coal*, are among its minerals.

Lake County lies south of Summit County, and embraces an area about three times the size of the State of Vermont. This region is very mountainous, is watered by numerous mountain streams, and although but imperfectly explored, is known to possess rich mines of *gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal*. The arable lands are restricted mostly to the narrow valleys of the large water-courses, and are of limited extent.

San Luis Park, which lies in the south-western part of the Territory, is thus described by the General Land Commissioner of the United States: "It embraces an area about twice the size of the State of New Hampshire. It is flanked on the east by the Cordilleras, and on the west by the Sierra Mimbres, two vast mountain chains, which lift their heads far above the line of perpetual snow. It is watered by thirty-five mountain streams of greater or less volume descending from the encircling crests of snow. Nineteen of these flow into San Luis Lake, while the others discharge their waters into the Rio del Norte, in its course to the Gulf of Mexico. The general surface of the park has an altitude of 6,400 feet, while the highest mountain peaks, which begirt the plain at their feet, rise 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the flanks of the great mountains, dense forests of pine, fir, spruce, aspen, hemlock, oak, cedar, and pinon alternate with broad, natural meadows, producing luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses. The plains are dotted with timber, but are for the most part clothed with rich grasses, upon which stock subsists throughout the year without any other food, and requiring no shelter. The soil is fertile, and, with the aid of irrigation, produces abundant crops.

The mountain air is salubrious, and the scenery grand. Thermal Springs

abound in this region, generally highly charged with medicinal properties, in which sulphur predominates.

Colorado is pre-eminently a mining region, its mineral wealth having attracted a large portion of its present population. But enough is known of its resources, and characteristics of its soil, to justify the prediction that it is eventually to become a successful agricultural and stock-growing State.

The tourist who visits Colorado *via* Union Pacific R. R., will leave that road at Cheyenne, in Wyoming, and enter this Territory by the Denver Pacific R. R., which runs nearly due south from that city, and crosses the boundary of Colorado about eleven miles therefrom. Passing the smaller stations of *Summit Siding*, *Curr*, and *Pierce*, the first town of importance which will be reached is

Greeley. This place is situated fifty-four miles south from Cheyenne, between the *Coche la Poudre* and *Platte Rivers*. The growth of the town of Greeley has been so rapid that it seems a marvel, even among the many towns of magic growth at different parts of the west. Its growth has not only been rapid, but healthful and permanent. The place was first settled by a colony under the charge of Mr. N. C. Meeker, formerly Agricultural Editor of the *New York Tribune*, in April, 1870. The enterprise was under the fostering care of the late Hon. Horace Greeley, and as a just tribute to him for his voluntary aid, the place bears his worthy name. It is said that in less than four months from the time the town was located, and the settlement commenced, it contained more than 250 dwellings, and a population of more than 1,200. At this time the permanent population of the place is estimated at about 2,000. The colony controls about 100,000 acres of as good land as can be found in the Territory. Good schools and churches are estab-

lished, and, to the credit of its founders, and the man whose name it bears, Greeley is noted for the absence of all intoxicating drinks. The leading paper published here is called the *Greeley Tribune*.

Evans, four miles south of Greeley, is the county seat of Weld County. It is favorably located, is growing quite rapidly, and seems destined to become a place of considerable importance. It is the head-quarters of the St. Louis Western Colony, and of the New England Colony of Boston, Mass., which control about 60,000 acres of land.

Denver, the capital of the Territory, and county seat of Arapahoe County, is situated 106 miles south of Cheyenne, *via* the Denver Pacific R. R., and on the Platte River, near the junction of Cherry Creek, about thirteen miles east of the base of the mountains already referred to. The place is favorably located for business, and the site affords some grand and delightful scenery. Long's Peak and Pike's Peak may be seen through the clear mountain atmosphere, the former at the north, and the latter at the south, towering far above the snowy heights of the surrounding mountains.

Denver is well laid out, compactly and substantially built, contains many fine warehouses and residences, churches, school-houses, hotels, offices of the territorial government, a United States branch mint, etc., etc. It is the great commercial center of Colorado, and has an extensive and increasing trade. Five lines of railroad center here, and the various county seats and important towns of the Territory, not accessible by railroad, are reached by stage from Denver.

Colorado Springs, about seventy-five miles south from Denver, on the Denver & Rio Grande R. R., was the first place settled in the Territory. It is situated at the base of "Pike's Peak," the great center of attraction

to emigrants in search of gold a few years since. The place formerly bore the name of *Colorado City*, the county seat of El Paso County. Colorado Springs is, however, the name of the post-office. It is surrounded by a fine farming country, and has many places of interest to tourists in its immediate vicinity, including the *Soda Springs*, three miles west, and the *Garden of the Gods*, one and a half mile west.

Pueblo, the county seat of the county of the same name, is in the center of the richest farming lands in the Territory. It is situated on the Arkansas River, and may be reached by the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. from Denver, 126 miles north. The place contains about 1,000 population, but the immense extent and the rich quality of grazing lands, which are already covered with vast herds of cattle and sheep, and the excellent water-powers, furnishing attractive sites for woolen and other mills, must eventually render this an important point for the manufacturing of woolen goods. Colorado is fast developing her resources for becoming one of the greatest wool-growing districts in the world.

Golden City, fourteen miles west from Denver, is the most important point in that vicinity, or in any part of the Territory. It is the county seat of Jefferson County, has quite extensive manufactories, schools, churches, etc., and possesses all the requisites for becoming a large business place. It may be reached by the Colorado Central R. R. The other places of more or less note, which may be reached by this road, are **IDAHO CITY**, twenty-two miles from Golden City, celebrated for its *mineral springs*; **GEORGETOWN**, the county seat of Clear Creek County, fifty miles west of Denver, and near Long's Peak, which towers 14,500 feet heavenward, and **CENTRAL CITY**, the county seat of Gilpin County. The richest *silver mines* in the Territory are to

be found in the vicinity of Georgetown.

DAKOTA.

This Territory extends north to the British Possessions, 49° north latitude, which forms its northern boundary. It is bounded on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, and on the west by the Territories of Wyoming and Montana. Its greatest length is 414 miles, and greatest breadth 360 miles, comprising an area of 150,932 square miles, or 96,595,840 acres.

The general *surface* of Dakota is elevated but not mountainous. It is described as "a smoothly undulating prairie; the soil, a rich, deep sandy loam, principally an accumulation of decayed vegetable matter, rendering it warm and dry for seeding in early springtime." It has, however, a great variety of surface, and probably as rich a soil as almost any State or Territory in the United States.

The country rises gradually westward, culminating in the extreme western portion of it in the Black Hills. In the south-eastern part is a plateau or range of highlands, called the *Coteau des Prairies*, having an elevation of 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, and extending for nearly 200 miles along the eastern border of the Territory. Table-lands somewhat similar, though less elevated, extend through the middle and northern portions of the Territory, called the *Coteau du Missouri*.

The Black Hills, in the south-western part of the Territory, contain gold, silver, iron, copper, and coal, while some discoveries of precious stones have been made in that locality. Large forests of pine, adapted to building purposes, also exist there. In the south-eastern portion, in the vicinity of the Big Sioux River, coal is said to exist in large quantities, while in the south are found good

building stone, limestone, and clay for brick-making. In the vicinity of Devil's Lake, in the northern portion, are found rich deposits of salt.

The *Missouri River* flows through the entire Territory, from north-west to south-east, and, receiving so many important tributaries, is rendered navigable for many miles beyond the boundary of this Territory. The principal tributaries of the Missouri are the Big Sioux, Vermilion, and Dakota, on the east, and the White River, Big Shienne, and Little Missouri, on the west. The Missouri Valley, from the mouth of the Sioux River to near Fort Thompson, is a broad, fertile district, with heavy supplies of timber, and many advantages of markets, as yet inaccessible to other localities.

There are many lakes of more or less importance in Dakota, which give rise to several of the more important rivers, while the numerous smaller streams are principally fed by springs of good, pure water. The margins of the rivers, lakes, and brooks are generally fringed with groves of cotton-wood, oak, ash, elm, and maple.

The *Red River of the North* forms the northern half of the eastern boundary of Dakota, flowing north a distance of about 200 miles, receiving several tributaries, and entering the British Possessions, near Fort Pembina, a short distance beyond the mouth of the Pembina River. It is bordered by a line of beautiful forests, and drains an immense district, principally of open plains, covered with an abundance of nutritious grasses, affording fine pasturage the greater part of the year.

The *Big Sioux River*, is a clear, rapid stream, with firm shores and gravelly bottom, and has numerous rapid places, which afford many fine water-powers, several of which are now improved. Its valley, and the country above it to Big Stone Lake, is one of the finest bodies of agricultural land in the Territory.

The *Climate* in the southern part of

the Territory is mild and healthful, while in the north the winters are cold and severe. The increase in population, in many desirable locations, has been very much retarded by the hostility of the Indians.

The *Northern Pacific R. R.*, now completed to the Missouri River, nearly opposite *Fort Abraham Lincoln*, is opening up a hitherto unoccupied portion of the Territory, and causing a more rapid influx of immigration.

Yankton, the capital of the Territory, is situated on the north bank of the Missouri River, at the extreme southern border of the Territory, and about sixty miles west from its eastern boundary, or sixty-six miles from Sioux City, Iowa. In 1870 the place contained less than 1,000 inhabitants, but since the completion of the railroad, connecting it with Sioux City, the increase of population has been more rapid.

Vermilion, the county seat of Clay County, is another quite important town, on the Missouri River, and the Dakota Southern R. R., twenty-five miles south-east from Yankton. There are several other thriving places in Dakota of more or less importance, mostly in the south-eastern part of the Territory, or in the immediate vicinity of the government stations on the Missouri River.

IDAHO.

Previous to 1863, the portion of country now comprising Idaho formed a part of the Territory of Oregon, which, with Washington Territory, now forms its western boundary. The boundary lines of Idaho are very irregular. A small portion of the Territory, forty miles in width, extends north to, and is bounded by, the British Possessions, but expands to 257 miles at its southern limits; Montana forming most of its northern boundary. Its eastern boundary is

formed by the Bitter Root, and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, which separate Idaho from Montana, and Wyoming joining Idaho on the east for a distance of 130 miles. On the south it is bounded by Utah and Nevada. It extends through seven degrees of latitude, or 410 miles from north to south, embracing an area of 86,294 square miles or 55,228,160 acres, being equal in size to Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report for 1870, estimates that the Territory contains 16,925,000 acres suitable, in their natural state, for agriculture, and that the grazing surface is equal to 5,000,000. The timber region embraces 7,500,000 acres, the mineral tracts about 8,000,000, and nearly 14,500,000 acres of other lands may be reclaimed by irrigation, and made available for agriculture and grazing purposes. These estimates, being made when the Territory was but imperfectly surveyed, will, no doubt, be found in some respects inaccurate, but in the main approximate near the truth. The same authority predicts that, when the portions of the Territory available for different industries are fully developed, they will be found equal in productive capacity to either Michigan, Iowa, or Illinois.

The *Surface* of the country is generally mountainous. On the eastern boundary are the *Bitter Root* and main chain of *Rocky Mountains*. Fremont's Peak, the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, in the United States, attains an altitude of more than 13,000 feet.

Bitter Root Mountain is intersected, near the international boundary, by the Kootenah Range, which extends across the Territory. The waters on the northern slope, unite in the valleys below, and flow into the Columbia. The next range south of this, putting out from the Bitter Root Mountains, is the *Cœur d'Alene Range*, extending across the Territory from east to west. Still further south, along the Clear-

water and its tributaries, are the *Clearwater Mountains*. In the mountain system of this Territory, the ranges or spurs, and the high divides or water-sheds, are named respectively after the streams or bodies of water descending their slopes, or flowing through the valleys below. Hence along the Salmon River, is the snow-capped Salmon Range, and further up the Snake River are found other ranges, named as above indicated. The highest culminating crests of many of these ranges attain a great altitude, often rising far above the line of perpetual snow, while their slopes are furrowed with numerous beautiful mountain streams, and alternately clothed with pine forests and luxuriant grasses.

Lakes and Rivers. There are many beautiful lakes in Idaho, covering, in the aggregate, as is estimated, an area of over half a million acres.

The principal rivers are the *Snake River*, *Clark's*, *Salmon*, the *Clearwater*, *Boise*, *Green*, *Palouse*, *Malade*, and the *Payette*.

Snake River is the most important. It rises in the Wind River range of mountains, in Wyoming Territory, and flows by a circuitous, though generally westerly, route for 450 miles, across the southern section of the Territory, when it makes a great bend to the northward, and forms the western boundary of Idaho, for a distance of over 150 miles. After its junction with the Clearwater it resumes its western course, until it unites with the Columbia River in the southern part of Washington Territory. This River receives, as tributaries, besides numerous smaller ones, most of the streams just mentioned. It is navigable from its confluence with the Columbia as far up as Lewiston, at the mouth of the Clearwater, but above that point for 150 miles, to the mouth of Powder River, the shallowness of the stream, and the swiftness of the current, render navigation difficult and often hazardous. Above the mouth of Powder

River Snake River is navigable for light-draught steamers, at an average depth of water, through Southern Idaho, to a point less than 100 miles from the Central Pacific R. R., north of Great Salt Lake.

Minerals. *Gold* and *silver* ore are found in abundance in Idaho, as in most of the adjoining Territories. Nearly all the quartz mines in Idaho are gold and silver bearing. Gold was discovered in Idaho in 1852, but mining operations in the Territory did not actually commence until 1860, on the south fork of Clearwater River. Since that time many gold and silver bearing quartz lodes have been discovered, and successively developed; and Idaho will compare favorably at this time, in her mineral resources, with any of the valuable mining portions of the Rocky Mountain region.

Climate. The surface of Idaho attains an altitude of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and presents a great inequality between mountain and valley, yet it is represented as mild for its altitude and latitude, as compared with regions of the same latitude east of the Rocky Mountains. In many of the valleys no artificial shelter is required, the valleys being usually uncovered by snow, and furnish abundant pasturage for cattle and sheep. The atmosphere is clear, dry, and healthful, free from the dampness and exhalations which so often render localities less remote from the sea, or other large bodies of water, so objectionable in a sanitary point of view.

Ex-Governor Lyon represented Idaho as possessing "a glorious climate, with Syrian summers and Italian winters."

The reservation, set apart in 1869, for the Bannock, Bois , and Bruneau bands of Shoshone Indians is situated in Oneida County, and embraces 1,800,000 acres, which includes some of the finest agricultural lands in the Territory.

One of the leading and most remarkable objects of natural scenery in Idaho, or in this country, is the *Shoshone Falls*, on Snake River, near the 115th degree of longitude, and six miles from the stage road leading to Boise  City from Kelton, in Utah Territory, on the Central Pacific R. R. These falls are described, by those who have visited them, as being 600 feet wide, and in height of descent to rival Niagara, and for magnificence of the surrounding scenery to be unsurpassed.

Boise  City, the capital, and chief commercial town in Idaho, is pleasantly situated in a fine agricultural valley, about two miles wide by fifty long. It is the center of trade for a large section of country, and the radiating point for a number of stage routes. It is a place of active business, of great variety, and is growing rapidly. Its population in 1870 was 995, since which time it has been greatly augmented. Boise  City may be reached by stage from Kelton, in Utah, or from Winnemucca, in Nevada—both on the Central Pacific R. R. It is the county seat of Ida County, and the seat of the United States Surveyor-General's office.

Lewiston, the next place in importance in the Territory, is situated on Snake River, at the mouth of the Clearwater, and at the head of steamboat navigation. This is also the site of a United States district land office, for the disposal of public lands. There are many other important and thriving places in Idaho, among which are *Idaho City*, thirty-six miles from Boise  City, *Silver City*, county seat of Owyhee County, *Malade City*, county seat of Oneida County, *Centerville*, in Boise  County, *Pioneerville* and *Placerville*, both in Boise  County, and *Washington*, in Idaho County. Population of the Territory in 1870, 15,000.

MONTANA.

In area Montana ranks as the fourth of the States and Territories of the United States. Texas, California, and Dakota each being larger. Like Dakota, this Territory extends north to the British Possessions, which form its northern boundary. Dakota bounds it on the east, Wyoming and Idaho on the south, and Idaho on the west. It contains an area of 143,776 square miles, being as large as New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio, about one-half of which may be considered agricultural and grazing lands, and the residue timber, mineral, mountain ranges, and lands which may be reclaimed by systematic irrigation.

The Surface of the country is mountainous, the

Great Rocky Mountain Range being the principal range which crosses the Territory. This range traverses the Territory from its southern to its northern boundary, with a width of about 200 miles, constituting its most striking geographical feature. These mountain ranges divide the Territory into two principal basins, which are further subdivided into numerous valleys by spurs of these mountains. These valleys have an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The principal mountains which form these basins are the *Bitter Root*, which is the highest and most westerly, the *Rocky*, *Wind River*, *Big Horn*, and *Bell Ranges*, all of which have a trend north-west and south-east, and contain mines of gold and silver. The highest peaks of these mountains have an elevation of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, their crests being covered with perpetual snow.

Montana is well supplied with rivers of considerable size, but its great elevation causes a serious interruption to navigation by the shoals, rapids, and falls, which prevail in the rivers, especially west of the main range of the Rocky Mount-

ains, where they are navigable only for light-draught steamers, for short distances during the most favorable seasons of the year.

The *Missouri River*, in the eastern slope, is navigable to Fort Benton, 300 miles, which is the principal depot of supplies for the whole Territory.

The *Yellow Stone River* is navigable, but has not been sufficiently explored to enable us at this time to give reliable particulars.

The country in the *Yellow Stone Valley* has, to a large extent, been set apart as the hunting-ground of the Crow and Sioux Indians, and the white settlers have been excluded.

The *Little and Big Blackfoot*, the *Missola*, and *Hell Gate Rivers* flow west by north, and, after receiving the waters of the *Bitter Root* and *Flat Head*, form the *Clark's Fork* of the *Columbia River*, which flows to the Pacific Ocean. The portion of Montana lying on the western slope forms a basin 250 miles long by 75 wide, which is drained by the rivers just referred to, which form *Clark's Fork*. This basin contains the best timber and as good grazing and farming lands as can be found in the Territory. It contains eight beautiful valleys, which are noted for their agricultural productions and the mildness of the climate. All the grains, fruit, and vegetables grown in temperate climates, are grown here in great abundance. The larger portion of this western slope is the most admirable stock-raising country on the continent. This branch of industry has already been sufficiently tested to warrant its success. Timber of large growth is abundant on the mountains and in some of the valleys. On the mountains are different species of pine, fir, spruce, cedar, and other evergreen trees; poplars, balsam, alders, and willows are found in the valleys and cañons. Oak, hickory, maple, beech, and other hard woods are not found in the Territory.

Deer Lodge Valley, in the western part of the Territory, is celebrated for its wild and picturesque scenery and the richness of its mineral and agricultural resources. In the upper part of this valley is situated a wonderful mound, which is described as being "composed of silicious and ferruginous deposits formed by a thermal spring. The mound is a truncated cone, 30 feet in height, 100 feet in diameter at the base, and 30 feet at the top. In the winter steam rises from a spring three feet in diameter at the summit, which is nearly at a boiling point, and gives the mountain much the appearance of a large Indian Lodge; very few such formations are found on the Pacific slope."

The *Great Falls of the Missouri River* are regarded inferior in beauty and grandeur to no falls in the United States, except Niagara. They are situated about forty miles above Fort Benton, which is at the head of navigation on the Missouri River.

Numerous *Hot Springs* have been found in different parts of the Territory. The streams and small lakes which abound among the hills of this locality are all well supplied with trout.

The country bordering on the *Jefferson*, *Madison*, the two *Gallatins*, and other rivers on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, is among the most fertile and beautiful to be found anywhere west of the Mississippi. This and the corresponding basin on the west side of the Rocky Range contain nearly all the present population, agricultural and mineral wealth of the Territory.

The *Mineral Resources* of Montana are now causing the principal effort for development in the Territory, and the success has been such as to rank it second only to California in mineral wealth and productions. But as the mining interests create a demand for agricultural and manufactured products, with the increasing facilities

for access to the Territory, these sources of industry will soon be developed, and Montana must at no distant future become as important in agriculture and manufactures as she is now in her mining interests.

This Territory may be reached from the east *via* the Missouri River, which is now accessible by the Northern Pacific R. R. to Fort Abraham Lincoln, as well as by the many routes further south; or the principal points in the Territory may be reached by stage from Corinne, a town in Utah, on the Union Pacific R. R.

Helena, the largest and most important place in Montana, is situated about 450 miles north from Corinne (Utah Territory), and 130 miles north from Virginia City, with which it is connected by a regular stage line. It may also be reached from Fort Benton, on the Missouri River. In 1870 it contained a population of 3,106, which number has been greatly increased since that time. Helena is well laid out and contains several fire-proof stone buildings.

Virginia City, the capital of the Territory, and county seat of Madison County, is a thriving place, and may be reached by stage from Corinne, 320 miles distant. At the last census, 1870, this city contained but 867 inhabitants. The number is now estimated as high as 4,000 or 5,000.

Deer Lodge City, county seat of Deer Lodge County, is the third city in the Territory in point of population. It is situated fifty-three miles south-west from Helena. In population it is about equal to Virginia City. Most of the other towns of importance are situated in Deer Lodge County. We are aware that very much larger figures have been given as the population of the cities and towns of Montana and other newly organized Territories. In a tourist's Guide, written in 1871, we find the population of Helena given as 10,000, and Virginia City 5,000. But as the population of the entire Territory in 1870

was but 20,595, these estimates must be greatly exaggerated.

NEW MEXICO.

This Territory, like California, was acquired from the Mexican Republic, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 22, 1848. It is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by Texas and Indian Territory, on the south by Mexico and Texas, and on the west by Arizona. It has an average length of 352 miles from north to south, and an average breadth of 332 miles, comprising an area of 121,201 square miles, being nearly as large as the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

The general *face of the country* is described as constituted of high, level plateaus, traversed by ranges of mountains, from which occasional isolated peaks rise to a great height, and are intersected by rapid streams of water flowing through beautiful, fertile valleys, and channeling in the rocks precipitous cañons. The general course of the mountains, valleys, and streams is from north to south, with the tendency to a slight deflection from north-west to south-east.

The *Great Rocky Range* of mountains, which cross this Territory, extend from the Arctic Ocean to South America without losing its identity, or the chain of connecting peaks being broken, and following a line parallel with the general contour of the Pacific coast throughout its whole extent.

The *Rio Grande del Norte*, the principal river in New Mexico, flows from north to south through the entire length of the Territory, and nearly in its center, and its valleys, with those of its tributaries, lie between and among the different ranges of this Great Rocky Mountain Chain. The eastern limit of the Rio Grande Valley is bordered

by the Jumanes, Del Cabello, and other minor ranges of the Rocky Mountain Chain, and the west by the Sierra Madre. The larger portion of the Territory lies east of the mountains last named, and is traversed by the Guadalupe, Sacramento, Sierra Blanca, and other divisions which diverge from the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and pass off into Texas.

Mount Taylor, situated south-west from Santa Fe, in the Sierra Madre Range, rises to the height of 10,000 feet above the valley of the Rio Grande, the valley itself having an elevation of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The general altitude of the mountain chains rising on each side of the valleys of the Rio Grande and Pecos Rivers is from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and sometimes, especially in the northern part of the Territory, they attain an elevation of 10,000 or 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, far into the regions of perpetual snow; their slopes in the summer season presenting an almost unlimited variety of vegetation, constantly changing as the ascent is made, from the fruit and herbage of tropical climes, through all the gradations adapted to the various latitudes, to the scanty herbage and dwarfed timber of the frigid zone. That portion of the Territory adjoining the western boundary is principally constituted of elevated table-lands, or mesas, as they are called by the Mexican inhabitants, and traversed by chains of mountains, diversified with broad valleys, in many of which are considerable streams, having their margins fringed with cottonwood and other timber, and bordered with luxuriant meadows, the principal rivers being the tributaries to the Colorado of the West. The streams in New Mexico are, on account of the mountainous nature of the country, usually rapid and shallow, and navigable only for light canoes and flatboats. But they serve the double purpose of affording excel-

lent water-power for manufacturing purposes, and water for irrigating and rendering productive a large portion of territory naturally unproductive and sterile.

The plateaus, valleys, and hillsides of this Territory are usually covered with various indigenous grasses, furnishing the best pasturage for sheep and cattle. The most valuable and widely distributed of the grasses is a variety which ripens in autumn, bearing an abundance of nutritious seeds, which constitute adequate support for every kind of live stock throughout the entire winter. This fact, in connection with that of the mildness of the climate, which renders it unnecessary to provide shelter other than that provided in nature, affords the herdsmen and shepherds of New Mexico great advantages over the farmers and stock-raisers of the Eastern States.

The *mineral productions* of the Territory are quite extensive, consisting principally of gold, silver, iron, and coal. The hostility of the aborigines has hitherto prevented as full a development of this source of wealth as might have been expected under more favorable circumstances. But the increasing facilities for reaching the Territory, and the tendency of emigration in that direction for a few years past, have had the effect to increase public confidence in the belief that New Mexico, at no distant future, is to develop into an agricultural and mineral producing State, but little inferior in its productions to others hitherto considered greatly its superior.

New Mexico possesses many objects of special interest to travelers and pleasure-seekers, but, on account of the inadequate facilities for reaching them, have attracted but little public interest.

"*Cascade Grotto*," says Lieutenant Whipple, "is too wildly grand to pass unnoticed. A series of cascades, formed by a mineral spring, which

gushes from the mountain, leap from cliff to cliff, until they reach the Gila, 1,000 feet below. Beneath the first waterfall is a charming cave, filled with petrifications." Captain Walker, and other more recent explorers, report many scenes of wild and enchanting beauty in this Territory, but as they give no reliable information in regard to their locality, or means of reaching them, we do not deem it advisable to quote further from them in this connection.

Santa Fé, the capital, and most important city in New Mexico, is situated on a sandy plateau, about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is on the Santa Fé River, an affluent of the Rio Grande, and has been the great emporium for overland trade for the last half century. The character of its population and general appearance of the city have been greatly improved of late, but it has hitherto been considered as not very inviting to those who have been accustomed to the privilege of a more advanced state of civilization and refinement. Santa Fé is also the county seat of the county of the same name, and contains a population of about 5,000. It is situated about 380 miles south of Denver, in Colorado Territory, and may be reached by stage from the southern terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

Some of the other principal places are FERNANDEZ DE TAOS, county seat of Taos County, MORA, county seat of Mora County, LA JUNTA, in Mora County, and OCATE, twenty-eight miles N. E. from Mora.

The *population* of New Mexico was reported in 1870 to be 91,874, of whom 172 were colored, and 1,309 Indians.

UTAH.

An unusual interest has of late obtained in reference to the natural advantages, facilities for development,

and the peculiar domestic institution of Utah Territory, the latter of which has hitherto received the most attention; and pleasure-seekers in Utah have been content with a visit to Salt Lake City and the Harem of the Mormon Prophet.

This Territory was created, by act of September 9, 1850, out of territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848. The original area of Utah has been very much reduced by the creation of the Territories of Nevada and Wyoming. Its present area is 84,476 square miles, being in extent about one-fourth larger than all New England. It is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, east by Colorado, west by Nevada, and south by Arizona.

The *Surface of the Country* in Utah is very diversified, possessing many of the characteristics of Nevada.

The *Wahsatch Mountains* are the principal mountain range, and intersect the Territory from north-east to south-west, dividing it into two unequal parts; that west of the range being the smaller, and included within the "Great Basin;" the eastern division forming part of the basin drained by the Colorado of the West. All the ranges and spurs west of the Wahsatch Mountains, in the Great Basin, are disconnected with that range. Among these are the *Thomas*, *Iron*, *Guyot*, *Goshoot*, *Pajarajabi*, *Oquirrh*, and *Raft River* mountains, whose highest crests frequently rise above the snow line. The general elevations of the lakes and valleys of Utah are from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the mountain ranges traversing its surface attain an elevation of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above the adjacent valleys, many of the peaks of which are covered with perpetual snow. The highest mountains in Utah attain an altitude of 13,000 feet above the sea.

The western section of this Territory partakes of the character of the "Great Interior Basin," being an al-

ternation of mountains and intervening sandy plains, its rivers either emptying into lakes with no visible outlets to the sea, or absorbed by the thirsty sands. The plains are generally sterile for want of moisture, except the narrow valleys bordering on the rivers, in the neighborhood of springs, and along the bases of the mountains, in the narrow belts watered by the mountain streams before they are absorbed in the sands.

East of the Wahsatch Mountains the country is an extensive elevated plain, drained by the *Green* and *Grand Rivers* and their many tributaries. Although possessing more streams than the western part, the eastern portion is not as generally watered, as the streams of this portion usually course their way through deep cañons, mountain gorges, or between the ranges of precipitous hills, and, with few exceptions, fail to form valleys of tillable lands. A large portion of eastern Utah, however, is excellent grazing lands, particularly adapted to wool growing, as sheep thrive well, and have already rendered this branch of industry a complete success.

A systematic system of irrigation has been introduced into Utah by which a very large portion of naturally sterile lands have become very productive. It is estimated that an area of territory approximating 400,000 acres is susceptible of irrigation by means of canals and ditches; while, by means of artesian wells and other agencies, it is believed that many thousand acres more may be made to produce abundant crops. All the vegetables, grains, and fruit adapted to the temperate, and many of the tropical climate, may be successfully grown in Utah.

The *climate* is more mild than in the same latitude east. The days in summer are very warm, but the nights cool and comfortable. The winters, in the valleys, are mild, and, except in the mountains, but little snow falls.

The *Lakes* of Utah, especially in

the western portion, are quite numerous, and worthy of notice.

Great Salt Lake, in the north-western part of the Territory, is the largest and most important. It is 100 miles in length from south-east to north-west, and 50 miles in width, and receives as tributaries Molade, Bear, Blue Spring, Ogden, Weber, and the River Jordan. A chemical analysis of the waters of Great Salt Lake shows them to contain 20 per cent. of salt, and 2 per cent. of sulphate of soda and chloride of magnesium. The waters are the purest natural brine anywhere to be found, and so salt that no fish can live in them; they are so buoyant it is difficult to sink in them, and if allowed to dry on one's body after bathing the salt will fall off in scales. The surface of the lake is diversified with several islands, some of which are quite extensive, and will doubtless at some day, not very far in the future, become fashionable summer resorts. One of the peculiarities of the lakes in this region is that they have no visible outlet. The shores of the lake present a very irregular appearance; but the soil in many places near the lake is remarkably fertile. It is officially reported that $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, in the vicinity of the lake, produced 180 bushels of wheat from a single bushel of seed.

Utah Lake, 45 miles south from Great Salt Lake, is a beautiful sheet of pure fresh water, 30 miles long and 10 wide, abounding in fish, principally speckled trout, of great size, and of the finest flavor. The outlet of this lake is through the River Jordan, which flows into Great Salt Lake, and forming the connecting strait between these waters. This lake is surrounded on three sides by rugged mountains, with a broad, grassy valley sloping to the water's edge, opening to the northward through which the River Jordan flows. Utah Lake receives the waters of Spanish Fork, Provo or Timpanogas, and Current Creek.

The other principal lakes are *Seviere Lake*, 100 miles south-west from Utah Lake; *Preuss Lake*, nearly as large as Seviere, on the line between Utah and Nevada; *Little Salt Lake*, 60 miles south of Seviere Lake; and *Fish Lake*, between the Wahsatch and Iron Ranges. Fish Lake is a beautiful sheet of fresh water, 15 miles long by 10 miles wide, having an outlet into Seviere River. All the lakes in Utah, in common with those of Nevada, which have no visible outlet, are more or less impregnated with alkaline substances.

Colorado River is formed by the union of *Green* and *Grand Rivers*, near the southern boundary of Utah, and drains nearly all the region of that territory east of the Wahsatch Range. The region drained by Grand and Green Rivers, with their numberless affluents, includes Western Colorado, South-western Wyoming, and Eastern Utah, embracing a region of over 100,000 square miles.

At the junction of Green and Grand Rivers, the Colorado passes through a cañon whose vertical sides rise 1,200 feet above the bed of the river. It flows south-west, receiving the Rio San Juan, and crossing the southern boundary near the south-west corner of the Territory, passing through a series of cañons whose vertical walls rise 500 to 1,500 feet above the river bed, while the exterior banks of the cañon attain an altitude of from 2,500 to 4,000 feet. The river passes through these remarkable cañons a distance of 400 miles, by its meanderings, into Arizona and Nevada, and abounds in rapids and cataracts, with magnificent natural scenery. At the foot of Cataract Cañon, a beautiful variety of marble exists, 1,300 feet thick.

The *Seviere River* rises in south-western Utah, and flows at first in a nearly northern direction; then, by a circuitous course of nearly 200 miles, finds its way into Seviere Lake. It receives as one of its tributaries the San Pete River, which flows about

50 miles through one of the finest agricultural districts in Utah.

The *mineral deposits* of Utah are quite extensive, and include precious and useful metals, among which are gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, salt, lead, zinc, alum, borax, saleratus, and sulphur. Vast deposits of iron ore occur in many places, and of a superior quality. The most extensive deposits of iron ore are said to exist in the south-west part of the Territory, in Iron Mountain, in the vicinity of Little Salt Lake. A ridge of magnetic iron ore, nearly pure, has been found near this locality.

Mineral Springs are quite abundant in Utah, as in Nevada, California, and other places in the North-west. The waters of many of these springs are said to possess excellent medicinal qualities.

The *Warm Springs* and the *Hot Springs*, north of Salt Lake City, possess qualities rendering them of peculiar interest to travelers. It was to obtain possession of the former of these, it is supposed by many, that Dr. Robinson was murdered by the Mormons, that the city might obtain control of the baths. The baths are quite popular, and well patronized by invalids. The Hot Springs, two miles north of Warm Springs, are similar to the latter in many respects, although the water is much hotter, and it is said will boil an egg in five minutes.

Great American Desert lies west of Great Salt Lake, bordering on Nevada, and covers an area of about 60 miles square. The eye wanders over this vast extent vainly searching for some signs of vitality to break the sad monotony of desolation everywhere apparent. Nearly its entire surface is covered with a low, sapless weed, there being found nothing to support animal life. The earth has every indication of having once formed a part of the bed of the Great Salt Lake, and it seems idle to suppose that by any system of irrigation it

can be made available for agricultural purposes.

Salt Lake City, the capital, and largest city in Utah, is in some respects one of the most interesting cities in this country. It is one of the most beautiful cities of America, delightfully situated in a great valley, 15 miles from Salt Lake, extending north to the base of the Wahsatch Mountain, which, with its rugged peaks that pierce the clouds, forms the background; while to the south, beyond the plains, which extend for more than 100 miles, gray mountain peaks are seen towering heavenward nearly 12,000 feet, and covered with perpetual snow. The city occupies an area of nine square miles. The streets are very broad, bordered with shade trees, and cross each other at right angles.

The city is laid out in blocks of ten acres each, and each block into eight lots, on which stands the residence of the proprietor, surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees, and a vegetable garden. In the strictly business portion of the city the lots are further subdivided. The streets are 128 feet wide, and running brooks, brought from the neighboring mountains, course their way down the paved gutters of each, furnishing water for household purposes, irrigating the trees and gardens, and imparting coolness and freshness to the atmosphere in summer.

The Tabernacle is the most noted building in the city, and the first object beheld in approaching the place. It is of oblong shape, 250 feet in length, and 150 feet in width. Forty-six columns of cut sandstone support the roof, and with the doors and windows between them constitute the walls. The tabernacle is said to be the largest hall in America with a single span self-supporting roof. It is oval in shape, and the ceiling sixty-two feet from the floor. The hall will seat comfortably 8,000 to 10,000 people. It is used for church

purposes and other large gatherings of the people.

St. Mark's Mission, established here by the Protestant Episcopal Church some years since, hold their services in Independence Hall, where they have gathered a flourishing Sabbath-school, and, if we except the Methodists, are the only evangelical church that has succeeded in securing a strong foothold in the city of the "Latter Day Saints." This church supports the best and perhaps the only school in the city which approximates the American idea of a free public school. The Mormons have no system of public education, and a large portion of them can barely read and write, and many others are destitute of even these attainments.

The *Theatre*, the principal place of amusement, is beautifully finished with white and gold in the interior, but outwardly it presents any thing but an inviting appearance. It is 172 feet in length and 80 feet wide, and will seat an audience of 1,600. The favorite amusement of the Mormons is dancing, which is done principally in the school-houses or meeting-houses, although there are several public halls where concerts and other entertainments are held.

The *Temple*, the corner-stone of which was laid about twenty years since, if ever finished, will be a magnificent structure, and one of the finest on the continent. But little progress has been made in its construction, and with the waning prospects of the prophet and his followers it is very doubtful if the enterprise ever succeeds.

There are many other buildings in the city of interest to visitors, from their peculiar associations rather than from their magnificence or attractive exteriors. Salt Lake City may be reached *via* the Utah Central R. R., from Ogden, thirty-seven miles distant, on the Union and the Central Pacific Railroads

Camp Douglas, a military post, is situated two miles from Salt Lake City, on an elevation 700 feet higher than the city, of which it commands a delightful view, as well as of the valley and mountains beyond.

Ogden, the second place in population in Utah, is situated thirty-seven miles north from Salt Lake City, at the intersection of the Utah Central R. R. with the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. The business part of the town is nearly one mile from the depot. The town is mostly Mormon, the schools and churches being under their control. Ogden is the county seat of Weber County, and from its importance as a railroad centre must eventually become also important as a manufacturing and business point. The scenery immediately surrounding the town may not be said to be particularly attractive, but the cañon at the mouth of which it is situated, a gorge which pierces the Wahsatch Range, affords a scenery truly grand and imposing.

Utah Station, seven miles east of Ogden, is near the point memorable for the Morrisite Massacre, which occurred here in 1862. Joseph Morris had declared himself the true prophet of God, instead of Brigham Young, and with about ninety able-bodied men, mostly unarmed, and about 300 old men, women, and children, left the Mormon fold. They were followed by 500 of Brigham Young's Mormon Legion, and as many more volunteers, and attacked at this place; several killed, including two women, who implored the assailants to spare the life of Morris, their prophet, the rest carried prisoners to Salt Lake City, where they were compelled to wear the *ball and chain*, and to pick stone for the Mormon Temple until the 9th of March, 1863, when they were pardoned by Hon. S. S. Harding, who had then become Governor of Utah.

Corinne, about twenty-five miles north-west of Ogden, on the Central

Pacific R.R., is one of the most thriving and enterprising stations on that road in Utah. Mormonism has little influence here, it being a Gentile town. It is an important distributing point for freight for Northern Utah and Montana. It is from this point that tourists leave the railroad and take the stage for the great National Park in Wyoming. A good sized steamboat runs from Corinne, on Bear River, across Salt Lake to the south side, a distance of about eighty miles. A daily line of four-horse coaches leaves this point for Helena and Virginia City in Montana. The route passes through a country whose surface is greatly diversified, making it attractive for the admirers of natural scenery.

Castle Rock, a station on the Union Pacific R.R., in Summit County, is situated at the head of *Echo Canon*. It derives its name from the long line of sandstone bluffs on the right-hand side of the cañon, which, yielding slowly but gradually to the forces of the elements for an unknown period, present, in the distance, the appearance of the ruins of feudal castles.

Echo and Weber Cañons present some of the grandest and most awe-inspiring scenery to be witnessed on the entire line of this road. To receive the full benefit of the magnificent sights to be witnessed along this portion of the road, the tourist should endeavor to perform this part of his journey by daylight, and, if possible, avail himself of the advantages of the "Observation Car," which is usually attached to the rear of the train. Between Castle Rock and Echo City the tourist passes *Hanging Rock*, where, it is said, Brigham Young delivered his first sermon to the "Latter Day Saints," after their arrival in the promised land. And about six miles below Hanging Rock, on the *Tower Cliffs*, 1,000 feet above the bed of the cañon, may be seen the relics of the fortifications thrown up by the Mormons to defend the pass against

the troops sent out by President Buchanan in 1857. The fortifications consist of massive rocks placed on the verge of the precipice in such a position that they could be easily toppled over on the heads of the soldiers as they passed; but the experiment was never tried, and the rocks still remain in their elevated position, apparently unconsciously awaiting the accomplishment of some wiser purpose.

Echo City has a favorable location for a business place, surrounded by beautiful scenery, and many natural attractions. And abundant facilities are afforded for fishing and gaming in this vicinity. Leaving Echo City for the West, the traveler soon enters

Weber Cañon, already referred to. Some idea of this grand and awe-inspiring spectacle may be conceived from the following description, by the editor of the *Baltimore American*: "Imagine a mountain 800 feet high, composed of solid, dark-red sandstone, with a smooth and gradually ascending surface to its very pinnacle, and only eight or ten degrees from being perpendicular. At the foot of this mountain the Weber River winds its devious course. From the base of the immense red mountain, up its entire height of 800 feet, is what is called the 'Devil's Slide,' composed of white limestone. It consists of a smooth, white stone floor from base to summit, about fifteen feet wide, as straight and regular as if laid by a stonemason, with line and plummet. On either side of this smooth, white line is what appears to the eye to be a well-laid white stone wall, varying in height from ten to thirty feet. This white spectacle on the red mountain side has all the appearance of being made by man or devil as a slide from the top of the mountain to the bed of Weber River." From this point to Uintah, already described, the tourist passes scenes grand and beautiful in nature, well fitted to excite his wonder and admiration.

Devil's Gate Station is situated

among towering mountains, and in the immediate vicinity of *Devil's Gate*. The scenery here is wild and exciting in the extreme. Having thus journeyed for many miles amid scenes, alternating between that which is beautiful, wild, grand, and terrific, the traveler will now soon emerge from this narrow gorge, darkened by the shadows of over-hanging rocks, into the broader expanse of the Great Lake Valley, which we have already described.

The *history* of Utah, the circumstances which led to its settlement, its growth, the legislation and speculation concerning the peculiar domestic institutions which characterize the mass of the population, are of interest to every thoughtful observer, but the limits of this work will forbid further reference to them at this time. Neither do we feel inclined to speculate in reference to the future of this Territory, or in what manner the great problem already referred to is to be solved. But with the great system of internal improvements now inaugurated, with the capital of the Territory, the home of the Mormon Prophet and the stronghold of his church, as the radiating point of a system of railroads by which it will be connected directly with all parts of our country, it is not reasonable to suppose that an institution, founded upon principles so repugnant to the spirit of our republic, and revolting to the finer sensibilities of an enlightened Christian people, can long withstand the power of their influence.

WASHINGTON.

This Territory, formerly a part of Oregon, lies directly north of that State, from which it is separated, nearly its entire length, by the Columbia River. The northern line of the Territory constitutes a portion of the

boundary between the United States and the British Possessions, being on the 49th parallel of latitude, and until the purchase of Alaska, 1865, extended the furthest north of any portion of the territory of the United States. It is bounded on the east by Idaho, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It embraces an area of about 70,000 square miles. It was granted a territorial government in 1853.

In many of its general characteristics, Washington Territory bears a striking resemblance to Oregon.

The Cascade Mountains, extend from Oregon through this Territory, from south to north, dividing it into two unequal parts, which differ very materially in their topography, soil, climate, natural productions, etc. That portion lying west of the Cascades, and bordering on the Pacific, embraces about one-third of the Territory, and is usually called Western Washington, or Puget Sound Country. The western portion of the Territory is divided into three basins, known as the Columbia, Chehalis, and Puget Sound, embracing an aggregate area of 28,000 square miles.

The *Valley of Puget Sound* includes an area of 12,000 square miles, the soil along the water courses being very fertile.

Puget Sound, which has been styled the Mediterranean of the North, includes the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal, and other bays and harbors of less importance. These waters cover an area of about 2,000 square miles, and have a total shore line of 1,600 miles. They are remarkably free from shoals, their shores exceedingly bold, and heavily timbered, and their beauty unexcelled.

The *Climate* here is remarkably salubrious, and the country around these waters offers every advantage for the accommodation of shipping, with convenience for docks, and many excellent sites for towns and cities; also admirable sites for water-powers.

The waters in these straits are deep enough to accommodate the largest shipping, affording a series of the best harbors to be found in the United States, if not in the world.

In the valley of the *Chehalis River* is found one of the richest and most extensive bodies of agricultural lands to be found on the Pacific slope. Wheat is said to average forty bushels to the acre, oats seventy, and potatoes 700. In this region are found some of the most prosperous settlements in the Territory.

The *Climate* in Western Washington is very fine, except that in winter too much rain sometimes falls to be agreeable. The summers are very pleasant, the nights being cool and comfortable. There is generally but little cold weather here in winter, snow or ice being seldom seen except on the highest mountains, where it has perpetual existence. Wheat, oats, barley, and orchard products succeed admirably here, but owing to the coolness of the nights, Indian corn, peaches, and grapes sometimes fail to mature. Grasses of nutritious qualities are found in most of the valleys of this region, sufficient to sustain immense numbers of sheep and cattle during the winter. It is seldom necessary to protect stock by housing or feeding them.

Between the *Cascade Mountains* and *Columbia River* are found large tracts of rolling prairie and table-lands of unsurpassed fertility, suitable for diversified agriculture. This central section of the Territory is principally watered by the Yakima River and its tributaries. Some of the valleys in this section are exceedingly beautiful.

Eastern Washington, or that portion east of the Columbia River, including the valleys of Walla Walla and Colville, embraces the most important agricultural portion of the Territory. For fertility of soil, ease of access, being on the navigable waters of the Columbia, and facilities for transportation, it rivals all other

parts of Washington, and offers an inviting field for immigrants. This valley already contains several thousand inhabitants, who receive rich rewards for their labor, shipping large cargoes of the products of the soil to the sea-coast, and to the mining communities to the eastward where they always command remunerative prices. For health and salubrity there is probably no climate on the continent which surpasses that of Washington Territory in the two divisions east of the Cascades. The winters are dry, short and tolerably cold, spring and fall mild and beautiful, with frequent showers of rain, while in summer the rays of the sun being tempered by the bracing mountain air, gives a healthful luxury to the climate of this region.

The *Rivers* of Washington Territory are usually quite rapid mountain streams, abounding in wild and picturesque scenery. The completion of the *Northern Pacific R. R.*, must eventually result in connecting Western Washington by steamers with the most important commercial emporiums of the world.

Olympia, the capital of the Territory, is situated at the head of navigation on Puget Sound. It is a thriving place, and in 1870 contained a population of 1,203. It may be reached by steamer from Oregon, or more directly by stage from Monticello, which is situated on the Columbia River, about fifty miles north-west of Portland. A traveler describes the route between the two places as passing through scenery of exquisite beauty. He says, "Here is the forest primeval, thick with slender pine, fir, hemlock, spruce, cedar, and arbor vite, the trunks gloved in moss of orange green, the branches hung with brown Spanish moss, the ground white, yellow, and purple with luxuriant flowers."

Walla Walla, county seat of the same name, is situated about thirty miles east from Wallula, and about

eighty miles south-west from Lewiston, in Idaho Territory. It was the largest town in the Territory in 1870, having a population of 1,394. It is connected with Wallula by a regular line of stages.

Port Townsend is a thriving town, the county seat of Jefferson County, and situated on a bay of the same name, which leads out of Puget Sound. It is sixteen miles north from Port Ludlow, on the Puget Sound. Population in 1870, 593.

Seattle, the county seat of King County, is favorably situated on Elliot Bay, forty-five miles south-east from Port Townsend. It is the seat of the "Territorial University," for the establishment of which Congress made the necessary appropriations. Population 1,107.

WYOMING.

The Territory of Wyoming is at present attracting more attention, on account of its wonderful natural phenomena, than any other portion of our national domain. Recent explorations have demonstrated that this Territory contains within its limits scenery which, for beauty, grandeur, picturesqueness, and awe-inspiring elements, rivals any thing yet discovered on either continent. Wyoming contains an area of territory larger than New York and Pennsylvania, having an average length of 355 miles, and a width of 276, embracing an area of 97,833 square miles. It lies between the forty-first and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude, and the twenty-seventh and thirty-fourth degrees of west longitude from Washington—having about the same latitude as New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, a part of Michigan, and Wisconsin.

It is bounded on the north by Montana, on the east by Dakota and Nebraska, west by a part of Mon-

tana, Idaho, and Utah, and south by Colorado. It was formerly a part of the Territory of Dakota, and still earlier was a part of Idaho, and originally included in the Territory of Nebraska. By Act of July 26, 1868, it was organized under a territorial government.

Wyoming comprises an extensive elevated region, traversed by lofty mountain ranges, and watered by many important rivers, which start on their course to either ocean from points in close proximity to each other. The main chain of the *Rocky Mountains* traverses the Territory in a nearly south-easterly and north-westerly course. The *Wind River Range*, in the north-western part, is a portion of the Rocky Mountain system, and constitutes a part of the grand continental divide.

Fremont Peak, the highest of the Wind River Range, attains an altitude of 13,570 feet above the level of the sea. This peak constitutes the initial point of three grand watersheds, which are described as follows by the Commissioner of the General Land Office: "The Columbia, flowing into the Pacific, after draining, with its affluents, the western part of Wyoming, all Idaho, Northern Nevada, Oregon, Western Montana, and the greater part of Washington Territory; the Colorado of the West, that discharges its waters into the Gulf of California, after draining in its course South-western Wyoming and portions of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and California; and, lastly, the Missouri, which, with its large and numerous affluents, after watering Northern and Eastern Wyoming, with a large area of Colorado, Montana, Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, unites with the Mississippi in its course to the Gulf of Mexico. All the streams west of Wind River Range, including John Gray's and Gros Ventres Rivers, have their rise in that range, and unite with the Snake River in Idaho in its

westward course into Washington Territory, where it joins the Columbia. Green River and its affluents, in the south-western part of the Territory, drain an area of 11,000,000 acres. One-fourth of the entire area of Wyoming is drained by the Yellow Stone and its affluents, flowing northeast 400 miles into Montana and North-western Dakota, where it unites with the Missouri."

We shall make further mention of the Yellow Stone River in connection with the National Park in this Territory. There are many other important feeders to the rivers already referred to, which have their source in the mountains of Wyoming, and add much to the variety of the scenery in this Territory, and must also add very much to its material growth.

Minerals. Wyoming, like most of the territory on the Pacific slope, is noted for the extent and variety of its mineral productions. Although not as fully developed as in some other portions of the country, the mines of this Territory have thus far proved very remunerative to those who have worked them. In the south-east portion of the Territory, between the eastern boundary and the Laramie Plains, and between the Union Pacific R. R. on the north, and the North Fork of Platte River, is an extremely rich mining region. South of the railroad are inexhaustible supplies of red *Hemitite*, extending into Colorado. *Gold* abounds on the Powder and Big Horn Rivers and in the Sweetwater country. In the vicinity of South Pass City, in Sweetwater County, are found extensive deposits of gold, which have been successfully worked for several years. The gold lodes of this region are very prolific. See description of South Pass City on page 191. We will refer to a few of the more interesting and important towns and cities in the Territory, commencing with

Cheyenne. This is one of the many places in Wyoming and other

Territories which owe their origin to the Union Pacific R. R., upon which it is situated, 516 miles west from Omaha. It is the capital of the Territory, the county seat of Laramie County, and the largest town between Omaha and Ogden. Passenger trains stop here thirty minutes for refreshments. Its location is pleasant, although really on a broad, open plain, with the Crow Creek on two sides of it. The streets are usually broad, and laid out at right angles from the railroad. The place was settled in 1867. On the Fourth of July of that year it contained but one house; since then its growth has been so rapid that it has been appropriately styled the "Magic City." Although not as large as when it was the terminus of the Central Pacific R. R., having fortunately rid itself of that floating population which follows the course of railroads, Cheyenne City contains about 3,000 inhabitants. In its early days the reputation of the place was such as not to be very inviting to those who placed a very high value upon life, morals, or property. But by the aid of an efficient vigilance committee many of those whose piety was considered most doubtful, to say the least, were made to stand with hempen cord about their necks, and their feet resting on thin air, until their power for evil was lost. Others of that baser sort apprehending what might befall them, either chose other occupations or new fields of operation. Good schools and churches have since been firmly established, and business generally has assumed permanent shape, and is in every way prosperous. Manufacturing is also carried on quite extensively here. Cheyenne is the great distributing point for freight and passengers for the northern country, and for Colorado and New Mexico. It is the point of intersection of the Union Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads.

Fort D. A. Russell is situated on Crow Creek, about three miles from Cheyenne, with which it is connected

by side track of the U. P. R. R. Large amounts of government stores are gathered here, from which the forts of the north-west draw their supplies.

Fort Laramie was established in 1849, at a point which was once a trading-post of the North-western Fur Company. It is situated on the left bank of the Laramie, about two miles from its junction with the North Platte, and on the overland road to Oregon and California, eighty-nine miles from Cheyenne.

Sherman, thirty-three miles west of Cheyenne, on the Central Pacific R. R., is said to be the highest railroad station in the world. It is 8,242 feet above the level of the sea. The maximum grade from Cheyenne to Sherman 8.176 feet per mile. The place was named in honor of General Sherman, the tallest General in the service. To describe with any minuteness the many places of exciting interest, which may be seen and visited from this lofty elevation, would require more time and space than the design of this work will allow. *Long's Peak*, seventy-five miles to the south-west, and *Pike's Peak*, 165 miles to the south, are both distinctly seen from this point. Nearly 100 miles distant to the north may be seen Elk Mountain.

A heavy growth of hard and soft lumber covers the hills in this vicinity; and immense quantities of the lumber are shipped from here to points east and west. The forests are the home of the bear, the mountain lion, and other game, affording fine hunting-grounds for sportsmen. The mountain creeks abound in fish. Tourists who remain here a few days will find themselves well repaid if they improve the opportunity afforded them of witnessing grand and diversified scenery on either hand, in geological or botanical researches, or in the enjoyment of hunting and fishing, which may be done with the greatest success by those experienced in these

exciting and healthful sports. The atmosphere is extremely light, and some difficulty will be experienced in breathing it at first by parties with weak lungs. But after being accustomed to it this pure mountain air is exhilarating and health-giving. With surroundings so attractive it would seem that Sherman, at no distant day, must become a place of popular summer resort.

Virginia Dale is a wild and picturesque spot, twelve miles south of Sherman. Immense herds of cattle are found in this region, which affords fine pasturage, while the surrounding hills are a protection against the storms of winter. Beef fed on this grass is said to be much better flavored than that fed on grain.

Dale Creek Bridge will attract the attention of the traveler. It is one of the finest features of the road, being 650 feet long, and 126 feet above the water in the creek. It is neatly and substantially built, and securely anchored to the rocks.

Laramie City, the county seat of Albany County, is a pleasant town, built entirely since the construction of the railroad. The place is thriving, new and more substantial buildings taking the place of the original cheap wooden structures. The city is well laid out, and a stream of clear, cold water runs through the principal streets. The railroad company have a fine, well-kept hotel at this point, and all trains stop thirty minutes for refreshments. Fine opportunities are afforded for hunting, fishing, riding, and of enjoying the pleasures for which this place is noted. Laramie is noted as being the first place in America where a jury of women was impaneled.

Stock-raising is the principal branch of industry in this locality. Thousands of sheep, cattle, and horses may be seen scattered in every direction upon these broad and grassy plains. Laramie Plains, about 60 by 20 miles, are considered one of the best stock-

raising sections in the Territory. The tourist will find here, as at Sherman, scenery wild, beautiful, and picturesque, and other attractions sufficient to afford him pleasure, amusement, and profit for many days. *Moning* is successfully carried on in the Laramie region.

Percy. This place received its name in honor of Colonel Percy, who was killed by the Indians, while the survey of the road was being made. Being surprised by the Indians, he retreated to a cabin, where he successfully resisted their attacks for three days, when the savages succeeded in firing the cabin; and when the colonel attempted to escape he was immediately dispatched. From this point the tourist secures a fine view of *Elk Mountain*, about six miles to the south, one of the peaks of the Medicine Bow Mountains, although apparently an isolated peak. It is not only one of the most prominent land-marks in the vicinity, but is of itself quite a curiosity. It is nearly round, about six miles in diameter, surrounded by a rolling prairie, and covered for some distance up its sides with dense forests of pine, aspen, and hemlock, and its crest towering high above the snow. The forests abound with game, making this an attractive place for sportsmen.

Rawlin's Springs, in Carbon County, is one of the regular eating stations on the U. P. R. R. The place contains a population of about 700. The railroad company have a round-house and machine-shop here. The surrounding country is not especially attractive, being broken and covered principally with sage-brush. The springs which give their name to the place are situated near the town.

Creston, as its name would indicate, is situated near the summit of what has been styled the "back bone" of the continent, the Rocky Mountains. From here the waters separate, and start on their long and circuitous journey down mountain slopes, over frightful precipices, and through deep

mountain gorges, across grassy meadows and broad prairies, fragrant with the perfume of myriads of flowers whose beauty and sweetness have never been the admiration of civilized man, pursuing their diverse courses until they find a common home in the broad, deep waters of either ocean. Two and one-half miles west from this station is a flag-pole, planted by the wife of Captain Clayton, near the track of the railroad. This little flag-staff marks the center of the most important and grandest range of mountains on the continent, and showing the elevation to be 7,100 feet above the level of the sea.

The panoramic view from this point is grand and picturesque in the extreme.

Point of Rocks is a station important chiefly as the point of departure for stages, which leave here daily for Sweetwater mines, about seventy-five miles distant. These mines have of late attracted much attention, and have proved to be very rich.

South Pass City is the principal place in the district, and owes its establishment and growth to the discovery of the Sweetwater mines. Other less important places are located in this vicinity, including *Hamilton City* and *Atlantic City*. But as our readers, as well as the writer, are doubtless anxious to learn more of the greatest attraction in Wyoming, or on the continent, we will proceed directly to Corinne, in Utah, from whence passage may be secured by stage to

The Great National Park. An Act of Congress, approved March 1, 1872, provides, "That a tract of land in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near the head-waters of the Yellow Stone, embracing an area 55 by 65 miles, shall be set apart as a great National park or pleasure ground for the people." Hon. M. H. Dunnell, from the Committee on Public Lands, says, in his report to Congress on this bill: "The entire area

comprised within the limits of the reservation contemplated in this bill is not susceptible of cultivation with any degree of certainty, and the winters would be too severe for stock-raising. The area within the limits of the proposed reservation is over 6,000 feet in altitude, and the Yellow Stone Lake, which occupies an area of 15 by 22 miles, or 330 square miles, is 7,427 feet. The ranges of mountains which hem the valleys on every side rise to the height of 10,000 to 12,000 feet, and are covered with snow all the year. These mountains are all of volcanic origin, and it is not probable that any mines or minerals of value will ever be found there. During the months of June, July, and August the climate is pure and most invigorating, with scarcely any rain or storms of any kind; but the thermometer often sinks as low as 26°. There is frost every month of the year. This whole region was, in comparatively modern geological times, the scene of the most wonderful volcanic activity of any portion of our country. The hot springs and the geysers represent the last stages—the vents or escape pipes—of these remarkable volcanic manifestations of the internal forces. All these springs are adorned with decorations more beautiful than human art ever conceived, and which have required thousands of years for the cunning hand of nature to form."

Within the mountain system encircling this valley are the springs which give rise to four of the most important tributaries of the Missouri: the Big Horn, the Yellow Stone, the Madison, and the Gallatin, while the Snake River has its sources interlaced with those of the Yellow Stone and the Gallatin. The Yellow Stone has its course through immense cañons and gorges, often marked by fierce rapids, or leaping frightful precipices, affording some of the grandest and most beautiful scenery on the continent, and finally loses

its waters and its identity in the Missouri, 1,300 miles from its source.

Volumes have been written in describing the wonders in the Yellow Stone Valley, and new discoveries are continually being made. It would be futile for us to attempt any minute description of the many scenes here witnessed in the limited space allotted for this purpose. We will refer briefly to the Hot Springs and Geysers, which are the most remarkable features of this region.

Grand Geysers is thus described by Prof. Hayden, in his late report of the geological survey of this valley. His party had encamped in the middle of the Upper Geyser Basin, as he says, "in the midst of some of the grandest Geysers in the world. Soon after reaching camp a tremendous rumbling was heard, shaking the ground in every direction, and soon a volume of steam burst forth from a crater near the edge of the east side of the river; following the steam arose, by a succession of impulses, a column of water apparently six feet in diameter to the height of 200 feet, while the steam ascended 1,000 feet or more. It would be difficult to describe the intense excitement which attended such a display." After the display is over, which sometimes lasts for more than an hour, the water settles down in the basin several inches, and the temperature slowly falls to 150°. Other Geysers nearly as exciting as this are fully described, among the more important of which are the **GIANT**, the **GIANTESS**, and the **BEEHIVE**.

The Bath Tub, **DENTAL CUP**, and **PUNCH BOWL** are among the more important boiling springs. They are severally named from their peculiar shape. The former being in the shape of a bath tub, about 5 by 10 feet, beautifully scalloped around the inner margins with the spongiform or cauliflower, masses of silica inside, and the outer surface adorned with the greatest profusion of the pearly beads; the water is constantly boil-

ing up two feet high—a rather uncomfortable temperature for bathing—though but a small quantity flows from it. A late traveler describes one of these springs as being so located that, with a fishing-rod of ordinary length, a fish may be caught from the cool waters and thrown into the boiling spring, where it will be cooked in five minutes without being detached from the hook, or the fisherman being required to change his position.

No danger is apprehended by Indian incursions in this park, as the red

men indulge in a superstitious belief that it is unsafe for them to visit this locality. Permits will be granted by the government for the erection of such buildings within this enclosure as shall be deemed requisite for the accommodation of tourists; and when the necessary facilities are provided for reaching this place, we may expect to see more tourists from either continent visiting and admiring the wonders of the *Valley of the Yellow Stone*, than are attracted to any other spot on the globe.

PART III.

STATISTICS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

EMBRACING

POPULATION, WEALTH, INDUSTRY,

VITAL AND SOCIAL

POPULATION OF CITIES, VILLAGES, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES,

Containing Three Hundred Inhabitants and Upward, as Reported by the Gov't Census for 1870.

ALABAMA.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Athens	Limestone	887
Auburn	Lee	1,018
Cahawba	Dallas	431
Dayton	Marengo	426
Decatur	Morgan	671
Demopolis	Marengo	1,539
Eufaula	Barbour	3,185
Florence	Lauderdale	2,003
Grantville	Baker	1,761
Greensboro	Hale	1,760
Greenville	Butler	2,856
Huntsville	Madison	4,907
Jacksonville	Calhoun	958
La Fayette	Chambers	1,382
Linden	Marengo	290
Livingston	Smelter	599
Marion	Perry	2,646
Mobile	Mobile	32,034
MONTGOMERY	Montgomery	10,588
Northport	Tuscaloosa	604
Prattville	Autauga	1,346
Rogersville	Lauderdale	435
Scottsboro	Jackson	357
Selma	Dallas	6,184
Talladega	Talladega	1,933
Troy	Pike	1,058
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	1,689
Tuscumbia	Colbert	1,214
Union Springs	Ballou	1,165
Uniontown	Perry	1,444
Wetumpka	Elmore	1,137

ARIZONA TER.

Adamsville	Pima	400
Apache Pass	Pima	400
Arizona City	Yuma	1,144
Prescott	Pima	668
Tucson	Pima	3,224

ARKANSAS.

Arkadelphia	Clarke	948
Batesville	Independence	881
Camden	Ouachita	1,612
Clarksville	Johnson	466
Dardanelle	Yell	926
Fayetteville	Washington	955
Fort Smith	Schick	2,227
Helena	Phillips	2,249
Hot Springs	Hot Springs	1,276
Jacksonport	Jackson	769
LITTLE ROCK	Pulaski	12,380
Pine Bluff	Jefferson	2,981
Searcy	White	874
Van Buren	Crawford	985

CALIFORNIA.

Alvarado	Alameda	315
Anaheim	Los Angeles	881
Anderson	Mendocino	623
Auburn	Placer	800
Azusa	Los Angeles	320
Big River	Mendocino	473
Brooklyn	Alameda	1,603
Castroville	Monterey	436
Columbia	Tuolumne	1,125
Colusa	Colusa	1,051
Crescent City	Del Norte	458
Dixon	Solano	317
Douglas City	Trinity	411

CALIFORNIA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Downieville	Sierra	704
Fairfield	Solano	329
Gilroy	Santa Clara	1,625
Hayward	Alameda	504
Healdsburg	Sonoma	959
Junction City	Trinity	440
Lewiston	Trinity	358
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	5,728
Lower Lake	Lake	572
Martinez	Contra Costa	560
Marysville	Yuba	4,738
Monterey	Monterey	1,112
Napa City	Napa	1,879
Newcastle	Placer	551
Novato	Mendocino	315
Oakland	Alameda	10,500
Oroville	Butte	1,425
Placerville	El Dorado	1,562
Punta Arenas	Mendocino	956
Red Bluff	Tehama	992
Redwood City	San Mateo	727
Rio Vista	Solano	319
Rocklin	Placer	542
SACRAMENTO	Sacramento	16,233
Salinas City	Monterey	599
San Antonio	Monterey	761
San Diego	San Diego	2,300
San Francisco	San Francisco	149,473
San Jose	Santa Clara	9,093
San Leandro	Alameda	126
San Pablo	Contra Costa	1,075
San Rafael	Marin	841
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	2,561
Sonora	Tuolumne	1,322
Stockton	San Joaquin	10,066
Suisun City	Solano	462
Vacaville	Solano	343
Visalia	Tulare	913
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	1,151
Weaverville	Trinity	816
Yreka City	Siskiyou	1,063

COLORADO.

Boulder City	Boulder	345
DENVER	Arapahoe	4,759
Greeley	Weld	480

CONNECTICUT. (See Note.)

Ansonia *	New Haven	2,749
Ashford	Windham	1,241
Barkhamsted	Litchfield	1,439
Berlin	Hartford	2,436
Bethany	New Haven	1,135
Bethel	Fairfield	2,311
Birmingham *	New Haven	2,103
Bloomfield	Hartford	1,473
Bradford	New Haven	2,484
Bridgeport	Fairfield	19,835
Bridgeport *	Fairfield	18,969
Bristol	Hartford	3,788
Brookfield	Fairfield	1,193
Brooklyn	Windham	2,354
Burlington	Hartford	1,319
Canaan	Litchfield	1,257
Canterbury	Windham	1,543
Canton	Hartford	2,639
Chatham	Middlesex	2,771
Cheshire	New Haven	2,544
Chester	Middlesex	1,091
Clinton	Middlesex	1,404
Colchester	New London	3,383

CONNECTICUT.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Colechester*	New London.....	1,321
Colebrook	Litchfield.....	1,141
Cornwall	Litchfield.....	1,772
Coventry	Tolland.....	2,057
Cromwell	Middlesex.....	1,859
Danbury	Fairfield.....	8,753
Danbury*	Fairfield.....	6,542
Darien	New Haven.....	8,029
Derby	Fairfield.....	1,898
Derby Narrows*	New Haven.....	1,907
Derby Narrows* (E. of River).	New Haven.....	1,261
Durham	Middlesex.....	1,086
East Haddam	Middlesex.....	2,951
East Hartford	Hartford.....	3,007
East Haven	New Haven.....	2,714
East Lyme	New London.....	1,506
Easton	Fairfield.....	1,288
East Windsor	Hartford.....	2,882
Ellington	Tolland.....	1,452
Enfield	Hartford.....	6,322
Essex	Middlesex.....	1,669
Fairfield	Fairfield.....	5,645
Farmington	Hartford.....	2,616
Glastenbury	Hartford.....	3,560
Goshen	Litchfield.....	1,223
Granby	Hartford.....	1,517
Greenwich	Fairfield.....	7,644
Griswold	New London.....	2,575
Groton	New London.....	5,124
Guilford	New Haven.....	2,576
Haddam	Middlesex.....	2,071
Hamden	New Haven.....	3,028
HARTFORD*	Hartford.....	37,180
Harwinton	Litchfield.....	1,044
Hebron	Tolland.....	1,279
Huntington	Fairfield.....	1,527
Kent	Litchfield.....	1,744
Killingly	Windham.....	5,712
Lebanon	New London.....	2,211
Ledyard	New London.....	1,392
Litchfield	Litchfield.....	3,113
Lyme	New London.....	1,181
Madison	New Haven.....	1,814
Manchester	Hartford.....	4,223
Mansfield	Tolland.....	2,401
Meriden	New Haven.....	10,495
Middletown	Middlesex.....	1,053
Middletown	Middlesex.....	4,203
Middletown*	Middlesex.....	6,923
Milford	New Haven.....	3,405
Monroe	Fairfield.....	1,226
Montville	New London.....	2,495
Naugatuck	New Haven.....	2,830
New Britain	Hartford.....	9,480
New Canaan	Fairfield.....	2,497
New Hartford	Litchfield.....	3,078
NEW HAVEN*	New Haven.....	50,840
Newington Society*	Hartford.....	778
New London	New London.....	9,776
New Milford	Litchfield.....	3,586
Newtown	Fairfield.....	3,681
Norfolk	Litchfield.....	1,641
North Branford	New Haven.....	1,035
North Canaan	Litchfield.....	1,695
North Haven	New Haven.....	1,771
N. Stonington	New London.....	1,759
Norwalk	Fairfield.....	12,119
Norwich*	New London.....	16,633
Old Lyme	New London.....	1,362
Old Saybrook	Middlesex.....	1,215
Orange	New Haven.....	2,634
Orange*	New Haven.....	782
Oxford	New Haven.....	1,338

CONNECTICUT.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Plainfield	Windham.....	4,521
Plainville	Hartford.....	1,433
Plymouth	Litchfield.....	4,149
Pomfret	Windham.....	1,488
Portland	Middlesex.....	4,693
Preston	New London.....	2,161
Punaham	Windham.....	4,192
Redding	Fairfield.....	1,624
Ridgefield	Fairfield.....	1,919
Salisbury	Litchfield.....	5,303
Saybrook	Middlesex.....	1,267
Seymour	New Haven.....	2,122
Sharon	Litchfield.....	2,441
Simsbury	Hartford.....	2,051
Somers	Tolland.....	1,247
Southbury	New Haven.....	1,318
Southington	Hartford.....	4,314
South Windsor	Hartford.....	1,688
Sprague	New London.....	3,463
Stafford	Tolland.....	3,405
Stamford	Fairfield.....	9,714
Sterling	Windham.....	1,022
Stonington	New London.....	6,313
Stonington*	New London.....	1,561
Stratford	Fairfield.....	3,032
Suffield	Hartford.....	3,277
Thompson	Windham.....	3,094
Tolland	Tolland.....	1,216
Torrington	Litchfield.....	2,893
Trumbull	Fairfield.....	1,555
Vernon	Tolland.....	5,446
Voluntown	Windham.....	1,952
Wallingford	New Haven.....	3,676
Washington	Litchfield.....	1,563
Waterbury	New Haven.....	13,106
Waterbury*	New Haven.....	19,826
Watertown	New London.....	2,482
Watertown	Litchfield.....	1,698
West Hartford	Hartford.....	1,333
West Haven*	New Haven.....	1,852
Weston	Fairfield.....	1,054
Westport	Fairfield.....	3,261
Wethersfield	Hartford.....	2,693
Wilton	Fairfield.....	1,994
Winchester	Litchfield.....	4,096
Windham	Windham.....	5,412
Windsor	Hartford.....	2,783
Windsor Locks	Hartford.....	2,154
Woodbury	Litchfield.....	1,931
Woodstock	Windham.....	2,955

* Indicates City or Village. The rest are Townships.

DAKOTA TER.

YANKTON.....	Yankton.....	737
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DELAWARE.

Bridgetown	Sussex.....	300
Camden	Kent.....	657
Christiana	New Castle.....	443
Delaware City	New Castle.....	1,059
DOVER	Kent.....	1,906
Felton	Kent.....	437
Frederica	Kent.....	588
Georgetown	Sussex.....	710
Laurel	Sussex.....	1,080
Lewes	Sussex.....	1,090
Middletown	New Castle.....	915
Milton	Sussex.....	824
Newark	New Castle.....	915

DELAWARE.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
New Castle.....	New Castle.....	1,916
North Milford.....	Kent.....	1,150
Odessa.....	New Castle.....	695
Port Penn.....	New Castle.....	320
Seaford.....	Sussex.....	1,304
Smyrna.....	Kent.....	2,110
South Milford.....	Sussex.....	800
Wilmington.....	New Castle.....	30,841

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown.....	11,384
WASHINGTON.....	109,199

FLORIDA.

Appalachicola.....	Franklin.....	1,129
Cedar Keys.....	Levy.....	440
Cerro Gordo.....	Holmes.....	672
Fernandina.....	Nassau.....	1,722
Jacksonville.....	Duval.....	6,912
Lake City.....	Columbia.....	964
Madison.....	Madison.....	924
Marianna.....	Jackson.....	663
Milton.....	Santa Rosa.....	1,014
Monticello.....	Jefferson.....	1,052
Ocala.....	Marion.....	606
Palatka.....	Putnam.....	730
Pensacola.....	Escambia.....	3,347
Quincy.....	Gadsden.....	743
St. Augustine.....	St. John's.....	1,717
TALLAHASSEE.....	Leon.....	2,023
Tampa.....	Hillsboro.....	796
Uchee Anna.....	Walton.....	922

GEORGIA.

Adairsville.....	Barton.....	603
Albany.....	Douglas.....	2,101
Americus.....	Sumter.....	3,259
Athens.....	Clarke.....	4,251
ATLANTA.....	Fulton.....	21,789
Augusta.....	Richmond.....	15,389
Bainbridge.....	Decatur.....	1,351
Barnesville.....	Pike.....	754
Blackshear.....	Pierce.....	490
Bowdon.....	Carroll.....	370
Buena Vista.....	Marion.....	525
Calhoun.....	Gordon.....	427
Cartersville.....	Barton.....	2,292
Cedar Town.....	Polk.....	525
Clinton.....	Jones.....	362
Columbus.....	Muscogee.....	7,401
Conyer's.....	Newton.....	637
Covington.....	Newton.....	1,121
Cuthbert.....	Randolph.....	2,210
Dahlonega.....	Lumpkin.....	471
Dalton.....	Whitfield.....	1,809
Darien.....	McIntosh.....	547
Dawson.....	Terrell.....	1,099
Decatur.....	De Kalb.....	401
Eatonton.....	Putnam.....	1,240
Fairburn.....	Campbell.....	395
Fort Gaines.....	Clay.....	758
Fort Valley.....	Houston.....	1,333
Gainesville.....	Hall.....	472
Greensboro.....	Greene.....	913
Griffin's.....	Spalding.....	3,421
Hamilton.....	Harris.....	355
Hawkinsville.....	Polaski.....	813
Johnson.....	Henry.....	662
Jonesboro.....	Clayton.....	531

GEORGIA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Kingston.....	Barton.....	402
La Grange.....	Troup.....	2,053
Long Cane.....	Troup.....	560
Louisville.....	Jefferson.....	356
Lumpkin.....	Stewart.....	778
McDonough.....	Henry.....	320
Macon.....	Bibb.....	10,810
Marietta.....	Cobb.....	1,888
Marshallville.....	Macon.....	424
Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.....	2,750
Monroe.....	Walton.....	438
Newnan.....	Coweta.....	1,917
Oglethorpe.....	Macon.....	400
Oxford.....	Newton.....	665
Penfield.....	Greene.....	447
Perry.....	Houston.....	836
Quitman.....	Brooks.....	784
Ridgeville.....	McIntosh.....	413
Ringgold.....	Catoosa.....	316
Rome.....	Floyd.....	2,748
St. Mary's.....	Camden.....	702
Sapelo Island.....	McIntosh.....	336
Savannah.....	Chatham.....	28,235
Shakerag.....	Henry.....	428
Social Circle.....	Walton.....	405
Stone Mountain.....	De Kalb.....	690
Talboton.....	Talbot.....	796
Thomasville.....	Thomas.....	1,651
Thomson.....	Columbia.....	369
Valdosta.....	Lowndes.....	1,199
Washington.....	Wilkes.....	1,506
Watkinsville.....	Clarke.....	643
West Point.....	Troup.....	1,405
White Plains.....	Greene.....	374
Wynton.....	Muscogee.....	754

IDAHO TER.

BOISE CITY*.....	Ada.....	995
Malade City.....	Oneida.....	591
Silver City.....	Owyhee.....	399

* Includes Township.

ILLINOIS.

Abingdon.....	Knox.....	948
Albany.....	Whitesides.....	606
Albion.....	Edwards.....	613
Aledo.....	Mercer.....	1,076
Alton.....	Madison.....	8,665
Altona.....	Knox.....	902
Amboy.....	Lee.....	2,825
Anna.....	Union.....	1,269
Ashley.....	Washington.....	1,030
Assumption.....	Christian.....	590
Athens.....	Menard.....	351
Aurora.....	Kane.....	11,162
Avon.....	Fulton.....	672
Bath.....	Mason.....	464
Beardstown.....	Cass.....	2,528
Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	8,146
Belvidere.....	Boone.....	3,221
Benton.....	Franklin.....	615
Biggsville.....	Henderson.....	353
Blandensville.....	McDonough.....	1,565
Bloomington.....	McLean.....	14,590
Breese.....	Clinton.....	489
Bridgeport.....	Lawrence.....	435
Bridgeport.....	Washington.....	511
Bushnell.....	McDonough.....	2,003
Butler.....	Montgomery.....	1,648
Cairo.....	Alexander.....	6,267

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Camden Mills	Rock Island.....	818
Canton	Fulton	3,398
Carlyle	Clinton	1,364
Carthage	Hancock	1,418
Centerville	Marion	3,199
Centerville	St. Clair.....	1,116
Champaign	Champaign	4,325
Chandlerville	Class	491
Charleston	Coles	2,849
Chatsworth	Livingston	999
Chester	Randolph	1,615
Chicago	Cook	298,977
Clay City	Clay	594
Clinton	De Witt	1,800
Columbia	Menroe	1,246
Crotty	La Salle	691
Cuba	Fulton	568
Danvers	McLean	356
Danville	Vermillion	4,751
Decatur	Macon	7,161
Dixon	Lee	4,055
Dover	Bureau	301
Duquoin	Perry	2,212
Dwight	Livingston	1,044
East St. Louis	St. Clair	5,644
Edwardsville	Madison	2,193
Effingham	Effingham	2,383
Elgin	Kane	5,441
Elbia	Winnebago	468
Elkhart	Logan	378
Elmhurst	Du Page	329
Elmwood	Peoria	1,476
El Paso	Woodford	1,564
Equality	Gallatin	356
Eureka	Woodford	1,233
Fairbury	Livingston	1,493
Fairfield	Wayne	719
Farmer's City	De Witt	537
Flora	Clay	1,339
Franklin Grove	Lee	757
Freeburg	St. Clair	920
Frederick	Schuyler	669
Freeport	Stephenson	7,889
Fulton	Whitesides	1,875
Galena	Jo Davies	7,019
Galesburg	Knox	10,158
Galva	Henry	2,160
Gardner	Grundy	940
Geneseo	Henry	3,042
Golconda	Pope	858
Greenup	Cumberland	535
Greenville	Menard	373
Griegsville	Pike	1,456
Hanover	Clinton	391
Harrisburg	Saline	590
Harvard	McHenry	1,120
Havana	Mason	1,785
Henry	Marshall	2,162
Heyworth	McLean	300
Highland	Madison	1,757
Homer	Champaign	767
Hull	Clinton	300
Illiopeis	Sangamon	395
Industry	McDonough	378
Ipava	Fulton	488
Irving	Montgomery	751
Jacksonville	Morgan	9,203
Jerseyville	Jersey	2,576
Joliet	Will	7,263
Jonesboro	Union	1,198
Keithsburg	Mercer	1,179
Knoxville	Knox	1,883
Lacon	Marshall	2,105
Lanark	Carroll	972
La Salle	La Salle	5,200

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Lawrenceville	Lawrence	435
Lebanon	St. Clair	2,117
Lena	Stephenson	1,294
Le Roy	McLean	862
Litchfield	Montgomery	3,852
Lockport	Will	1,772
Louisville	Clay	529
Macaw	Tazewell	496
McLeansboro	McLean	600
Macomb	Hamilton	683
Manito	McDonough	2,748
Marengo	Mason	375
Marine	McHenry	1,327
Maroa	Madison	858
Marseilles	Macon	766
Mason	La Salle	758
Mason City	Effingham	490
Mascoutah	Mason	1,615
Mechanicsburg	St. Clair	2,790
Mendon	Sangamon	566
Mendota	Adams	501
Metamora	La Salle	3,546
Metropolis	Woodford	702
Milton	Massac	2,490
Minonk	Pike	351
Moline	Woodford	1,122
Monroe	Rock Island	4,166
Monmouth	Will	598
Monticello	Warren	4,662
Morris	Platt	871
Mound City	Grundy	3,153
Mount Carmel	Pulaski	1,631
Mount Carroll	Wadsworth	1,540
Mount Sterling	Carroll	1,736
Mount Vernon	Logan	633
Naperville	Brown	1,352
Nashville	Jefferson	1,167
Neoga	Du Page	1,713
New Boston	Washington	1,640
New Haven	Cumberland	540
New Salem	Mercer	779
New Windsor	Gallatin	356
Noble	Pike	316
Nokomis	Mercer	379
Normol	Richland	380
O'Fallon	Montgomery	893
Odell	McLean	1,116
O'Fallon	Livingston	739
Olney	St. Clair	1,117
Onida	Richland	2,680
Oquawka	Knox	1,034
Ottawa	Henderson	1,370
Pana	La Salle	7,736
Paris	Christian	2,367
Paxton	Edgar	5,457
Pekin	Ford	1,456
Peoria	Tazewell	5,696
Perry	Peoria	22,849
Petersburg	Pike	798
Pineknayville	La Salle	3,650
Piper City	Menard	1,792
Pittsfield	Perry	773
Plainfield	Ford	302
Polo	Pike	1,621
Pontiac	Will	723
Port Byron	Ogle	1,805
Prairie	Livingston	1,657
Prairie City	Rock Island	576
Princeton	Cumberland	365
Princetonville	McDonough	1,074
Quincy	Bureau	3,264
Randolph	Peoria	421
Red Bud	Adams	24,052
Red Bud	McDonough	346
Red Bud	Randolph	880

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Richview	Washington.....	1,080
Rock Falls	Whitesides.....	471
Rockford	Winnebago.....	11,049
Rock Island	Rock Island.....	7,890
Rushville	Schuyler.....	1,539
Russellville	Lawrence.....	341
Rutland	La Salle.....	412
Sadoras	Champaign.....	246
Sagetown	Henderson.....	332
St. John's	Perry.....	356
Salem	Marion.....	1,182
Sandwich	De Kalb.....	1,841
Savanna	Carroll.....	971
Saybrook	McLean.....	389
Secor	Woodford.....	407
Shannon	Carroll.....	635
Shawneetown	Gallatin.....	1,509
Shelfield	Bureau.....	771
Shelbyville	Shelby.....	2,051
Sidney	Champaign.....	480
Spartan	Marshall.....	558
Sparta	Randolph.....	1,335
SPRINGFIELD	Sangamon.....	17,361
Sterling	Whitesides.....	3,998
Streator	La Salle.....	1,186
Sullivan	Moultrie.....	742
Summerfield	St. Clair.....	770
Summer	Lawrence.....	672
Swesdona	Mercer.....	329
Sycamore	De Kalb.....	1,965
Tadula	Menard.....	339
Tamaroa	Cook.....	937
Thornton	Cook.....	301
Tiskilwa	Bureau.....	761
Tolono	Champaign.....	777
Toulon	Stark.....	904
Tremont	Tazewell.....	437
Trenton	Clinton.....	948
Urbanna	Champaign.....	2,277
Vandalia	Fayette.....	1,771
Vienna	Johnson.....	550
Viola	Mercer.....	407
Virginia	Cass.....	954
Warren	Jo Daviess.....	1,666
Warsaw	Hancock.....	3,583
Washington	Tazewell.....	1,607
Watago	Knox.....	1,205
Waterloo	Monroe.....	1,537
Watseka	Iroquois.....	1,551
Waukegan	Lake.....	4,507
Wenona	Marshall.....	879
West Belleville	St. Clair.....	1,674
Wilmingtton	Will.....	1,828
Windsor	Shelby.....	518
Wheaton	Du Page.....	998
Whitehall	Greene.....	1,200
Woodstock	McHenry.....	1,574
Wyoming	Stark.....	640
Xenia	Clay.....	906
Young America	Warren.....	1,145

INDIANA.

Albion	Noble.....	476
Anderson	Madiun.....	3,126
Angola	Stauben.....	1,072
Antioch	Huntington.....	419
Atica	Fountain.....	2,273
Anburn	De Kalb.....	677
Anora	Dearborn.....	3,304
Austin	Scott.....	321
Bloomfield	Greene.....	656
Bloomington	Monroe.....	1,032
Bluffton	Wayne.....	1,131

INDIANA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Booneville	Warrick.....	1,039
Bourbon	Marshall.....	874
Bowling Green	Clay.....	606
Brazil	Clay.....	2,186
Bristol	Elkhart.....	681
Brookston	White.....	406
Brownsburg	Hendricks.....	551
Brownstown	Jackson.....	572
Brownsville	Union.....	320
Cambridge City	Wayne.....	2,162
Camden	Carroll.....	476
Camelton	Perry.....	2,481
Carlisle	Sullivan.....	499
Carthage	Rush.....	481
Centerville	Wayne.....	1,077
Charlestown	Clarke.....	2,204
Charlottesville	Hancock.....	414
Cicero	Hamilton.....	422
Clinton	Vermillion.....	564
Cloverdale	Putnam.....	317
Cochran	Dearborn.....	675
Columbia	Whitley.....	1,663
Columbus	Bartholomew.....	3,359
Connorsville	Fayette.....	2,496
Corydon	Harrison.....	747
Covington	Fountain.....	1,888
Crawfordsville	Montgomery.....	3,701
Danville	Hendricks.....	1,040
Dayton	Tippecanoe.....	385
Decatur	Adams.....	853
Delphi	Carroll.....	1,614
Dublin	Wayne.....	1,076
E. Germantown	Wayne.....	556
Edinburg	Johnson.....	1,799
Elkhart	Elkhart.....	3,265
Elwood	Madison.....	310
Etna Green	Kosciusko.....	397
Eugene	Vermillion.....	347
Evansville	Vanderburgh.....	21,830
Fairmount	Grant.....	337
Farmland	Randolph.....	532
Fortville	Hancock.....	387
Fort Wayne	Allen.....	17,713
Frankfort	Clinton.....	1,300
Franklin City	Johnson.....	2,707
Fremont	Steuben.....	392
Galveston	Cass.....	390
Goshen	Elkhart.....	3,133
Gosport	Owen.....	860
Greencastle	Putnam.....	3,327
Greenfield	Hancock.....	1,203
Hagerstown	Wayne.....	830
Hamov	Jefferson.....	564
Hartford	Clay.....	507
Hartsville	Blackford.....	874
Hazleton	Bartholomew.....	433
Hope	Gibson.....	356
Huntington	Bartholomew.....	765
Huntington	Huntington.....	2,925
INDIANAPOLIS	Marion.....	48,241
Jamestown	Boone.....	603
Jasper	Dubois.....	547
Jeffersonville	Clarke.....	7,254
Jeffersonville	Grant.....	581
Jonesboro	Noble.....	2,161
Kendallville	Jefferson.....	309
Kent	Newton.....	802
Kentland	Henry.....	1,528
Knightstown	Clay.....	1,071
Kokomo	Howard.....	2,177
Ladoga	Montgomery.....	878
La Fayette	Tippecanoe.....	13,506
La Grange	La Grange.....	1,636
La Gro	Wabash.....	519
La Porte	La Porte.....	6,581

INDIANA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Laurel	Franklin	741
Lawrenceburg	Dearborn	3,132
Leavenworth	Crawford	567
Lebanon	Boone	1,372
Leesburg	Kosciusko	322
Lewisville	Henry	416
Lexington	Scott	446
Liberty	Union	700
Ligonier	Noble	1,514
Lima	La Grange	419
Linwood	Tipton	548
Logansport	Cass	8,350
Loogootee	Martin	748
Madison	Jefferson	10,709
Marion	Grant	1,658
Martinsville	Morgan	1,131
Merom	Sullivan	426
Michigan City	La Porte	3,985
Michigantown	Clinton	315
Middletown	Henry	711
Millford	Decatur	316
Millford	Kosciusko	432
Milton	Wayne	823
Mishawaka	St. Joseph	2,617
Mitchell	Lawrence	1,087
Monroeville	Allen	630
Monrovia	Morgan	348
Montezuma	Parke	624
Monticello	White	887
Moore's Hill	Dearborn	617
Mooreville	Morgan	1,229
Mount Vernon	Posey	2,880
Muncie	Delaware	2,092
New Albany	Floyd	15,396
Newburg	Warrick	1,464
New Castle	Henry	1,556
New Harmony	Posey	830
New Haven	Allen	912
Newport	Vermillion	398
Newport	Wayne	343
Noblesville	Hamilton	1,435
North Madison	Jefferson	1,007
North Vernon	Jennings	1,758
Orleans	Orange	905
Owensville	Gibson	522
Oxford	Benton	519
Pach	Orange	628
Patoka	Gibson	844
Pendleton	Madison	675
Perryville	Vermillion	690
Peru	Miami	3,617
Petersburg	Pike	925
Pierceton	Kosciusko	1,063
Pittsburg	Carroll	320
Plainfield	Hendricks	795
Plymouth	Marshall	2,482
Portland	Jay	462
Princeton	Gibson	1,847
Remington	Jasper	390
Rensselaer	Jasper	617
Reynolds	White	706
Richmond	Wayne	9,445
Ridgeville	Randolph	716
Rising Sun	Ohio	1,760
Roanoke	Huntington	627
Rochester	Fulton	1,528
Rockport	Spencer	1,720
Rockville	Parke	1,187
Rome City	Noble	351
Roseville	Clinton	362
Royal Centre	Cass	1,096
Rushville	Rush	1,696
Salem	Washington	1,294
Seymour	Jackson	2,372
Shelbyville	Shelby	2,731

INDIANA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Shoals	Martin	513
Somerset	Wabash	371
South Bend	St. Joseph	7,206
Spencer	Owen	971
Spaulding	Henry	370
Stanton	Clay	589
Stockwell	Tipton	463
Sullivan	Sullivan	1,396
Tailorsville	Bartholomew	350
Tell City	Perry	1,660
Terre Haute	Vigo	16,103
Thorntown	Boone	1,526
Tipton	Tipton	892
Troy	Perry	480
Union City	Randolph	1,439
Valparaiso	Porter	2,765
Vernon	Jennings	673
Versailles	Ripley	495
Vincennes	Knox	5,440
Wabash City	Wabash	2,881
Warren	Huntington	358
Warsaw	Kosciusko	2,206
Washington	Wayne	379
Washington	Diavess	2,901
Waterloo	De Kalb	1,259
Westfield	Hamilton	608
Westville City	La Porte	640
Williamsport	Warren	988
Winnington	Dearborn	301
Winamac	Pulaski	906
Winchester	Randolph	1,456
Zionville	Boone	956

IOWA.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Adel	Dallas	711
Afton	Union	961
Agency	Wapello	630
Albia	Monroe	1,621
Albion	Marshall	495
Algona	Kossuth	860
Ames	Story	636
Anamosa	Jones	2,083
Andrew City	Jackson	352
Atlantic	Cass	1,200
Batavia	Jefferson	310
Bedford	Taylor	720
Belle Plain	Benton	1,488
Bellevue City	Jackson	353
Bentonsport	Van Buren	432
Birmingham	Van Buren	626
Blairtown	Benton	682
Bloomfield	Davis	1,553
Boonsboro	Boone	1,518
Brighton	Washington	785
Brooklyn	Poweshiek	971
Buffalo	Scott	368
Burlington	Des Moines	14,930
Camanche	Clinton	840
Carroll	Carroll	384
Cedar Falls	Black Hawk	3,070
Cedar Rapids	Linn	5,940
Centerville	Appanoose	1,037
Centre Point	Linn	443
Chariton	Lucas	1,728
Charles City	Floyd	2,166
Cherokee	Cherokee	438
Clarence	Cedar	726
Charinda	Page	1,022
Clear Lake	Cerro Gordo	375
Clinton	Clinton	6,129
Columbus Junction	Louisia	850
Crydon	Wayne	618
Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	10,020

IOWA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Cresco	Howard	912
Creston	Union	411
Davenport	Scott	20,068
Decorah	Winnebago	2,110
Delhi	Delaware	413
Dennison	Crawford	326
Des Moines	Polk	12,053
De Witt	Clinton	1,743
Dubuque	Dubuque	18,434
Durant	Cedar	373
Eddyville	Wapello	1,212
Eldora	Hardin	1,268
El Kader	Clayton	697
Fairfield	Jefferson	2,226
Farmington	Van Buren	640
Florence	Benton	313
Fort Dodge	Webster	3,065
Fort Madison	Lee	4,011
Franklin	Miller	628
Glenwood	Greene	1,291
Grand Junction	Greene	444
Grand View	Louisa	422
Grinnell	Poweshiek	1,482
Guttenburg	Clayton	1,040
Hamburg	Fremont	1,431
Hampton	Franklin	588
Independence	Buchanan	2,945
Indianola	Warren	1,428
Iowa City	Johnson	5,914
Jefferson	Greene	779
Keokuk	Lee	12,766
Keosauqua	Van Buren	869
Knoxville	Marion	800
Lansing	Allamakee	1,755
Le Claire	Scott	1,063
Leon	Decatur	820
Lewis	Cass	400
London	Cedar	486
Lyons	Clinton	4,088
McGregor	Clayton	2,074
Magnolia	Harrison	430
Manchester	Delaware	1,492
Maquoketa	Jackson	1,756
Marengo City	Iowa	1,663
Marion	Linn	1,822
Marshalltown	Marshall	3,218
Mason City	Cerro Gordo	1,183
Mechanicsville	Cedar	628
Mitchell	Mitchell	829
Montana	Boone	2,415
Montezuma	Poweshiek	555
Monticello	Jones	1,337
Montrose	Lee	905
Morning Sun	Louisa	314
Moscow	Muscatine	346
Moulton	Appanoose	678
Mount Ayr	Ringgold	422
Mount Pleasant	Henry	4,215
Mount Vernon	Linn	910
Muscatine	Muscatine	6,718
Nashua	Chickasaw	817
Nevada	Story	982
New Hampton	Chickasaw	453
Newton	Jasper	1,982
Onawa	Monona	478
Osage	Mitchell	1,400
Osceola	Clarke	1,298
Oskaloosa	Mahaska	3,201
Ottumwa	Wapello	5,214
Pella	Marion	1,909
Peora	Guthrie	501
Princeton	Scott	498
Red Oak Junction	Montgomery	1,315
Sabula	Jackson	920
St. Ansgar	Mitchell	560

IOWA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Sidney	Fremont	817
Sigourney	Keokuk	992
Sioux City	Woodbury	3,401
Spring Vale	Humboldt	335
State Centre	Marshall	559
Tabor	Fremont	310
Tama	Tama	1,104
Tipton	Cedar	1,246
Toledo	Tama	888
Villeska	Montgomery	457
Vinton	Benton	2,460
Wapello	Louisa	870
Washington	Washington	2,575
Waterloo	Black Hawk	4,337
Waverly	Bremer	2,291
Webster	Hamilton	1,339
West Point	Lee	794
West Union	Fayette	1,489
Wheatland	Clinton	788
Wilton Junction	Muscatine	1,317
Winterset	Madison	1,485

KANSAS.

Atchison	Atchison	7,054
Baxter Springs	Cherokee	1,284
Burlingame	Osage	665
Burlington	Coffey	960
Chetopah	Labette	960
Columbia	Cherokee	402
Council Grove	Monroe	712
Doniphan	Doniphan	528
Emporia	Lyon	2,168
Erie	Neosho	418
Fort Riley	Davis	560
Fort Scott	Bourbon	4,174
Garnett	Anderson	1,219
Grasshopper Falls	Jefferson	603
Humboldt	Allen	1,202
Independence	Montgomery	435
Lawrence	Douglas	8,320
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	17,873
Leroy	Coffey	410
Louisville	Pottawattamie	344
Manhattan	Riley	1,173
Marysville	Marshall	300
Mound City	Linn	635
Neosho Falls	Woodson	532
Olathe	Johnson	1,817
Osage Mission	Neosho	791
Oskaloosa	Jefferson	640
Oswego	Labette	1,196
Ottawa	Franklin	2,941
Paoli	Miami	1,811
Perry	Jefferson	403
Salina	Saline	918
TOPEKA	Shawnee	5,790
Troy	Doniphan	639
White Cloud	Doniphan	843
Wyandotte	Wyandotte	2,940

KENTUCKY.

Alexandria	Campbell	381
Allensville	Todd	310
Ashland	Boyd	1,459
Auburn	Logan	610
Augusta	Bracken	960
Barboursville	Knox	438
Bardstown	Nelson	1,855
Birmingham	Marshall	322
Blainville	Ballard	385
Bloomfield	Nelson	435

KENTUCKY.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Bowling Green.....	Warren	4,574
Brandenburg.....	Meade	427
Brookville.....	Bracken	348
Cadiz.....	Trigg.....	680
Campbellsville.....	Taylor.....	512
Canton.....	Trigg.....	320
Carlisle.....	Nicholas.....	606
Carrollton.....	Carroll.....	1,098
Caseyville.....	Union.....	520
Catlettsburg.....	Boyd.....	1,019
Cave City.....	Barren.....	387
Caverna.....	Hart.....	479
Cloverport.....	Breckenridge.....	849
Columbia.....	Adair.....	506
Columbus.....	Hickman.....	1,574
Covington.....	Kenton.....	21,505
Crab Orchard.....	Lincoln.....	631
Cynthiana.....	Harrison.....	1,771
Danville.....	Boyle.....	2,542
Dixon.....	Webster.....	330
Dover.....	Mason.....	532
Eddyville.....	Lyon.....	386
Elizabethtown.....	Hardin.....	1,743
Falmouth.....	Pendleton.....	614
Flemingsburg.....	Fleming.....	425
Florence.....	Boone.....	374
FRANKFORT.....	Franklin.....	5,396
Franklin.....	Simpson.....	1,848
Georgetown.....	Scott.....	1,570
Ghent.....	Carroll.....	464
Glasgow.....	Barren.....	733
Greensburg.....	Green.....	351
Greensburg.....	Greenup.....	507
Greenville.....	Muhlenburg.....	557
Hardins.....	Breckenridge.....	455
Harrodsburg.....	Mercer.....	2,205
Hartford.....	Ohio.....	511
Hawesville.....	Hancock.....	855
Henderson.....	Henderson.....	4,171
Hickman.....	Fulton.....	1,120
Hillsboro.....	Fleming.....	1,464
Hodgenville.....	La Rue.....	404
Hopkinsville.....	Christian.....	3,136
Hustonville.....	Lincoln.....	320
Kirkmansville.....	Todd.....	889
La Grange.....	Oldham.....	612
Lancaster.....	Garrard.....	741
Lawrenceburg.....	Anderson.....	303
Lebanon.....	Marion.....	1,925
Lewisport.....	Hancock.....	308
Lexington.....	Fayette.....	14,801
Litchfield.....	Grayson.....	314
Livermore.....	McLean.....	202
Louisia.....	Lawrence.....	425
Louisville.....	Jefferson.....	100,753
Madisonville.....	Hopkins.....	1,022
Mayfield.....	Graves.....	779
Maysville.....	Mason.....	4,705
Midway.....	Woodford.....	532
Milburn.....	Ballard.....	314
Millersburg.....	Bourbon.....	675
Morganfield.....	Union.....	590
Moscow.....	Hickman.....	350
Mount Carmel.....	Fleming.....	1,196
Mount Sterling.....	Montgomery.....	1,019
Mt. Washington.....	Bullitt.....	310
New Castle.....	Henry.....	670
New Liberty.....	Owen.....	304
Newport.....	Campbell.....	15,087
Nicholasville.....	Jessamine.....	1,089
N. Middletown.....	Bourbon.....	520
Owensboro.....	Daviess.....	3,457
Owingsville.....	Bath.....	530
Paducah.....	McCracken.....	6,886
Paris.....	Bourbon.....	2,565

KENTUCKY.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Perryville.....	Boyle.....	479
Petersburg.....	Boone.....	400
Pleasant Hill.....	Mercer.....	362
Poplar Plains.....	Fleming.....	1,565
Princeton.....	Caldwell.....	1,012
Richmond.....	Madison.....	1,629
Russellville.....	Logan.....	1,843
Sharpsburgh.....	Bath.....	219
Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....	2,180
Smithland.....	Livingston.....	690
Somerset.....	Pulaski.....	587
Springfield.....	Washington.....	502
Stanford.....	Lincoln.....	752
Uniontown.....	Union.....	896
Vanceburg.....	Lewis.....	513
Versailles.....	Woodford.....	3,268
Warsaw.....	Gallatin.....	715
Winchester.....	Clark.....	786

LOUISIANA.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Abbeville.....	Vermillion.....	545
Alexandria.....	Rapides.....	1,218
Anite City.....	Tangipahoa.....	910
Arizona.....	Caliborne.....	501
Bas-Croix.....	Morehouse.....	521
Baton Rouge.....	E. Baton Rouge.....	6,438
Brashear City.....	St. Mary.....	576
Clinton.....	E. Feliciana.....	930
Covington.....	St. Tammany.....	585
Donaldsonville.....	Ascension.....	1,573
Franklin.....	St. Mary.....	1,265
Grand Coteau.....	St. Landry.....	470
Houma.....	Terrebonne.....	593
Jackson.....	E. Feliciana.....	934
Lake Providence.....	Carroll.....	320
Madisonville.....	St. Tammany.....	398
Mandeville.....	St. Tammany.....	541
Mansfield.....	De Soto.....	813
Marksville.....	Avoyelles.....	437
Minden.....	Caliborne.....	1,100
Monroe.....	Ouachita.....	1,949
Natchitoches.....	Natchitoches.....	1,401
New Iberia.....	Iberia.....	1,472
NEW ORLEANS.....	Orleans.....	191,418
Opelousas.....	St. Landry.....	1,546
Pineville.....	Rapides.....	414
Plaquemines.....	Iberville.....	1,460
Ponchatoula.....	Tangipahoa.....	520
St. Martinsville.....	St. Martin.....	1,190
Shreveport.....	Caddo.....	4,607
Thibodaux.....	Lafourche.....	1,922
Trenton.....	Ouachita.....	429
Vermillionville.....	Lafayette.....	777
Washington.....	St. Landry.....	907

MAINE. (See Note.)

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Acton.....	York.....	1,008
Addison.....	Washington.....	1,201
Albion.....	Kennebec.....	1,556
Alfred.....	York.....	1,221
Anson.....	Somerset.....	1,745
Appleton.....	Knox.....	1,485
Athens.....	Somerset.....	1,540
Arnold.....	Androscoggin.....	6,169
Augusta.....	Kennebec.....	7,808
Baldwin.....	Cumberland.....	1,101
Bangor.....	Penobscot.....	18,289
Bath.....	Sagadahoc.....	7,574
Belfast.....	Waldo.....	5,273
Bolgrade.....	Kennebec.....	1,485
Benton.....	Kennebec.....	1,159

MAINE.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Berwick	York	2,291
Bethel	Oxford	2,286
Biddeford *	York	10,282
Bluehill	Hancock	1,707
Boothbay	Lincoln	3,200
Bowdoin	Sagadahoc	1,345
Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	1,804
Bradford	Penobscot	1,487
Brewer	Penobscot	3,214
Bridgeton	Cumberland	2,685
Bristol	Lincoln	2,916
Brooksville	Hancock	2,916
Brownfield	Oxford	1,275
Brunswick	Cumberland	4,687
Brunswick *	Cumberland	1,449
Buckfield	Oxford	1,494
Bucksport	Hancock	3,433
Buxton	York	2,546
Calais *	Washington	5,944
Camden	Knox	4,512
Canaan	Somerset	1,472
Cape Elizabeth	Cumberland	5,106
Carmel	Penobscot	1,548
Cashton	Penobscot	1,365
Castine	Penobscot	1,191
Charleston	Kennebec	1,238
Chelsea	Penobscot	1,760
Cherryfield	Washington	1,011
Chester	Franklin	2,118
Chester	Kennebec	1,766
China	Kennebec	1,513
Clinton	Kennebec	1,462
Corinna	Penobscot	1,100
Corinth	Penobscot	1,626
Cornish	York	1,232
Cumberland	Cumberland	3,414
Damariscotta	Lincoln	1,069
Deer Isle	Hancock	2,875
Denmark	Oxford	1,851
Dexter	Penobscot	1,049
Dickeyville	Aroostook	1,309
Dixfield	Oxford	1,983
Dixmont	Penobscot	1,350
Dover	Piscataquis	1,004
Durham	Androscoggin	2,117
East Livermore	Androscoggin	3,736
East Machias	Washington	1,136
Eastport	Washington	1,056
Eden	Lincoln	1,759
Edgemoor	York	5,257
Elliot	Hancock	1,424
Ellsworth	Penobscot	2,998
Exeter	Penobscot	1,730
Fairfield	Somerset	3,251
Falmouth	Cumberland	1,893
Farmington	Franklin	1,034
Fort Fairfield	Aroostook	1,178
Fort Kent	Aroostook	1,152
Foxcroft	Piscataquis	1,042
Frankfort	Waldo	2,457
Franklin	Hancock	1,507
Freeport	Cumberland	4,497
Fryeburg	Oxford	1,306
Gardiner	Kennebec	1,135
Garland	Penobscot	3,351
Georgetown	Sagadahoc	1,759
Gorham	Cumberland	1,738
Gouldsborough	Hancock	1,694
Gray	Cumberland	3,007
Greene	Androscoggin	3,068
Hallowell *	Kennebec	1,749
Hampden	Penobscot	1,142
Harpeswell	Cumberland	1,219
Harrison	Washington	1,120
Hartland	Cumberland	1,120
Hartland	Somerset	1,120
Hermion	Penobscot	1,489

MAINE.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Hiram	Oxford	1,393
Hollis	York	1,541
Houlton	Aroostook	2,850
Isleboro	Waldo	1,230
Jay	Franklin	1,430
Jefferson	Lincoln	1,821
Jonesport	Washington	1,305
Kennebunk	York	2,063
Kennebunkport	York	2,572
Kittery	York	3,533
Lebanon	York	1,553
Leeds	Androscoggin	1,288
Levant	Penobscot	1,159
Lewiston *	Androscoggin	13,600
Limerick	York	1,425
Limington	York	1,630
Lincoln	Penobscot	1,530
Lincolnton	Waldo	1,900
Linneus	Aroostook	1,008
Lisbon	Androscoggin	2,014
Litchfield	Kennebec	1,306
Livermore	Androscoggin	1,467
Loxell	Oxford	1,018
Lubec	Washington	2,136
Lyman	York	1,052
Lynden	Aroostook	1,410
Machias	Washington	2,325
Machiasport	Washington	1,526
Madawaska	Aroostook	1,041
Madison	Somerset	1,401
Millbridge	Washington	1,558
Minot	Androscoggin	1,369
Monmouth	Kennebec	1,744
Monroe	Waldo	1,375
Montville	Waldo	1,467
Mount Vernon	Kennebec	1,252
Naples	Cumberland	1,058
Newberg	Penobscot	1,115
New Castle	Lincoln	1,729
Newfield	York	1,193
New Gloucester	Cumberland	1,496
Newport	Penobscot	1,559
New Portland	Somerset	1,434
New Sharon	Franklin	1,451
Nobleborough	Lincoln	1,150
Norridgewock	Somerset	1,756
Norridgewock *	Somerset	546
North Berwick	York	1,623
Norway	Oxford	1,954
Norway *	Oxford	916
Oldtown	Penobscot	4,529
Orland	Hancock	1,701
Orono	Penobscot	2,888
Orrington	Penobscot	1,768
Ott. field	Cumberland	1,099
Oxford	Oxford	1,631
Palermo	Waldo	1,223
Palmyra	Somerset	1,322
Paris	Oxford	2,765
Parkman	Piscataquis	1,105
Parsonsfield	York	1,894
Pembroke	Washington	2,551
Penobscot	Hancock	1,418
Perry	Washington	1,149
Phillips	Franklin	1,373
Phippsburg	Sagadahoc	1,344
Pittsfield	Somerset	1,813
Pittston	Kennebec	2,333
Poland	Androscoggin	2,436
Porter	Oxford	1,104
Portland *	Cumberland	31,413
Princeton	Washington	1,072
Raymond	Cumberland	1,120
Readfield	Kennebec	1,436
Richmond	Sagadahoc	2,442

MAINE.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Rockland *.....	Knox.....	7,074
Rumford.....	Oxford.....	1,212
Saco.....	York.....	5,755
St. Albans.....	Somerset.....	1,675
St. George.....	Knox.....	2,318
Sanford.....	York.....	2,397
Sangerville.....	Piscataquis.....	1,140
Scarborough.....	Cumberland.....	1,692
Searsport.....	Waldo.....	1,418
Searsport.....	Waldo.....	2,282
Sedgwick.....	Hancock.....	1,113
Shapleigh.....	York.....	1,087
Sidney.....	Kennebec.....	1,471
Skowhegan.....	Somerset.....	3,893
Solon.....	Somerset.....	1,176
South Berwick.....	York.....	2,510
S. Thomaston.....	Knox.....	1,693
Standish.....	Cumberland.....	2,089
Starks.....	Somerset.....	1,083
Steuben.....	Washington.....	1,002
Stockton.....	Waldo.....	2,089
Sumner.....	Oxford.....	1,170
Surry.....	Hancock.....	1,242
Thomaston.....	Knox.....	3,002
Topsham.....	Sagadahoc.....	1,498
Tremont.....	Hancock.....	1,822
Troy.....	Waldo.....	1,201
Turner.....	Androscoggin.....	2,380
Union.....	Knox.....	1,701
Unity.....	Waldo.....	1,201
Vassalborough.....	Kennebec.....	2,919
Vinal Haven.....	Knox.....	1,851
Waldoborough.....	Lincoln.....	4,174
Warren.....	Knox.....	1,974
Washington.....	Knox.....	1,276
Waterborough.....	York.....	1,548
Waterford.....	Oxford.....	1,286
Waterville.....	Kennebec.....	4,852
Well.....	Franklin.....	1,130
Wells.....	York.....	2,773
Westbrook.....	Cumberland.....	6,582
West Gardiner.....	Kennebec.....	1,044
Whitefield.....	Lincoln.....	1,594
Wilton.....	Franklin.....	1,906
Windham.....	Cumberland.....	2,428
Windsor.....	Kennebec.....	1,266
Winslow.....	Kennebec.....	1,437
Winterport.....	Waldo.....	2,744
Winthrop.....	Kennebec.....	2,229
Wiscasset.....	Lincoln.....	1,977
Woolwich.....	Sagadahoc.....	1,168
Yarmouth.....	Cumberland.....	1,872
York.....	York.....	2,654

N. B. Cities and Villages are marked with a *. All others are Township.

MARYLAND.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Elkton.....	Cecil.....	1,797
Ellicott City.....	Howard.....	1,722
Elysiville.....	Howard.....	302
Emmettsburg.....	Frederick.....	706
Frederick.....	Frederick.....	8,526
Funkstown.....	Washington.....	671
Galena.....	Kent.....	307
Greensboro.....	Caroline.....	561
Hagerstown.....	Washington.....	5,779
Hancock.....	Washington.....	860
Havre de Grace.....	Harford.....	2,281
Knoxville.....	Frederick.....	320
Laurel.....	Pr. George's.....	1,145
Leitersburg.....	Washington.....	353
Leopardtown.....	St. Mary's.....	485
Lutherville.....	Baltimore.....	382
Manchester.....	Carroll.....	755
Marlborough.....	Pr. George's.....	492
Mechanicstown.....	Frederick.....	583
Middletown.....	Frederick.....	746
Millington.....	Kent.....	420
Newtown.....	Worcester.....	1,195
New Windsor.....	Carroll.....	396
Northeast.....	Cecil.....	748
Port Deposit.....	Cecil.....	1,829
Princess Anne.....	Somerset.....	805
Reisterstown.....	Baltimore.....	479
Rockville.....	Montgomery.....	660
St. Michael's.....	Talbot.....	1,095
Salisbury.....	Wicomico.....	2,064
Sharpsburg.....	Washington.....	1,091
Smithburg.....	Washington.....	459
Snow Hill.....	Worcester.....	960
Taneytown.....	Carroll.....	413
Texas.....	Baltimore.....	640
Union Bridge.....	Carroll.....	323
Uniontown.....	Carroll.....	319
Warren.....	Baltimore.....	317
Westminster.....	Cecil.....	320
Williamsport.....	Carroll.....	2,310
Williamsport.....	Washington.....	1,282

MASSACHUSETTS.—(See Note.)

Abington.....	Plymouth.....	9,308
Acton.....	Middlesex.....	1,593
Acushnet.....	Bristol.....	1,132
Adams.....	Berkshire.....	12,090
Agawam.....	Hamden.....	2,001
Amesbury.....	Essex.....	5,581
Amherst.....	Hampshire.....	4,005
Andover.....	Essex.....	4,873
Arlington.....	Middlesex.....	3,261
Ashburnham.....	Worcester.....	2,172
Ashfield.....	Franklin.....	1,180
Ashland.....	Middlesex.....	2,186
Athol.....	Worcester.....	3,517
Attleborough.....	Bristol.....	6,769
Attleborough.....	Worcester.....	1,178
Barnstable.....	Barnstable.....	4,793
Barre.....	Worcester.....	2,572
Becket.....	Berkshire.....	1,346
Belchertown.....	Hampshire.....	2,428
Bellingham.....	Norfolk.....	1,282
Belmont.....	Middlesex.....	1,513
Berlin.....	Worcester.....	1,016
Beverly.....	Essex.....	6,507
Billerica.....	Middlesex.....	1,833
Blackstone.....	Worcester.....	5,421
Blandford.....	Hamden.....	1,026
Bolton.....	Worcester.....	1,014
Boston *.....	Suffolk.....	250,526
Bradford.....	Essex.....	2,014
Braintree.....	Norfolk.....	3,948

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS.....	Anne Arundel.....	5,714
Baltimore.....	Baltimore.....	267,334
Belair.....	Harford.....	633
Berlin.....	Pr. George's.....	697
Bladensburg.....	Washington.....	410
Boonsboro.....	Washington.....	835
Cambridge.....	Dorchester.....	1,642
Cecilton.....	Cecil.....	462
Centerville.....	Queen Anne.....	915
Chesapeake City.....	Cecil.....	1,008
Chestertown.....	Kent.....	1,871
Clear Spring.....	Washington.....	702
Cumberland.....	Alleghany.....	8,056
Dentons.....	Caroline.....	431
Easton.....	Talbot.....	2,110

MASSACHUSETTS.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Brewster	Barnstable	1,259
Bridgewater	Plymouth	3,660
Brighton	Middlesex	4,967
Brimfield	Hampden	1,288
Brookfield	Worcester	2,527
Brookline	Norfolk	6,650
Buckland	Franklin	1,996
Cambridge*	Middlesex	39,634
Canton	Norfolk	3,879
Carver	Plymouth	1,092
Charlemont	Franklin	1,005
Charlestown*	Middlesex	28,323
Charlton	Worcester	1,878
Chatham	Barnstable	2,411
Chelmsford	Middlesex	2,374
Chelsea*	Suffolk	18,547
Cheshire	Berkshire	1,758
Chester	Hampden	1,253
Chicopee	Hampden	9,607
Clinton	Worcester	5,429
Cohasset	Norfolk	2,430
Coleman	Franklin	1,742
Concord	Middlesex	2,412
Conway	Franklin	1,460
Cummington	Hampshire	1,037
Dalton	Berkshire	1,252
Danvers	Essex	5,600
Dartmouth	Bristol	3,367
Deidham	Norfolk	7,342
Deerfield	Franklin	3,632
Dennis	Barnstable	3,269
Dighton	Bristol	1,817
Douglas	Worcester	2,182
Dracut	Middlesex	2,078
Dudley	Worcester	2,388
Duxbury	Plymouth	2,311
East Bridgewater	Plymouth	3,017
Easthampton	Hampshire	3,620
Easton	Bristol	3,665
Edgartown	Dukes	1,516
Enfield	Hampshire	1,025
Essex	Essex	1,611
Everett	Middlesex	2,230
Fairhaven	Bristol	2,626
Fall River*	Bristol	26,760
Falmouth	Barnstable	2,237
Fitchburg	Worcester	11,260
Florida	Berkshire	1,322
Foxborough	Norfolk	3,067
Framingham	Middlesex	4,968
Franklin	Norfolk	2,512
Free town	Bristol	1,372
Gardner	Worcester	3,333
Georgetown	Essex	2,088
Gloicester	Essex	15,359
Grafton	Worcester	4,394
Granville	Hampden	1,293
Great Barrington	Berkshire	4,320
Greenfield	Franklin	3,589
Groton	Middlesex	3,584
Groveland	Essex	1,776
Hadley	Hampshire	2,301
Hanover	Plymouth	1,628
Hanson	Plymouth	1,219
Hardwick	Worcester	2,219
Harvard	Worcester	1,341
Harwich	Barnstable	3,490
Hatfield	Hampshire	1,594
Haverhill*	Essex	15,902
Hingham	Plymouth	4,422
Hinsdale	Berkshire	1,695
Holden	Worcester	2,062
Holliston	Middlesex	3,073
Holyoke	Hampden	10,753
Hopkinton	Middlesex	4,419

MASSACHUSETTS.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Hubbardston	Worcester	1,454
Hudson	Middlesex	3,289
Huntington	Hampshire	1,456
Hyde Park	Norfolk	4,136
Ipswich	Essex	3,720
Kingston	Plymouth	1,604
Lakeville	Plymouth	1,159
Lancaster	Worcester	1,445
Lanesborough	Berkshire	1,393
Lawrence*	Essex	28,921
Lee	Berkshire	2,566
Leicester	Worcester	2,768
Lenox	Berkshire	1,965
Leominster	Worcester	3,891
Lexington	Middlesex	2,277
Long Meadow	Hampden	1,342
Lowell*	Middlesex	40,928
Ludlow	Hampden	1,136
Lunenburg	Worcester	1,121
Lynn*	Essex	28,223
Malden	Middlesex	7,767
Manchester	Essex	1,965
Mansfield	Bristol	2,432
Marblehead	Essex	7,703
Marlborough	Middlesex	8,714
Marshfield	Plymouth	1,659
Mattapoisett	Plymouth	1,361
Medford	Norfolk	1,142
Mellord	Middlesex	5,717
Medway	Norfolk	3,721
Melrose	Middlesex	3,414
Mendon	Worcester	1,175
Methuen	Essex	2,659
Middleborough	Plymouth	4,887
Middleton	Essex	1,000
Millbury	Worcester	9,990
Milton	Norfolk	2,663
Monson	Hampden	3,204
Montague	Franklin	2,221
Nantucket	Nantucket	4,123
Natick	Middlesex	6,404
Needham	Norfolk	3,607
New Bedford*	Bristol	21,520
Newbury	Essex	1,130
Newburyport*	Essex	12,955
New Marlboro'	Berkshire	1,555
Newton	Middlesex	12,825
Norfolk	Norfolk	1,081
Northampton	Hampshire	10,160
North Andover	Essex	2,549
Northborough	Worcester	1,504
Northbridge	Worcester	3,774
N. Bridgewater	Plymouth	8,067
N. Brookfield	Worcester	5,343
North Chelsea	Suffolk	1,107
Norton	Franklin	1,720
Northfield	Bristol	1,821
Orange	Franklin	2,091
Orleans	Barnstable	1,223
Oxford	Worcester	2,669
Palmer	Hampden	3,631
Peabody	Essex	7,343
Pembroke	Plymouth	1,447
Pepperell	Middlesex	1,842
Petersham	Worcester	1,335
Pittsfield	Berkshire	11,112
Plymouth	Plymouth	6,228
Princeton	Worcester	1,279
Provincetown	Barnstable	3,885
Quincy	Norfolk	7,442
Randolph	Norfolk	5,642
Raynham	Bristol	1,713
Reading	Middlesex	2,664
Rehoboth	Bristol	1,895

MASSACHUSETTS.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Richmond	Berkshire	1,091
Rochester	Plymouth	1,024
Rockport	Essex	3,904
Rowley	Essex	1,157
Royalston	Worcester	1,351
Rutland	Worcester	1,024
Salem	Essex	24,117
Salisbury	Essex	3,776
Sandisfield	Berkshire	1,482
Sandwich	Barnstable	3,694
Saugus	Essex	2,247
Scituate	Plymouth	2,350
Seekonk	Bristol	1,921
Sharon	Norfolk	1,548
Sheffield	Berkshire	2,535
Shelburne	Franklin	1,582
Sherborn	Middlesex	1,062
Shirley	Middlesex	1,451
Shrewsbury	Worcester	1,610
Somerset	Bristol	1,776
Somerville	Middlesex	14,685
Southampton	Hampshire	1,159
Southborough	Worcester	2,125
Southfield	Worcester	5,208
South Hadley	Hampshire	2,840
South Scituate	Plymouth	1,061
Southwick	Hampden	1,100
Spencer	Worcester	3,952
Springfield*	Hampden	26,705
Sterling	Worcester	1,670
Stockbridge	Berkshire	2,003
Stoneham	Middlesex	4,513
Stoughton	Norfolk	4,914
Stow	Middlesex	1,813
Sturbridge	Worcester	2,101
Sudbury	Middlesex	2,091
Sutton	Worcester	2,069
Swampscott	Essex	1,846
Swansey	Bristol	1,294
Taunton*	Bristol	18,529
Templeton	Worcester	2,802
Tewksbury	Middlesex	1,944
Tisbury	Dukes	1,936
Topsfield	Essex	1,213
Townsend	Middlesex	1,962
Truro	Barnstable	1,269
Upton	Worcester	1,989
Uxbridge	Worcester	3,058
Wakefield	Middlesex	4,135
Walpole	Norfolk	2,137
Waltham	Middlesex	9,065
Ware	Hampshire	4,259
Wareham	Plymouth	3,098
Warren	Worcester	2,625
Watertown	Middlesex	4,326
Wayland	Middlesex	1,240
Webster	Worcester	4,763
Wellfleet	Barnstable	2,135
Westborough	Worcester	3,601
West Boylston	Worcester	2,862
W. Bridgewater	Plymouth	1,803
West Brookfield	Worcester	1,842
Westfield	Hampden	6,319
Westford	Middlesex	1,803
Westminster	Worcester	1,770
West Newbury	Essex	2,006
Weston	Middlesex	1,261
Westport	Bristol	2,724
West Roxbury	Norfolk	8,683
West Springfield	Hampden	2,606
W. Stockbridge	Berkshire	1,324
Weymouth	Norfolk	9,010
Whately	Franklin	1,068
Wilbraham	Hampden	2,330
Williamsburg	Hampshire	2,159

MASSACHUSETTS.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Williamstown	Berkshire	3,559
Winchendon	Worcester	3,398
Winchester	Middlesex	2,645
Woburn	Middlesex	8,560
Worcester*	Worcester	41,105
Wrentham	Norfolk	2,292
Yarmouth	Barnstable	2,423

* Indicates City or Village. The rest are Townships.

MICHIGAN.

Adrian	Lenawee	8,438
Algonac	St. Clair	754
Allegan	Allegan	2,374
Alma	Gratiot	402
Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	7,263
Armada	Macomb	494
Battle Creek	Calhoun	5,838
Bay City	Bay	7,064
Bellevue	Eaton	608
Benton Harbor	Berrien	668
Berrien Springs	Berrien	662
Big Rapids	Meecosta	1,237
Brighton	Livingston	454
Brooklyn	Jackson	544
Buchanan	Berrien	1,702
Burr Oak	St. Joseph	724
Cassopolis	Cass	728
Centreville	St. Joseph	749
Charlotte	Eaton	2,253
Chelsea	Washtenaw	1,013
Chesaning	Saginaw	721
Clarkston	Oakland	471
Clinton	Lenawee	752
Coldwater	Branch	4,381
Colon	St. Joseph	1,290
Constantine	St. Joseph	1,290
Copper Falls Mine	Keweenaw	454
Corunna	Shiawassee	1,408
Dansville	Ingham	443
Dearborn	Wayne	530
Decatur	Van Buren	1,420
Detroit	Wayne	79,577
Dexter	Washtenaw	1,161
Dowagiac	Cass	1,932
East Saginaw	Saginaw	11,350
Eaton Rapids	Eaton	1,221
Fenton	Gemmesee	2,353
Flint	Gemmesee	5,386
Flushing	Gemmesee	687
Grand Haven	Ottawa	3,147
Grand Rapids	Kent	16,507
Greenville	Montcalm	1,807
Hastings	Barry	1,795
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	3,518
Holland	Ottawa	2,319
Holly	Oakland	1,429
Homer	Calhoun	685
Hubbardsston	Ionia	531
Hudson	Ionia	2,459
Ionia	Ionia	2,500
Jackson	Jackson	11,447
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	9,181
LANSING	Ingham	5,241
Lapeer	Lapeer	1,772
Lawrence	Van Buren	555
Lawton	Van Buren	1,081
Linden	Gemmesee	565
Lockport	St. Joseph	1,553
Lowell	Kent	1,503
Lyons	Ionia	704
McClenens	Macomb	1,768
Manistee	Manistee	3,343

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Marine City	St. Clair	1,240
Marquette	Marquette	4,900
Marshall	Calhoun	4,925
Mason	Ingham	1,212
Memphis	Macomb	385
Mendon	St. Joseph	660
Midland	Midland	1,160
Midhleville	Barry	541
Monroe	Monroe	5,486
Muskegon	Muskegon	6,002
Nashville	Barry	642
Negaunee	Marquette	2,559
Newaygo	Newaygo	703
New Buffalo	Berrien	683
New Haven	Macomb	413
Niles	Berrien	4,630
Northville	Wayne	626
Olivet	Eaton	526
Orion	Oakland	394
Oscego	Allegan	994
Owasco	Shiawassee	2,965
Paw Paw	Van Buren	1,428
Pentwater	Oceana	1,294
Pinckney	Livingston	446
Plainwell	Allegan	1,035
Plymouth	Wayne	969
Pontiac	Oakland	4,867
Port Huron	St. Clair	5,973
Portland	Ionia	1,060
Portsmouth	Bay	1,243
Quincy	Branch	1,092
Rockford	Kent	552
Saginaw	Saginaw	7,490
St. Clair	St. Clair	1,790
St. Louis	Graiot	888
Saranac	Ionia	724
Saugatuck	Allegan	1,026
Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo	932
South Haven	Van Buren	1,576
South Saginaw	Saginaw	1,875
Spring Lake	Ottawa	1,156
Stanton	Montcalm	600
Sturgis	St. Joseph	1,758
Tecumseh	Lenawee	2,039
Three Oaks	Berrien	499
Three Rivers	St. Joseph	1,189
Vermontville	Eaton	544
Wayland	Allegan	585
Wayne	Wayne	833
Whitehall	Muskegon	842
White Pigeon	St. Joseph	922
Wyandotte	Wayne	2,731
Ypsilanti	Washtenaw	5,471

MINNESOTA.

Austin	Mower	2,039
Belle Plaine	Scott	497
Brownsville	Houston	625
Caledonia	Houston	479
Crystal	Blue Earth	360
Duluth	St. Louis	3,131
Faribault	Rice	3,043
Garden City	Blue Earth	368
Hastings	Dakotah	3,458
Henderson	Sibley	706
Hokah	Houston	525
Kasson	Dodge	515
La Cresent	Houston	340
Lanesboro	Fillmore	655
Litchfield	Meeker	353
Mankato	Blue Earth	3,482
Mantorville	Dodge	622

MINNESOTA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Minneapolis	Hennepin	13,066
Morristown	Rice	317
Owatonna	Steele	2,306
Pepin	Wabashaw	267
Plainview	Wabashaw	637
Preston	Fillmore	600
Read's Landing	Wabashaw	782
Red Wing	Goodhue	4,290
Onsted	Onsted	3,953
Rushford	Fillmore	1,245
St. Anthony	Hennepin	1,045
St. Charles	Winona	1,151
St. Cloud	Stearns	2,161
St. Paul	Ramsey	20,020
St. Peter	Nicollet	2,124
Sank Rapids	Benton	412
Shakopee City	Scott	1,349
South Bend	Blue Earth	301
Stillwater	Washington	4,124
Waseca	Waseca	551
Wadena	Dodge	324
Winnabago City	Faribault	326
Winona	Winona	7,192

MISSISSIPPI.

Aberdeen	Monroe	2,022
Beauregard	Copiah	315
Biloxi	Harrison	954
Black Creek	Perry	402
Booneville	Prentiss	458
Brandon	Rankin	756
Brookhaven	Lincoln	1,614
Canton	Madison	1,963
Carrollton	Carroll	377
Columbus	Lowndes	4,812
Corinth	Alcorn	1,512
Crystal Springs	Copiah	865
Darlington	Hancock	479
Durant	Holmes	375
Greenville	Washington	890
Grenada	Grenada	1,887
Handsboro	Harrison	459
Hazlehurst	Copiah	662
Hernando	De Soto	730
Holly Springs	Marshall	2,406
Houston	Chickasaw	400
JACKSON	Hinds	4,234
Kosciusko	Attala	577
Leaf River	Perry	720
Lexington	Holmes	744
Liberty	Amite	560
Louisville	Winston	385
Macon	Noxube	975
Meridian	Lauderdale	2,709
Mossy Point	Jackson	440
Natchez	Adams	9,057
Ocean Spring	Jackson	560
Okalona	Chickasaw	1,410
Oxford	Lafayette	1,422
Pontotoc	Pontotoc	384
Pascagoula	Jackson	480
Pasc Christian	Harrison	1,951
Ripley	Tippah	422
Rodney	Jefferson	573
Starkville	Octibbeha	475
Tupello	Lee	618
Vicksburg	Warren	12,443
Wesson	Copiah	464
West Point	Lowndes	1,392

MISSOURI.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Albany	Gentry	607
Alexandria	Clarke	688
Ashley	Pike	268
Bevier	Macon	835
Blomfield	Stoddard	379
Bolivar	Polk	655
Boonville	Cooper	3,506
Bowling Green	Pike	599
Breckinridge	Caldwell	515
Brookfield	Linn	402
Brunswick	Chariton	1,645
Butler	Bates	1,064
Callao	Shannon	310
Cambridge	Saline	375
Camden	Ray	357
Cameron	Clinton	1,328
Canton	Lewis	2,363
Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	3,585
Carrollton	Carroll	1,834
Charleston	Mississippi	655
Chillicothe	Livingston	3,978
Clarence	Shelby	444
Clarksville	Pike	1,152
Clinton	Henry	640
Columbia	Boone	2,236
De Witt	Carroll	317
Dover	Lafayette	320
Dresden	Pettis	318
Easton	Buchanan	518
Edina	Knox	807
Farmington	Ste. Genevieve	393
Fayette	Howard	815
Forest City	Holt	676
Fulton	Callaway	1,585
Glasgow	Howard	1,795
Greenfield	Pade	364
Hamilton	Caldwell	975
Hannibal	Marion	10,125
Harrisonville	Cass	1,032
Hermann	Gasconade	1,335
Holden	Johnson	1,576
Hunterville	Shelby	327
Independence	Jackson	3,184
Iron Mount	Ste. Genevieve	2,018
Ironton	Iron	573
Jackson	Cape Girardeau	459
JEFFERSON CITY	Cole	4,420
Kansas City	Jackson	32,260
Kearney	Clay	596
Keytesville	Chariton	529
Kingston	Caldwell	414
Kirksville	Adair	1,471
Knob Noster	Johnson	914
La Grange	Lewis	1,576
Lancaster	Schuyler	427
La Plata	Macon	546
Lathrop	Clinton	523
Lebanon	Laclede	1,090
Lexington	Lafayette	4,373
Liberty	Clay	1,700
Louisiana	Pike	3,639
Macon	Macon	3,678
Marshall	Webster	809
Marysville	Nodaway	1,682
Memphis	Scotland	1,007
Mexico	Andrain	2,602
Miami	Saline	742
Milan	Sullivan	319
Missouri	Clay	572
Moberly	Randolph	1,514
Monroe	Monroe	353
Monticello	Lewis	301
Mount Vernon	Lawrence	528
Neosho	Newton	875
Newark	Knox	354

MISSOURI.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
New London	Ralls	410
New Madrid	New Madrid	634
Newtonia	Newton	463
Oregon	Holt	824
Oscoda	St. Clair	331
Pacific	Franklin	1,208
Palmyra	Marion	2,615
Paris	Monroe	895
Perryville	Perry	501
Pierce	Lawrence	432
Pilot Knob	Iron	599
Platte City	Platte	599
Plattsburg	Clinton	1,067
Pleasant Hill	Cass	2,554
Potosi	Washington	897
Princeton	Mercer	389
Richmond	Ray	1,218
Rockport	Boone	823
Rolla	Atchinson	490
Roscoe	St. Clair	1,354
St. Charles	Shelby	302
Ste. Genevieve	Ste. Genevieve	5,570
St. Francisville	Clarke	1,321
St. Joseph	Buchanan	408
St. Louis	St. Louis	19,565
St. Mary	Ste. Genevieve	310,864
Salsbury	Chariton	397
Savannah	Andrew	626
Sedalia	Pettis	1,257
Shelbina	Shelby	4,560
Shelbyville	Shelby	1,115
Smith's City	Pettis	550
Springfield	Greene	309
Trenton	Grundy	5,555
Troy	Lincoln	920
Unionville	Putnam	703
Utica	Livingston	462
Warrensburg	Johnston	722
Warrenton	Warren	2,945
Waverly	Lafayette	587
Weston	Platte	1,614
Westport	Jackson	1,095

MONTANA TER.

Bannock	Beaver Head	381
Beartown	Deer Lodge	355
Benton City	Choteau	367
Deer Lodge	Deer Lodge	788
Diamond City	Meagher	460
Helena	Lewis & Clarke	736
Radensburg	Jefferson	311
Silver Bow	Deer Lodge	425
VIRGINIA CITY	Madison	867

NEBRASKA.

Arango	Richardson	364
Ashland	Saunders	653
Blair	Washington	494
Brownville	Nemaha	1,305
Columbus	Platte	526
Dakota	Dakota	300
Falls City	Richards	607
Fremont	Dodge	1,195
LINCOLN *	Lancaster	2,441
Nebraska	Otoe	6,050
Omaha	Douglas	16,083
Plattsmouth	Cass	1,944
Rulo	Richardson	611
Salem	Richardson	304
West Point	Cumming	520

* Includes Township.

NEVADA.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Austin	Lander	1,324
CARSON CITY	Ormsby	5,042
Elko	Elko	1,160
Eureka District	Lander	640
Genoa	Douglas	482
Gold Hill	Storey	4,311
Hamilton	White Pine	3,913
Meadow Valley	Lincoln	365
Mountain City	Elko	467
Pine Grove	Esmeralda	365
Proche City	Lincoln	1,144
Reno	Washoe	1,035
Shermanton	White Pine	932
Treasure	White Pine	1,520
Truckee Meadows	Washoe	320
Unionville	Humboldt	470
Virginia	Storey	7,048
Washoe City	Washoe	552

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (See Note.)

Acworth	Sullivan	1,050
Alstead	Cheshire	1,213
Alton	Belknap	1,768
Amherst	Hillsborough	1,353
Andover	Merrimack	1,206
Barnstead	Belknap	1,543
Barrington	Strafford	1,581
Bath	Grafton	1,168
Bedford	Hillsborough	1,221
Belmont	Belknap	1,165
Boscawen	Belknap	1,637
Bradford	Merrimack	1,081
Bristol	Grafton	1,416
Campton	Grafton	1,226
Canaan	Grafton	1,877
Candia	Rockingham	1,456
Canterbury	Merrimack	1,169
Charlestown	Sullivan	1,741
Chester	Rockingham	1,153
Chesterfield	Cheshire	1,289
Claremont	Sullivan	4,053
Colebrook	Coos	1,372
CONCORD *	Merrimack	12,241
Conway	Carroll	1,607
Cornish	Sullivan	1,334
Deerfield	Rockingham	1,768
Derry	Rockingham	1,809
Dover *	Strafford	9,294
Durham	Strafford	1,298
Enfield	Grafton	1,662
Epping	Rockingham	1,270
Exeter	Rockingham	3,437
Farmington	Strafford	2,063
Fitzwilliam	Cheshire	1,140
Franklin	Merrimack	2,301
Gilford	Belknap	5,351
Gilmanton	Belknap	1,642
Goffstown	Hillsborough	1,656
Gorham	Coos	1,167
Hampton	Rockingham	1,177
Haverhill	Grafton	2,085
Henniker	Grafton	2,271
Hillsborough	Merrimack	1,288
Hinsdale	Hillsborough	1,595
Hollis	Hillsborough	1,312
Hooksett	Merrimack	1,079
Hopkinton	Merrimack	1,339
Hudson	Hillsborough	1,814
Jaffrey	Cheshire	1,066
Keene	Cheshire	1,256
Kingston	Rockingham	5,971
		1,054

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Laconia	Belknap	2,309
Lancaster	Coos	2,248
Lebanon	Grafton	3,094
Lisbon	Grafton	1,844
Littleton	Grafton	2,446
Londonderry	Rockingham	1,405
Loudon	Merrimack	1,282
Lyme	Grafton	1,358
Manchester *	Hillsborough	23,536
Marlborough	Cheshire	1,017
Mason	Hillsborough	1,364
Meredith	Belknap	1,807
Merrimack	Hillsborough	1,066
Milton	Hillsborough	2,666
Moultonboro'	Strafford	1,598
Nashua *	Carroll	1,289
New Boston	Hillsborough	10,543
New Hampton	Belknap	1,241
New Ipswich	Hillsborough	1,257
New Market	Rockingham	1,380
Newport	Rockingham	1,987
Northwood	Sullivan	2,163
Nottingham	Rockingham	1,430
Orford	Rockingham	1,130
Ossipee	Grafton	1,119
Pembroke	Carroll	1,822
Peterborough	Merrimack	2,518
Pittsfield	Hillsborough	2,236
Plainfield	Merrimack	1,600
Plymouth	Sullivan	1,559
Portsmouth *	Grafton	1,409
Raymond	Rockingham	9,211
Rindge	Rockingham	1,121
Rochester	Cheshire	1,107
Rollinsford	Strafford	4,103
Rumney	Strafford	1,500
Salem	Grafton	1,165
Sanbornton	Rockingham	1,603
Sandwich	Belknap	1,256
Seabrook	Carroll	1,834
Somersworth	Rockingham	1,609
Strafford	Strafford	4,504
Sutton	Strafford	1,669
Swansey	Merrimack	1,155
Tamworth	Cheshire	1,626
Tilton	Carroll	1,344
Wakefield	Belknap	1,147
Walpole	Carroll	1,185
Warner	Cheshire	1,830
Weare	Merrimack	1,667
Westmoreland	Hillsborough	2,092
Whitefield	Cheshire	1,256
Wilton	Coos	1,196
Winchester	Merrimack	1,072
Wolfeborough	Hillsborough	1,974
	Cheshire	2,097
	Carroll	1,995

* Indicates City or Village. The rest are Townships.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City	Atlantic	1,043
Beverly	Burlington	1,418
Bound Brook	Somerset	556
Bridgeton	Cumberland	6,530
Burlington	Burlington	5,817
Camden	Camden	20,045
Cape May	Cape May	1,248
Clatsco	Hunterdon	785
Delanco	Burlington	500
Egg Harbor	Atlantic	1,311
Elizabeth	Union	20,832
Elmer	Salem	247

NEW JERSEY.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Flemington	Hunterdon	1,412
Frenchtown	Hunterdon	912
Gloucester City	Camden	3,682
Haddonfield	Camden	1,075
Hammononton	Atlantic	1,404
Harrison	Hudson	4,129
Hightstown	(boro') Mercer	1,347
Hoboken	Hudson	20,297
Jersey City	Hudson	82,546
Keyport	Monmouth	2,366
Lambertville	Hunterdon	3,842
Manahawkinsville	Ocean	689
Millham	Mercer	677
Millville	Cumberland	6,101
Newark	Essex	105,059
New Brunswick	Middlesex	15,058
Newton	Sussex	2,403
Orange	Essex	9,348
Patterson	Passaic	33,579
Pemberton	Burlington	797
Plainfield	Union	5,005
Princeton	Mercer	2,798
Rahway	Union	6,258
Raritan	Somerset	1,000
Red Bank	Monmouth	2,086
Salem	Salem	4,555
Somerville	Somerset	2,236
TRENTON	Mercer	22,874
Union	Hudson	4,640
Washington	(boro') Warren	1,880
Woodbury	Gloucester	1,965
Woodstown	Salem	1,914

NEW MEXICO.

Alameda	Bernalillo	640
Albuquerque	Bernalillo	1,307
Arroyo Hondo	Taos	477
Arroyo Seco	Taos	958
Barelas	Bernalillo	309
Bernalillo	Bernalillo	745
Canon de Genes	Santa Ana	319
Chamberino	Dona Ana	465
Chamisa	Taos	355
Chaperito	San Miguel	429
Cochito Pueblo Res- ervation	Santa Ana	361
Colonias de San Jose	San Miguel	492
Corales	Bernalillo	687
Cordovas	Taos	789
Costilla	Taos	631
Dona Ana	Dona Ana	728
El Llano	Taos	716
El Puertecito	San Miguel	349
El Rancho	Taos Arriba	1,329
Embudo	Taos	516
Fernando de Taos	Taos	1,302
Huique	Rio Arriba	309
La Cuesta	San Miguel	660
La Mesa	Dona Ana	370
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	1,304
Los Ranchos	Bernalillo	480
Los Truchos	Santa Fe	840
Los Valkos de San Augustine	San Miguel	399
Lower Anton Chico	San Miguel	556
Lower Las Vegas	San Miguel	1,730
Mesilla	Dona Ana	1,578
Monton de Alamos	San Miguel	792
Padilla	Bernalillo	392
Pajarita	Bernalillo	308
Pecos	San Miguel	256
Pena Blanca	Santa Ana	427
Penasco	Taos	544

NEW MEXICO.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Picuris Pueblo Res- ervation	Taos	773
Pinos	Taos	349
Placita	Taos	830
Pogoque Pueblo Reservation	Santa Fe	397
Puerto de Luna	San Miguel	713
Ranchos de Atrisco	Bernalillo	304
Red Willow Pueblo Reservation	Taos	1,600
Rincon de Tecolote	San Miguel	315
Rio Colorado	San Miguel	714
San Geronimo	San Miguel	442
San Ildefonso Reser- vation	Santa Fe	372
San Jose	San Miguel	489
San Juan Pueblo Reservation	Rio Arriba	1,031
San Miguel	San Miguel	563
Santa Clara Pueblo Reservation	Rio Arriba	447
SANTA FE	Santa Fe	4,765
Sapello	San Miguel	937
Serro	Taos	390
Tecolote	San Miguel	634
Trampas	Taos	323
Upper Las Vegas	San Miguel	796
Vallecito	Rio Arriba	396

NEW YORK.

Adams	Jefferson	1,352
Afton	Chenango	457
Akron	Erie	444
ALBANY *	Albany	69,422
Albion	Orleans	3,322
Alexandria	Essex	680
Allegany	Cattaraugus	746
Amityville	Suffolk	500
Amsterdam	Montgomery	5,426
Angelica	Allegany	991
Angola	Erie	600
Annandale	Dutchess	347
Antwerp	Jefferson	773
Apalachin	Tioga	300
Arcade	Wyoming	573
Argyle	Washington	351
Ashville	Chautauga	350
Astoria	Queens	5,204
Athens	Greene	1,793
Attica	Wyoming	1,333
Auburn	Cayuga	17,225
Aurora	Cayuga	450
Avoca	Steuben	492
Avon	Livingston	900
Babylon	Suffolk	1,225
Bainbridge	Chenango	681
Baldwinsville	Onondaga	2,130
Ballston Spa	Saratoga	2,970
Batavia	Genesee	3,890
Bath	Rensselaer	1,465
Bay Shore	Suffolk	1,200
Beekmantown	Westchester	2,206
Belmont	Allegany	795
Binghamton	Broome	12,692
Boonville	Oneida	1,418
Brasher Falls	St. Lawrence	450
Brewerton	Onondaga	518
Bridgehampton	Suffolk	1,334
Brockport	Monroe	2,817

* The text gives the city of Albany as it was previous to the recent legislation, changing its limits. The population of the city as now bounded, is 76,126.

NEW YORK.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Brooklyn.....	Chautauqua.....	329
Brooklyn.....	Kings.....	396,099
Brownville.....	Jefferson.....	450
Buffalo.....	Erie.....	117,714
Butternuts.....	Otsego.....	675
Caledonia.....	Livingston.....	597
Cambridge.....	Washington.....	1,530
Camden.....	Oneida.....	1,703
Camillus.....	Onondaga.....	598
Canajoharie.....	Montgomery.....	1,822
Canandaigua.....	Ontario.....	4,862
Canastota.....	Madison.....	1,492
Canonsville.....	Delaware.....	319
Canton.....	St. Lawrence.....	1,681
Cape Vincent.....	Jefferson.....	1,269
Carnel.....	Putnam.....	500
Castile.....	Wyoming.....	712
Castleton.....	Rensselaer.....	580
Catskill.....	Greene.....	3,791
Cayuga.....	Cayuga.....	435
Cazenovia.....	Madison.....	1,718
Central Mt. Vernon.....	Westchester.....	450
Central Square.....	Oswego.....	559
Champlain.....	Clinton.....	1,850
Channingville.....	Dutchess.....	1,250
Chatham.....	Columbia.....	1,387
Chaumont.....	Jefferson.....	370
Cherry Valley.....	Otsego.....	630
Chester.....	Orange.....	666
Chittenango.....	Madison.....	968
Cincinnati.....	Cortland.....	350
Clark's Mills.....	Oneida.....	420
Clarkville.....	Madison.....	322
Clayton.....	Jefferson.....	1,020
Clayville.....	Oneida.....	911
Cleveland.....	Oswego.....	895
Clifton Springs.....	Ontario.....	716
Clinton.....	Hamilton.....	1,640
Clyde.....	Wayne.....	2,735
Clymer.....	Chautauqua.....	400
Cobleskill.....	Schoharie.....	1,030
Cohoes.....	Albany.....	15,537
Cold Spring.....	Putnam.....	3,086
Cold Springs.....	Suffolk.....	730
College Point.....	Queens.....	3,452
Colton.....	St. Lawrence.....	635
Columbaville.....	Queens.....	1,251
Constableville.....	Lewis.....	712
Constantia.....	Oswego.....	587
Copenhagen.....	Lewis.....	375
Corning.....	Steuben.....	4,018
Cortland.....	Cortland.....	3,066
Dansville.....	Livingston.....	3,387
Delhi.....	Delaware.....	1,223
Deposit.....	Broome.....	1,286
De Ruyter.....	Madison.....	605
Dryden.....	Tompkins.....	672
Dundee.....	Yates.....	730
Dunkirk.....	Chautauqua.....	5,231
Durhamville.....	Oneida.....	859
Eagle Harbor.....	Jefferson.....	319
Earlville.....	Madison.....	399
East Bloomingfield.....	Ontario.....	320
East Mt. Vernon.....	Westchester.....	500
Ebenezer.....	Erie.....	419
Elbridge.....	Onondaga.....	463
Ellicottville.....	Cattaraugus.....	579
Ellington.....	Chautauqua.....	311
Elmira.....	Chemung.....	15,863
Evans' Mills.....	Jefferson.....	300
Fabius.....	Onondaga.....	378
Factoryville.....	Cayuga.....	318
Fair Haven.....	Cayuga.....	532
Fairmount.....	Westchester.....	508
Fayetteville.....	Onondaga.....	1,402

NEW YORK.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Fishkill.....	Dutchess.....	737
Fishkill Land'g.....	Dutchess.....	2,992
Florida.....	Orange.....	459
Flushing.....	Queens.....	6,223
Fonda.....	Montgomery.....	1,992
Fonda's Bush.....	Fulton.....	987
Fordham.....	Westchester.....	2,151
Forestville.....	Chautauqua.....	722
Fort Ann.....	Washington.....	639
Fort Covington.....	Franklin.....	953
Fort Edward.....	Washington.....	3,492
Fort Plain.....	Montgomery.....	1,797
Frankfort.....	Herkimer.....	1,083
Franklin.....	Oneida.....	379
Franklin.....	Delaware.....	681
Fredonia.....	Chautauqua.....	2,546
Frewsburg.....	Chautauqua.....	379
Friendship.....	Allegany.....	474
Fulton.....	Oswego.....	3,507
Fultonville.....	Montgomery.....	1,117
Geddes.....	Onondaga.....	3,629
Geneva.....	Ontario.....	5,521
Gibson.....	Steuben.....	372
Glenham.....	Dutchess.....	924
Glen's Falls.....	Warren.....	4,500
Gloversville.....	Fulton.....	4,518
Good Ground.....	Suffolk.....	504
Goshen.....	Orange.....	2,205
Gouverneur.....	St. Lawrence.....	1,627
Gowanda.....	Cattaraugus.....	994
Greece.....	Monroe.....	737
Greene.....	Chemung.....	1,025
Green Island.....	Albany.....	3,135
Greenport.....	Suffolk.....	1,819
Grindstone Isl'd.....	Jefferson.....	330
Groton.....	Tompkins.....	863
Guilford.....	Chemung.....	331
Hamilton.....	Madison.....	1,529
Hammondsport.....	Steuben.....	602
Hannibal.....	Oneida.....	441
Hart's Falls.....	Oswego.....	454
Havana.....	Rensselaer.....	1,111
Hempstead.....	Schuyler.....	1,273
Henderson.....	Queens.....	2,316
Herkimer.....	Jefferson.....	339
Herkimer.....	Herkimer.....	1,220
Herkimer.....	St. Lawrence.....	573
Hinsdale.....	Cattaraugus.....	321
Holland Patent.....	Oneida.....	320
Homer.....	Cortland.....	2,008
Honeyoye Falls.....	Montroe.....	921
Hornellsville.....	Steuben.....	4,552
Horseheads.....	Chemung.....	1,410
Hudson.....	Columbia.....	8,615
Hunter's Point.....	Queens.....	1,596
Huntington.....	Suffolk.....	2,433
Hyde Park.....	Dutchess.....	600
Hion.....	Herkimer.....	2,876
Irvine.....	Chautauqua.....	355
Utica.....	Tompkins.....	8,462
Jamaica.....	Queens.....	3,791
Jamesport.....	Suffolk.....	322
Jamesville.....	Chautauqua.....	5,325
Johnstown.....	Onondaga.....	402
Johnsonville.....	Rensselaer.....	500
Johnstown.....	Fulton.....	3,282
Jordan.....	Onondaga.....	1,263
Kingston.....	Ulster.....	6,215
Knoxville.....	Steuben.....	785
Lancaster.....	Erie.....	1,697
Lansingburgh.....	Rensselaer.....	6,372
Lawrenceville.....	St. Lawrence.....	350
Lee Centre.....	Oneida.....	355
Leeds.....	Greene.....	847
Le Roy.....	Genesee.....	2,634

NEW YORK.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Lewiston.....	Niagara.....	770
Lima.....	Livingston.....	1,257
Little Falls.....	Herkimer.....	5,387
Liverpool.....	Onondaga.....	1,555
Livonia Station.....	Livingston.....	399
Lockport.....	Niagara.....	12,426
Long Isl'd City.....	Queens.....	3,867
Ludlowville.....	Tompkins.....	376
Lyndonville.....	Orleans.....	400
Lyons.....	Wayne.....	3,350
Macedon.....	Wayne.....	451
McGrawville.....	Cortland.....	517
McLean.....	Tompkins.....	405
Madalin.....	Dutchess.....	629
Madrid.....	St. Lawrence.....	670
Maine.....	Broome.....	303
Manlius.....	Onondaga.....	879
Marathon.....	Cortland.....	871
Marcellus.....	Onondaga.....	428
Marion.....	Wayne.....	432
Massena.....	St. Lawrence.....	483
Matteawan.....	Dutchess.....	2,406
Mayville.....	Chautauqua.....	701
Mechanicsville.....	Saratoga.....	1,075
Medina.....	Orleans.....	2,821
Mexico.....	Oswego.....	1,204
Middleburgh.....	Schoharie.....	863
Middleport.....	Niagara.....	731
Middletown.....	Orange.....	6,049
Middleville.....	Herkimer.....	406
Millport.....	Chemung.....	741
Mohawk.....	Herkimer.....	1,404
Montezuma.....	Cayuga.....	473
Montgomery.....	Orange.....	960
Monticello.....	Sullivan.....	912
Morrisville.....	Madison.....	570
Mount Hope.....	Westchester.....	487
Mount Morris.....	Livingston.....	1,930
Mount Vernon.....	Westchester.....	2,700
Munnsville.....	Madison.....	313
Naples.....	Ontario.....	902
Nassau.....	Rensselaer.....	348
Newark.....	Wayne.....	2,248
New Brighton.....	Richmond.....	7,195
Newburgh.....	Orange.....	17,014
New Hamburg.....	Dutchess.....	400
New Hartford.....	Oneida.....	743
New London.....	Oneida.....	453
New Paltz.....	Ulster.....	425
Newport.....	Herkimer.....	651
Newtownville.....	Queens.....	2,108
New York.....	New York.....	942,292
New York Mills.....	Oneida.....	1,264
Niagara City.....	Niagara.....	2,276
Niagara Falls.....	Niagara.....	3,006
Nicholville.....	St. Lawrence.....	300
Norfolk.....	St. Lawrence.....	540
North Bay.....	Oneida.....	348
North Lawrence.....	St. Lawrence.....	550
Northport.....	Suffolk.....	1,060
Norwich.....	Chemango.....	4,279
Nunda.....	Livingston.....	1,159
Nyack.....	Rockland.....	3,438
Ogdensburg.....	St. Lawrence.....	10,076
Olean.....	Cattaraugus.....	1,327
Oneida.....	Madison.....	3,362
Oneonta.....	Otsego.....	1,061
Onondaga Valley.....	Onondaga.....	571
Oriskany.....	Oneida.....	584
Oriskany Falls.....	Oneida.....	628
Oswego.....	Oswego.....	20,910
Oswego Falls.....	Oswego.....	1,119
Ovid.....	Seneca.....	724
Owego.....	Tioga.....	4,756
Oxford.....	Chemango.....	1,278

NEW YORK.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Oyster Bay.....	Queens.....	889
Palatine Bridge.....	Montgomery.....	493
Palmyra.....	Wayne.....	2,152
Panama.....	Chautauqua.....	650
Parishville.....	St. Lawrence.....	312
Peekskill.....	Westchester.....	6,560
Penn Yann.....	Yates.....	3,488
Perry.....	Wyoming.....	867
Peterboro.....	Madison.....	368
Phelps.....	Ontario.....	1,355
Philadelphia.....	Jefferson.....	384
Philmont.....	Columbia.....	699
Phoenix.....	Oswego.....	1,418
Piermont.....	Rockland.....	1,703
Pike.....	Wyoming.....	551
Pine Plains.....	Dutchess.....	401
Pittsford.....	Monroe.....	505
Plattsburgh.....	Clinton.....	5,139
Portageville.....	Wyoming.....	491
Port Byron.....	Cayuga.....	1,069
Port Chester.....	Westchester.....	3,797
Port Ewen.....	Ulster.....	1,251
Port Jackson.....	Montgomery.....	446
Port Jervis.....	Orange.....	6,377
Port Leyden.....	Lewis.....	977
Port Richmond.....	Richmond.....	3,028
Port Washington.....	Queens.....	804
Portville.....	Cattaraugus.....	450
Potsdam.....	St. Lawrence.....	2,891
Potsdam Junction.....	St. Lawrence.....	966
Poughkeepsie.....	Dutchess.....	20,060
Prattsburgh.....	Steuben.....	639
Prattsville.....	Greene.....	489
Prospect.....	Oneida.....	312
Quincy.....	Chautauqua.....	350
Ravenswood.....	Queens.....	1,536
Red Creek.....	Wayne.....	529
Red Hook.....	Dutchess.....	851
Rensselaer Falls.....	St. Lawrence.....	395
Rensselaerville.....	Albany.....	526
Rhinebeck.....	Dutchess.....	1,322
Richfield Spr's.....	Otsego.....	696
Richmondville.....	Schoharie.....	630
Riverhead.....	Suffolk.....	1,296
Rochester.....	Monroe.....	62,386
Rockland Lake.....	Rockland.....	510
Rome.....	Oneida.....	11,000
Rondout.....	Ulster.....	10,114
Roslyn.....	Queens.....	655
Rouse's Point.....	Clinton.....	1,266
Rushford.....	Allegany.....	543
Russell.....	St. Lawrence.....	335
Sackett's Harb'r.....	Jefferson.....	713
St. Johnsville.....	Montgomery.....	1,376
Sag Harbor.....	Suffolk.....	1,723
Salem.....	Washington.....	1,239
Sand Lake.....	Rensselaer.....	503
Sandy Creek.....	Oswego.....	966
Sandy Hill.....	Washington.....	2,347
Saratoga Spr'gs.....	Saratoga.....	7,516
Saugerties.....	Ulster.....	3,721
Saugoit.....	Oneida.....	459
Sayville.....	Suffolk.....	1,200
Schenectady.....	Schenectady.....	11,026
Schenenys.....	Otsego.....	549
Schoharie.....	Schoharie.....	1,200
Schroon.....	Essex.....	300
Schuylerville.....	Saratoga.....	1,267
Seneca Falls.....	Seneca.....	5,890
Sharon Springs.....	Schoharie.....	520
Sherman.....	Chautauqua.....	610
Sidney Plains.....	Delaware.....	405
Silver Creek.....	Chautauqua.....	666
Sing Sing.....	Westchester.....	4,696
Skaneateles.....	Onondaga.....	1,409

NEW YORK.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Smithborough	Tioga	304
Sodus	Wayne	516
Southampton	Suffolk	943
S. Glen's Falls	Saratoga	1,047
South Rondout	Ulster	465
Spencerport	Monroe	531
Springville	Erie	1,006
Stillwater	Saratoga	737
Syracuse	Onondaga	43,051
Taberg	Oneida	400
Theresa	Jefferson	798
Three Mile Bay	Jefferson	417
Tioga Centre	Tioga	304
Tivoli	Dutchess	452
Tonawanda	Erie	2,812
Tottenville	Richmond	1,571
Trenton	Westchester	2,025
Tribe's Hill	Montgomery	355
Troy	Rensselaer	46,465
Trumansburg	Tompkins	1,246
Truxton	Cortland	311
Turin	Lewis	532
Unadilla	Otsego	875
Union Springs	Cayuga	1,150
Utica	Oneida	28,804
Valley Falls	Rensselaer	600
Vernon	Oneida	391
Westplank	Westchester	1,500
Victor	Ontario	506
Victory Mills	Saratoga	870
Waddington	St. Lawrence	710
Walden	Orange	1,254
Walton	Delaware	866
Walworth	Wayne	362
Wappinger's Falls	Dutchess	2,263
Wardville	Genesee	788
Warren	Rockland	3,469
Warrensburgh	Warren	715
Warwick	Orange	958
Warsaw	Wyoming	1,631
Waterford	Saratoga	3,071
Waterloo	Seneca	4,086
Watertown	Jefferson	9,336
Waterville	Oneida	1,182
Watkins	Schuyler	2,639
Waverly	Tioga	2,239
Weedsport	Cayuga	1,248
Wellsburgh	Chemung	542
Wellsville	Allegany	2,034
West Farms	Westchester	1,761
West Field	Chautauqua	3,000
West Hampton	Suffolk	439
West Mt. Vernon	Westchester	1,200
West Point	Orange	942
West Sand Lake	Rensselaer	315
West Troy	Albany	10,693
Whitehall	Washington	4,322
Whitesboro	Oneida	964
White Stone	Queens	1,907
Whitney's Point	Broome	480
Williamsville	Erie	912
Wilson	Niagara	661
Windsor	Broome	225
Wolcott	Wayne	638
Wolcottsville	Niagara	756
Woodhull	Steuben	392
Woodstock	Westchester	307
Wurtsborough	Sullivan	797
Wyoming	Wyoming	338
Yonkers	Westchester	12,733
Youngstown	Niagara	476

NORTH CAROLINA.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Asheville	Buncombe	1,400
Beaufort	Carteret	2,430
Charlotte	Mecklenburg	4,473
Concord	Cabarrus	878
Edenton	Chowan	1,243
Elizabeth City	Cumberland	930
Fayetteville	Wayne	4,660
Fork River	Franklin	811
Franklinton	Franklin	305
Goldsboro	Wayne	1,134
Graham	Alamance	502
Greensboro	Guilford	492
Greenville	Pitt	601
Halifax	Halifax	429
Henderson	Granville	545
Hertford	Perquimans	486
Hillsboro	Orange	809
Kinston	Lenoir	1,103
Lenoir	Caldwell	440
Lexington	Davidson	475
Louisburg	Franklin	750
Lumberton	Robeson	615
Mocksville	Davie	300
Monroe	Union	448
Morganton	Burke	554
Murfreesboro	Hertford	753
New Berne	Craven	5,849
Newton	Catawba	323
Oxford	Granville	916
Plymouth	Washington	1,389
RALEIGH	Wake	7,790
Rockingham	Richmond	454
Rocky Mount	Edgecombe	357
Rutherfordton	Rutherford	479
Smithfield	Johnston	415
Snow Hill	Brunswick	810
Statesville	Greene	320
Tarboro	Fredell	644
Wadesboro	Edgecombe	1,340
Warrenton	Ainsworth	480
Washington	Warren	961
Williamston	Beaufort	2,094
Wilmington	Martin	520
Wilson	New Hanover	13,446
Windsor	Wilson	1,036
Winston	Bertie	427
	Forsyth	443

OHIO.

Aberdeen	Brown	871
Adelphi	Ross	417
Akron	Summit	10,006
Albany	Athens	480
Alexandria	Licking	303
Alliance	Stark	4,063
Antwerp	Paulding	717
Apple Creek	Wayne	300
Arcanum	Darke	450
Archbold	Fulton	373
Ashland	Ashland	2,601
Ashley	Delaware	454
Ashtabula	Ashtabula	1,399
Athens	Athens	1,696
Attica	Seneca	370
Baconsbury	Trumbull	446
Bainbridge	Ross	647
Bainsville	Monroe	359
Baltimore	Fairfield	489
Barnesville	Belmont	2,063
Batavia	Clermont	827
Bealsville	Monroe	324
Bedford	Cuyahoga	828
Belfast	Highland	503

OHIO.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Bellaire.....	Belmont	4,033
Bellbrook.....	Greene	369
Bellefontaine.....	Logan	3,182
Belleville.....	Richland	720
Bellevue.....	Huron	1,219
Belpre.....	Washington	911
Bentonville.....	Adams	310
Berea.....	Cuyahoga	1,628
Bethel.....	Clermont	634
Beverly City.....	Washington	814
Blanchester.....	Clinton	513
Bloomington.....	Fayette	312
Bluffton.....	Allen	489
Bolivar.....	Tuscarawas	413
Bowling Green.....	Wood	906
Bridgeport.....	Belmont	1,178
Brooklyn.....	Cuyahoga	648
Brownsville.....	Licking	381
Bryan.....	Williams	2,284
Bucyrus.....	Crawford	3,066
Buett's Lowell.....	Washington	350
Cadiz.....	Harrison	1,435
Caldwell.....	Noble	318
Caledonia.....	Marion	419
Cambridge.....	Guernsey	2,193
Camden.....	Preble	648
Canal Dover.....	Tuscarawas	1,593
Canal Fulton.....	Stark	1,048
Canfield.....	Mahoning	640
Canton.....	Stark	8,660
Cardington.....	Morrow	918
Carey.....	Wyandot	692
Carrollton.....	Montgomery	350
Carrollton.....	Carroll	813
Catawba.....	Clark	318
Cedarville.....	Greene	753
Celina.....	Mercer	859
Centre Point.....	Shelby	444
Chagrin Falls.....	Cuyahoga	1,016
Chardon.....	Geauga	885
Chesterfield.....	Morgan	354
Chickasaw.....	Mercer	386
Chillicothe.....	Ross	8,920
Cincinnati.....	Hamilton	216,239
Circleville.....	Pickaway	5,107
Clarington.....	Monroe	728
Clarksville.....	Clinton	389
Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga	92,829
Columbia.....	Hamilton	1,105
Columbiana.....	Columbiana	870
Columbus.....	Franklin	21,274
Columbus Grove.....	Putnam	578
Coolville.....	Athens	334
Congress.....	Wayne	309
Conneaut.....	Ashtabula	1,163
Coshocton.....	Coshocton	1,751
Covington.....	Miami	1,010
Crestline.....	Crawford	2,279
Cumberland.....	Guernsey	319
Cuyahoga Falls.....	Summit	1,861
Dalton.....	Wayne	112
Dayton.....	Montgomery	50,473
Deerville.....	Harrison	306
Defiance.....	Defiance	2,730
De Graff.....	Logan	621
Delaware.....	Delaware	5,641
Delphos.....	Allen	1,027
Delphos.....	Van Wert	640
Delta.....	Fulton	753
Dennison.....	Tuscarawas	828
Doylestown.....	Wayne	551
Dresden.....	Muskingum	1,156
East Lancaster.....	Fairfield	566
East Liverpool.....	Columbiana	2,105
East Union.....	Noble	857
Eaton.....	Preble	1,718

OHIO.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Edgerton.....	Williams	690
Elida.....	Allen	533
Elizabeth.....	Morgan	1,325
Elmore.....	Ottawa	1,131
Elyria.....	Lorain	3,068
Fairfax.....	Highland	544
Fairfield.....	Greene	397
Farmersville.....	Guernsey	377
Fayetteville.....	Montgomery	312
Felicity.....	Brown	397
Findlay.....	Clermont	955
Fletcher.....	Hancock	3,315
Fostoria.....	Miami	306
Frankfort.....	Seneca	1,733
Franklin.....	Ross	519
Franklin.....	Warren	1,832
Franklin.....	Franklin	690
Frazeeburg.....	Muskingum	325
Fredericksburg.....	Wayne	539
Fredericktown.....	Knox	690
Frement.....	Sandusky	5,435
Gallion.....	Crawford	3,523
Gallipolis.....	Gallia	3,711
Gambier.....	Knox	581
Garrettsville.....	Portage	658
Geneva.....	Ashtabula	1,090
Genoa.....	Ottawa	558
Georgetown.....	Brown	1,037
Germantown.....	Montgomery	1,440
Gilboa.....	Putnam	315
Glendale.....	Hamilton	1,780
Granville.....	Licking	1,109
Greenfield.....	Highland	1,712
Greenville.....	Darke	2,520
Groveport.....	Franklin	627
Hamden.....	Vinton	364
Hamilton.....	Butler	11,081
Hammondsville.....	Jefferson	504
Hanover.....	Columbiana	481
Hanover.....	Licking	322
Harmer.....	Washington	1,311
Harrison.....	Hamilton	1,417
Harveysburg.....	Warren	388
Haysville.....	Ashland	576
Hebron.....	Licking	478
Higginsport.....	Brown	330
Hillsboro.....	Highland	2,818
Hopedale.....	Harrison	359
Hubbard.....	Trumbull	1,126
Huntsville.....	Logan	322
Huron.....	Erie	697
Irondale.....	Jefferson	751
Ironton.....	Lawrence	5,686
Jackson.....	Jackson	2,016
Jackson.....	Licking	438
Jamestown.....	Greene	502
Jefferson.....	Ashtabula	869
Jefferson.....	Madison	577
Jeromeville.....	Ashland	328
Kenton.....	Hardin	2,610
Kingston.....	Ross	345
Kopel.....	Mercer	505
Lafayette.....	Allen	337
Lancaster.....	Fairfield	4,725
Lebanon.....	Warren	2,749
Leesburg.....	Highland	508
Lectonia.....	Columbiana	1,200
Lewisburg.....	Champaign	733
Lewisburg.....	Preble	391
Lexington.....	Richland	482
Lima.....	Allen	4,500
Lithopolis.....	Fairfield	394
Lockland.....	Hamilton	1,299
Logan.....	Hocking	1,827
London.....	Madison	2,066
Loudonville.....	Ashland	811

OHIO.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Lowellville	Mahoning	722
Lucas	Richland	312
Lynchburg	Highland	476
McArthur	Vinton	861
McComb	Hancock	319
McConnellsville	Morgan	1,646
Madison	Lake	757
Malta	Morgan	513
Manchester	Adams	942
Manfield	Richland	8,029
Marietta	Washington	5,218
Marion	Marion	2,531
Marshall	Highland	514
Marshallville	Wayne	1,822
Martinsville	Belmont	1,855
Marysville	Union	1,441
Mason	Warren	387
Massillon	Stark	5,185
Matamoras	Washington	406
Maumee City	Lucas	1,779
Mechanicsburg	Champaign	910
Medina	Medina	1,150
Mentor	Lake	416
Miamisburg	Montgomery	1,425
Middleport	Meigs	2,236
Middletown	Butler	5,046
Milan	Eric	774
Milford	Clermont	620
Milford Centre	Union	372
Millersburg	Holmes	1,457
Millwood	Guernsey	367
Milton	Miami	455
Minersville	Meigs	1,000
Minster	Anglaize	868
Monroe	Butler	521
Monroeville	Huron	1,344
Morrisstown	Belmont	493
Morrow	Warren	708
Moscow	Clermont	443
Mount Gilead	Morrow	1,087
Mount Pleasant	Jefferson	563
Mount Sterling	Madison	389
Mount Union	Stark	215
Mount Vernon	Knox	4,876
Mowrystown	Highland	411
Napoleon	Henry	2,018
Nelsonville	Athens	1,059
Nevada	Wyandot	828
Neville	Clermont	422
Newark	Licking	6,698
New Athens	Harrison	354
New Bremen	Anglaize	528
New Comerstown	Tuscarawas	791
New Concord	Muskingum	488
New Holland	Pickaway	326
New Lexington	Perry	953
New Lisbon	Columbiana	1,569
New London	Huron	678
New Madison	Darke	452
New Philadelphia	Tuscarawas	3,113
Newport	Shelby	397
New Richmond	Clermont	2,516
New Vienna	Clinton	573
Norwalk	Huron	4,498
Oberlin	Lorain	2,888
Olmstead	Cuyahoga	383
Orville	Wayne	745
Osborn	Greene	639
Ottawa	Putnam	1,129
Over Bremen	Anglaize	423
Owensville	Clermont	377
Oxford	Butler	1,758
Painesville	Lake	3,728
Pataskala	Licking	462
Perrinville	Darke	356

OHIO.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Perrysburgh	Wood	1,835
Pikeeton	Pike	658
Pioneer	Williams	338
Piqua	Miami	5,367
Piqua	Franklin	2,564
Pleasant Hill	Miami	321
Pleasant Valley	Madison	467
Plymouth	Richland	703
Poland	Mahoning	453
Pomeroy	Meigs	5,824
Port Clinton	Ottawa	543
Port Jefferson	Shelby	410
Portsmouth	Scioto	10,592
Port Washington	Tuscarawas	425
Putnam	Muskingum	2,650
Quincy	Logan	320
Racine	Meigs	560
Ravenna	Portage	2,188
Reading	Hamilton	1,575
Republic	Seneca	481
Reynoldsburg	Franklin	457
Richmond	Jefferson	405
Richwood	Union	436
Ripley	Brown	2,323
Rock Creek	Ashtabula	491
Rockville	Adams	957
Rome	Adams	471
Roseville	Muskingum	426
Rushsylvania	Logan	310
Russellville	Brown	359
St. Clairsville	Belmont	1,056
St. Mary's	Anglaize	1,370
Salem	Columbiana	3,700
Salem	Montgomery	312
Salineville	Columbiana	1,429
Sampson	Darke	346
Sandusky	Eric	1,080
Savannah	Ashtabula	395
Sciotoville	Scioto	480
Senacaville	Guernsey	376
Seville	Medina	597
Shanesville	Tuscarawas	360
Shelby	Richland	1,807
Shreve	Wayne	479
Sidney	Shelby	2,808
Smithfield	Jefferson	515
Somerset	Perry	1,153
Somerville	Butler	389
South Charleston	Clark	388
Spencerville	Allen	364
Springborough	Warren	477
Springdale	Hamilton	382
Springfield	Clark	12,652
Steubenville	Jefferson	8,167
Stryker	Williams	671
Sugar Tree Ridge	Highland	1,012
Summerfield	Noble	470
Syracuse	Meigs	1,273
Tarleton	Pickaway	407
Taylorville	Muskingum	514
Tiffin	Seneca	5,648
Tippecanoe City	Miami	1,204
Toledo	Lucas	31,584
Trenton	Butler	310
Troy	Miami	3,005
Urichsville	Tuscarawas	1,541
Union City	Darke	792
Upper Sandusky	Wyandot	2,564
Urbana	Champaign	4,276
Vandalia	Licking	384
Van Wert	Montgomery	313
Van Wert	Van Wert	2,623
Vermillion	Eric	721
Wadsworth	Medina	949
Wapakoneta	Anglaize	2,150

OHIO.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Warren	Trumbull.....	3,457
Washington	Fayette	2,117
Washington	Guernsey	554
Washingtonville.....	Columbiana.....	517
Wauseon	Pulton.....	1,474
Waverley.....	Fike.....	1,202
Waynesburg	Stark.....	425
Waynesville	Adams.....	745
Wellington.....	Lorain.....	1,281
Wellsville.....	Columbiana.....	2,313
West Alexandria.....	Preble.....	455
Westerville.....	Franklin.....	741
West Liberty	Logan.....	741
West Salem	Wayne.....	713
West Union	Adams.....	486
West Unity	Williams.....	557
West Wheeling	Belmont.....	407
West Zanesville.....	Muskingum.....	1,744
Wheelersburg	Scioto.....	358
Williamsburg	Clermont.....	773
Williamsport	Pickaway.....	514
Willoughby	Lake.....	867
Wilmingon	Clinton.....	2,923
Winchester	Franklin.....	633
Winchester	Preble.....	430
Winchester	Adams.....	416
Woodfield	Monroe.....	753
Wooster	Wayne.....	5,419
Xenia	Greene.....	6,377
Yellow Springs.....	Greene.....	1,435
Youngstown	Mahoning.....	8,975
Zaleski	Vinton.....	690
Zanesville	Muskingum.....	10,911
Zoar	Tuscarawas.....	326

OREGON.

Astoria.....	Clatsop.....	639
Baker City.....	Baker.....	312
Dalles	Wasco.....	942
East Portland	Multnomah.....	830
Eugene City	Lane.....	861
McMinnville	Yam Hill.....	388
Portland	Multnomah.....	8,293
Powder River Valley	Baker.....	783
SALEM *	Marion.....	1,139

* Includes Precinct.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adamstown	Lancaster.....	431
Albion	Erie.....	452
Alexandria.....	Huntingdon.....	556
Allegheny *	Allegheny.....	53,180
Allentown	Lehigh.....	13,884
Altona	Blair.....	10,610
Apollo	Armstrong.....	764
Archibald	Luzerne.....	2,571
Ashland	Schuylkill.....	5,714
Athens	Bradford.....	965
Atbun	Schuylkill.....	511
Bainbridge	Lancaster.....	762
Baldwin	Dauphin.....	477
Ballego Mingo	Montgomery.....	470
Bath	Northampton.....	707
Beaver	Beaver.....	1,120
Beaver Falls	Beaver.....	3,112
Bedford	Bedford.....	1,247
Beech Creek	Clinton.....	584
Bellefonte	Centre.....	2,653

* Merged in City of Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Belleverson	Fayette.....	906
Bellevue	Allegheny.....	384
Berlin	Somerset.....	640
Bernville	Berks.....	457
Berwick	Columbia.....	923
Berwick	Adams.....	325
Bethlehem	Northampton.....	4,512
Birmingham	Allegheny.....	8,063
Blairsville	Indiana.....	1,054
Blakely	Luzerne.....	659
Bloody Run	Bedford.....	357
Bloomfield	Perry.....	655
Bloomsburg	Columbia.....	3,311
Boalsburg	Centre.....	371
Boyetown	Berks.....	690
Braddock	Allegheny.....	1,290
Bridgeport	Fayette.....	1,199
Bridgeport	Montgomery.....	1,778
Bridgeton	Bucks.....	944
Bridgewater	(boro') Beaver.....	1,119
Bristol	Bucks.....	3,269
Broad Top City.....	Huntingdon.....	327
Brookville	Jefferson.....	1,942
Browsville	Fayette.....	1,749
Butler	Butler.....	1,935
California	Washington.....	659
Cambria	Cambria.....	1,744
Cambridge	Crawford.....	452
Cannonsburg	Washington.....	641
Canton	Bradford.....	710
Carbondale.....	Luzerne.....	6,393
Carlisle	Cumberland.....	6,650
Carmichael's.....	Greene.....	491
Carrolltown	Cambria.....	416
Cassville	Huntingdon.....	416
Catasauqua	Lehigh.....	2,853
Centralia	Columbia.....	1,242
Centreville	Butler.....	266
Centreville	Crawford.....	322
Chambersburg	Franklin.....	6,298
Chapman	Northampton.....	288
Cherrytree	Indiana.....	260
Chester	Delaware.....	9,485
Clarion	Clarion.....	709
Clarion	Clarion.....	359
Clarksville	Clearfield.....	1,361
Clearfield	Clearfield.....	2,025
Coatsville	Chester.....	459
Cochranstown	Crawford.....	459
Columbia	Lancaster.....	6,461
Columbus	Warren.....	466
Conemaugh	Cambria.....	2,336
Conneautville	Crawford.....	1,000
Connellsville	Fayette.....	1,292
Conshohocken	Montgomery.....	3,071
Conshohocken	Montgomery.....	470
Coplay	Lehigh.....	728
Corry	Erie.....	6,809
Corsica	Jefferson.....	372
Coudersport	Potter.....	315
Covington	Tioga.....	315
Cressona	Schuylkill.....	1,507
Curwensville.....	Clearfield.....	556
Danville	Montour.....	8,436
Darby	Delaware.....	1,205
Dauphin	Dauphin.....	739
Dauphin	Dauphin.....	391
Dickson	Luzerne.....	418
Dover	York.....	1,077
Downingtown	Chester.....	1,601
Duylstown	Bucks.....	1,601
Dunmore	Luzerne.....	4,311
Dunmore	Sullivan.....	376
E. Birmingham.....	Allegheny.....	9,488
East Brady	Clarion.....	728
East Conemaugh.....	Cambria.....	381
E. Mauch Chunk.....	Carbon.....	1,585

PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Easton	Northampton	10,987
Ebensburg	Cambria	1,240
Edgewater	Allegheny	380
Edinboro	Erie	801
Elizabeth	Allegheny	1,196
Elizabethtown	Lancaster	858
Elkland	Tioga	332
Ematus	Lehigh	477
Emberton	Venango	488
Emporium	Cameron	898
Erie	Erie	19,646
Etna	Allegheny	1,447
Fairview	Erie	480
Fall Brook	Tioga	1,390
Fallston	Beaver	629
Fayette City	Fayette	889
Franklin	Venango	3,908
Franklin	Cambria	426
Fredericksburg	Lebanon	480
Freedom	Beaver	654
Freeport	Armstrong	1,640
Freemansburg	Northampton	643
Gaysport	Blair	799
Gettysburg	Adams	3,074
Gibsonburg	Luzerne	1,156
Girard	Erie	704
Glendon	Northampton	707
Glen Rock	York	537
Goldsborough	York	310
Graz	Dauphin	386
Great Bend	Susquehanna	855
Greencastle	Beaver	1,650
Greenfield	Washington	386
Greensburg	Westmoreland	1,642
Greenville	Mercer	1,848
Haltix	Dauphin	568
Hamburg	Berks	1,590
Hanover	York	1,839
Harmony	Butler	414
HARRISBURG	Dauphin	23,104
Harrisville	Butler	352
Hazleton	Luzerne	4,317
Highspire	Dauphin	612
Holidaysburg	Blair	2,952
Honesdale	Wayne	2,654
Howard	Centre	334
Hughesville	Lycoming	456
Hummelstown	Dauphin	837
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	3,034
Indiana	Indiana	1,605
Irwin	Westmoreland	833
Jamestown	Mercer	572
Jefferson	York	327
Jersey Shore	Lycoming	1,394
Johnstown	Cambria	6,028
Kennett	Chester	884
Kingston	Luzerne	1,143
Kittanning	Armstrong	1,889
Knoxville	Tioga	400
Kutztown	Berks	945
Lancaster	Lancaster	20,233
Landisburg	Perry	369
Latrobe	Westmoreland	1,127
Lawrenceville	Tioga	478
Lebanon	Lebanon	6,721
Lechburg	Armstrong	268
Lehigh	Carbon	1,485
Lewistown	Union	3,121
Lewistown	Mifflin	2,737
Ligonier	Westmoreland	517
Linesville	Crawford	434
Littletown	Adams	847
Liverpool	Perry	823
Lockhaven	Clinton	6,986
Lockport	(boro') Erie	405

PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Loganville	Clinton	414
London	Franklin	315
Ludwick	Westmoreland	533
McConnellsburg	Fulton	552
McEwinsville	Northumberland	342
McKeesport	Allegheny	2,523
McVeystown	Mifflin	685
Mahanoy	Schuylkill	5,533
Manchester	York	406
Manheim	Lancaster	1,122
Manorville	Armstrong	339
Mansfield	Tioga	616
Mapleton	Huntingdon	389
Marietta	Lancaster	2,297
Marion	Indiana	310
Martinsburg	Blair	536
Marysville	Perry	863
Mauch Chunk	Carbon	3,841
Maytown	Lancaster	613
Meadville	Crawford	7,103
Mechanicsburg	Cumberland	2,569
Media	Delaware	1,045
Mercer	Mercer	1,235
Mercersburg	Franklin	971
Middleburg	Snyder	370
Middleport	Schuylkill	377
Middletown	Dauphin	2,980
Mifflinburg	Union	911
Mifflintown	Juniata	857
Milesburg	Centre	600
Millford	Pike	746
Millboro	Washington	324
Millersburg	Dauphin	1,518
Millerstown	Perry	533
Millerstown	Lehigh	486
Millersville	Lancaster	1,180
Mill Hall	Clinton	452
Millvale	Allegheny	668
Millville	Cambria	2,105
Milton	Northumberland	1,909
Minersville	Schuylkill	3,699
Monongahela	Allegheny	1,153
Monongahela	Washington	1,078
Montoursville	Lycoming	1,048
Montrose	Susquehanna	1,463
Morrisville	Bucks	813
Mount Carbon	Schuylkill	364
Mount Carmel	Northumberland	1,289
Mount Joy	Lancaster	1,896
Mount Pleasant	Westmoreland	717
Mount Union	Huntingdon	535
Mounville	Lancaster	430
Mt. Washington	Allegheny	1,988
Muncy	Lycoming	1,040
Myerstown	Lebanon	1,323
Nazareth	Northampton	949
New Alexandria	Westmoreland	305
New Berlin	Union	646
New Bethlehem	Clarion	348
New Brighton	Beaver	4,037
Newburg	Cumberland	392
New Castle	Lawrence	6,164
New Cumberland	Cumberland	515
New Florence	Westmoreland	333
New Haven	Fayette	333
New Holland	Lancaster	778
New Hope	Bucks	1,225
New Milford	Susquehanna	600
New Philadelphia	Schuylkill	558
Newport	Perry	945
Newton Hamilton	Mifflin	350
Newtown	Bucks	859
Newville	Cumberland	907
Norristown	Montgomery	10,753
Northeast	Erie	900

PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Northumberland	Northumberland.	1,788
North Wales	Montgomery	407
Oil City	Venango	2,276
Oil Creek	Crawford	428
Oliphant	Luzerne	2,327
Ormsby	Allegheny	2,225
Orrstown	Franklin	305
Orwigsburg	Schuylkill	728
Oscola	Clearfield	813
Oxford	Chester	1,151
Palo Alto	Schuylkill	1,740
Patterson	Juniata	639
Penn	Westmoreland	820
Perryburg	Dauphin	451
Perryville	Juniata	559
Petersburg	Perry	960
Petersburg	Huntingdon	381
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	674,022
Phillipsburg	Centre	1,086
Phillipsburg	Beaver	534
Phoenixville	Chester	5,292
Pine Grove	Schuylkill	845
Pittsburgh*	Allegheny	86,076
Pittsboro	Luzerne	6,760
Pleasantville	Venango	1,598
Port Carbon	Luzerne	2,684
Port Clinton	Schuylkill	2,251
Port Kennedy	Montgomery	578
Pottstown	Montgomery	516
Pottsville	Schuylkill	4,125
Prompton	Wayne	12,384
Prospect	Cambria	391
Punkatawney	Jefferson	576
Quakertown	Bucks	553
Reading	Berks	863
Renovo	Clinton	33,930
Riceville	Crawford	1,940
Rimersburg	Clarion	301
Rochester	Beaver	324
Saegertown	Crawford	2,001
St. Clair	Schuylkill	441
St. Mary's	Elk	5,726
St. Thomas	Franklin	1,084
Salem	Westmoreland	389
Saltsburg	Indiana	448
Sandy Lake	Mercer	448
Saxton	Bedford	428
Schellsburg	Bedford	348
Schuylkill Haven	Schuylkill	342
Seranton	Luzerne	2,940
Selin's Grove	Snyder	35,092
Sewickley	Allegheny	1,453
Shaefferstown	Lebanon	1,472
Shamokin	Northumberland	636
Sharon	Mercer	4,320
Sharpsburg	Allegheny	4,221
Shenandoah	Schuylkill	2,176
Shickshinny	Luzerne	2,951
Shippensburg	Cumberland	1,045
Shirleysburg	Huntingdon	2,065
Shrewsbury	York	329
Slatington	Lehigh	600
Somerset	Somerset	1,508
South Bethlehem	Northampton	945
South Chester	Delaware	3,556
South Easton	Northampton	1,242
South Pittsburg	Allegheny	3,167
Spartansburg	Crawford	3,095
Spring	Crawford	457
Stonewall	Mercer	322
Stonewall	Berks	471
Strasburg	Lancaster	397
Strattonville	Clarion	1,008
Stroudsburg	Monroe	356

PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Sugar Notch	Luzerne	724
Sunbury	Northumberland	3,131
Susquehanna	Susquehanna	2,729
Swedesburg	Montgomery	386
Tamaqua	Schuylkill	5,960
Tarentum	Allegheny	944
Temperanceville	Allegheny	2,069
Tidioute	Warren	1,638
Tioga	Tioga	440
Tionesta	Forest	320
Titusville	Crawford	8,639
Towanda	Bradford	2,696
Tower City	Schuylkill	538
Tremont	Schuylkill	1,709
Troy	Bradford	1,081
Tunkhannock	Wyoming	953
Turbotville	Northumberland	447
Tyrone	Blair	1,840
Union	Erie	1,500
Union	Allegheny	1,335
Uniontown	Fayette	2,503
Unionville	Centre	320
Upland	Delaware	1,341
Vallonia	Crawford	462
Venango	Crawford	318
Venango City	Venango	1,550
Warren	Warren	2,014
Washington	Washington	3,571
Washington	Lancaster	673
Waterford	Erie	790
Watsonstown	Northumberland	1,181
Waverly	Luzerne	353
Waymart	Wayne	567
Wayne	Wayne	476
Waynesboro	Franklin	1,345
Waynesburg	Greene	1,272
Weatherly	Carbon	1,076
Weissport	Carbon	339
Wellsboro	Tioga	1,465
W. Brownsville	Washington	547
West Chester	Chester	5,630
West Elizabeth	Allegheny	590
Westfield	Tioga	370
West Middlesex	Mercer	888
W. Middletown	Washington	346
West Newton	Westmoreland	992
West Pittsburg	Allegheny	2,095
West Pittston	Luzerne	1,416
White Haven	Luzerne	1,321
Wilkesbarre	Luzerne	10,174
Williamsburg	Blair	821
Williamsport	Lycoming	16,030
Williams' Valley	Schuylkill	425
Wilmore	Cambria	393
Womelsdorf	Berks	1,031
Wrightsville	York	1,541
York	York	11,033
York Springs	Adams	356
Yorkville	Schuylkill	553
Youngstown	Westmoreland	301
Youngsville	Warren	462
Zelinople	Butler	387

* Allegheny City should be added to Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND. (See Note.)

Barrington	Bristol	1,111
Bristol	Bristol	5,392
Burrillville	Providence	4,674
Charlestown	Washington	1,119
Coventry	Kent	4,349
Cranston	Providence	4,822
Cumberland	Providence	3,882

RHODE ISLAND.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
East Greenwich.....	Kent.....	2,660
East Providence.....	Providence.....	2,966
Exeter.....	Washington.....	1,462
Foster.....	Providence.....	1,630
Glocester.....	Providence.....	2,385
Hopkinton.....	Washington.....	2,682
Johnston.....	Providence.....	4,192
Lincoln.....	Providence.....	7,889
Little Compton.....	Newport.....	1,166
NEWPORT *.....	Newport.....	12,521
New Shoreham.....	Newport.....	1,113
N. Kingstown.....	Washington.....	3,368
N. Providence.....	Providence.....	20,495
North Smithfield.....	Providence.....	3,052
Pantucket.....	Providence.....	6,619
Portsmouth.....	Newport.....	2,005
PROVIDENCE *.....	Providence.....	68,904
Richmond.....	Washington.....	2,064
Scituate.....	Providence.....	3,846
Smithfield.....	Providence.....	2,605
S. Kingstown.....	Washington.....	4,495
Tiverton.....	Newport.....	1,898
Warren.....	Bristol.....	3,008
Warwick.....	Washington.....	10,453
Westerley.....	Washington.....	4,799
West Greenwich.....	Kent.....	1,133
Woonsocket.....	Providence.....	11,527

* Indicates City or Village. The rest are Townships.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Anderson.....	Anderson.....	1,432
Beaufort.....	Beaufort.....	4,734
Blairsville.....	York.....	487
Branchville.....	Orangeburg.....	366
Cainbo.....	Charleston.....	348
Camden.....	Kershaw.....	1,007
Charleston.....	Charleston.....	48,956
Cheraw.....	Chesterfield.....	960
Cokesbury.....	Abbeville.....	700
COLUMBIA.....	Richland.....	9,298
Conwayborough.....	Horry.....	606
Due West.....	Abbeville.....	400
Edgefield.....	Edgefield.....	846
Georgetown.....	Georgetown.....	2,080
Greenville.....	Greenville.....	2,557
Greenwood.....	Abbeville.....	700
Lancaster.....	Lancaster.....	591
Marion.....	Marion.....	968
Newberry.....	Newberry.....	1,891
Pendleton.....	Anderson.....	985
Pickensville.....	Pickens.....	1,223
Spartanburg.....	Spartanburg.....	1,080
Sumter.....	Sumter.....	1,807
Timmonsville.....	Darlington.....	477
Walhalla.....	Georgetown.....	716
Walterborough.....	Colleton.....	636
Winnaborough.....	Fairfield.....	1,124

TENNESSEE.

Athens.....	McMinn.....	974
Bolivar.....	Hardeman.....	889
Brownsville.....	Haywood.....	2,457
Carthage.....	Smith.....	477
Chattanooga.....	Hamilton.....	6,003
Clarksburg.....	Montgomery.....	3,290
Cleveland.....	Bradley.....	1,658
Clinton.....	Anderson.....	325
Columbia.....	Mauy.....	2,550
Covington.....	Tipton.....	447
Dresden.....	Weakley.....	355

TENNESSEE.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Dyersburg.....	Dyer.....	683
Elizabethtown.....	Critchfield.....	321
Fayetteville.....	Lincoln.....	1,290
Franklin.....	Williamson.....	1,552
Gallatin.....	Sumner.....	2,123
Greenville.....	Greene.....	1,039
Harrison.....	Hamilton.....	421
Huntingdon.....	Carroll.....	609
Jackson.....	Madison.....	4,119
Jasper.....	Marion.....	375
Junction.....	Hardeman.....	460
Kingsport.....	Roane.....	739
Knoxville.....	Knox.....	8,682
La Grange.....	Fayette.....	750
Lawrenceburg.....	Lawrence.....	351
Lebanon.....	Wilson.....	2,073
Lewisburg.....	Marshall.....	322
McMinnville.....	Warren.....	1,172
Madisonville.....	Monroe.....	324
Manchester.....	Coffee.....	500
Maryville.....	Blount.....	811
Memphis.....	Shelby.....	40,226
Murfreesboro.....	Rutherford.....	3,502
Nashville.....	Davidson.....	25,865
New Market.....	Jefferson.....	928
Pulaski.....	Giles.....	2,070
Ripley.....	Lauderdale.....	532
Rogersville.....	Hawkins.....	657
Saulsberry.....	Hardeman.....	400
Savannah.....	Hardin.....	328
Shelbyville.....	Bedford.....	1,719
Somerville.....	Fayette.....	954
Sparta.....	White.....	414
Tazewell.....	Clairborne.....	345
Trenton.....	Gibson.....	1,909
Tracy.....	Union.....	560
Tullahoma.....	Coffee.....	589
Washington.....	Warren.....	944
Woodbury.....	Cannon.....	329

TEXAS.

Anderson.....	Grimes.....	495
Athens.....	Henderson.....	545
AUSTIN.....	Travis.....	4,428
Bastrop.....	Bastrop.....	1,199
Beasley's Creek.....	Comanche.....	1,001
Bonham.....	Fannin.....	928
Bosque Creek.....	Erath.....	575
Brazoria.....	Brazoria.....	725
Brenham.....	Washington.....	2,221
Brownsville.....	Cameron.....	4,905
Burnham.....	Ellis.....	1,599
Castroville.....	Medina.....	515
Chapel Hill.....	Washington.....	602
Clarksville.....	Red River.....	613
Clbourne.....	Johnson.....	686
Columbia.....	Brazoria.....	426
Corpus Christi.....	Nueces.....	2,140
Crockett.....	Houston.....	558
Denton.....	Denton.....	361
Duffin's Creek.....	Erath.....	476
Eagle Pass.....	Maverick.....	1,240
East Waco.....	McLennan.....	612
El Paso.....	El Paso.....	764
Fairfield.....	Freestone.....	800
Fayette.....	Fayette.....	319
Fort Clark.....	Kinney.....	335
Fort Davis.....	Presidio.....	615
Fort Quitman.....	El Paso.....	645
Fort Stockton.....	Presidio.....	458
Fredericksburg.....	Gillespie.....	1,164
Galveston.....	Galveston.....	13,818
Georgetown.....	Williamson.....	479

TEXAS.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Gonzales	Gonzales	1,255
Hallettsville	Lavaca	431
Harrisburg	Harris	571
Henderson	Rusk	918
Hillsboro	Hill	313
Honey Grove	Fannin	382
Houston	Harris	9,382
Huntsville	Walker	1,590
Indianola	Calhoun	1,900
Jefferson	Marion	4,190
Ladona	Fannin	516
La Grange	Fayette	1,165
Laredo	Webb	2,046
Lavaca	Calhoun	768
Liberty	Liberty	458
Lockhart	Caldwell	569
McKinney	Collin	503
Marlin	Falls	602
Marshall	Harrison	1,920
Matagorda	Matagorda	386
Milford	Ellis	995
Nacagdoches	Nacagdoches	500
Navasota	Grimes	1,519
Prairie Plains	Grimes	642
Presidio del Norte	Presidio	439
Quitman	Wood	320
Red Oak	Ellis	2,342
Richmond	Fort Bend	816
Rusk	Cherokee	543
Sabine City	Jefferson	457
San Antonio	Bexar	12,256
San Elizario	El Paso	1,120
San Marcos	Hays	742
Seguin	Guadalupe	988
Sherman	Grayson	1,439
Socorro	El Paso	627
Sulphur Springs	Hopkins	921
Victoria	Victoria	2,534
Waco	McLennan	3,008
Waxahachie	Ellis	2,478
Webberville	Travis	330
Yelita	El Paso	799

UTAH.

Big Cottonwood		
Ward	Salt Lake	570
Brigham City	Box Elder	1,315
Corinne City	Box Elder	783
Ephraim City	San Pete	1,167
Fairview	San Pete	531
Heber City	Wasatch	658
Logan	Cache	1,757
Manti	San Pete	1,239
Mill Creek Ward	Salt Lake	918
Mount Pleasant	San Pete	1,346
Ogden	Weber	3,127
Pleasant Grove	Utah	930
Provo	Utah	2,384
SALT LAKE CITY	Salt Lake	12,854
South Cottonwood		
Ward	Salt Lake	1,141
Spanish Fork	Utah	1,450
Spring City	San Pete	623
Sugarhouse Ward	Salt Lake	641
Willard City	Box Elder	562

VERMONT.—(See Note.)

Albany	Orleans	1,151
Alburt	Grand Isle	1,716
Arlington	Bennington	1,636
Bakersfield	Franklin	1,403

VERMONT.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Barnard	Windsor	1,208
Barnet	Caledonia	1,945
Barre	Washington	1,882
Barton	Orleans	1,911
Bellows Falls	Windham	697
Bennington	Bennington	2,501
Bennington	Bennington	5,760
Benson	Rutland	1,244
Berkshire	Franklin	1,609
Berlin	Washington	1,474
Bethel	Windsor	1,817
Bradford	Orange	1,492
Braintree	Orange	1,066
Brandon	Rutland	3,571
Brattleboro	Windham	4,933
Bridgewater	Windsor	1,141
Bridport	Addison	1,171
Brighton	Essex	1,535
Bristol	Addison	1,365
Brookfield	Orange	1,269
Burke	Caledonia	1,162
Burlington	Chittenden	14,587
Cabot	Washington	1,279
Calais	Washington	1,309
Cambridge	Lamoille	1,651
Castleton	Rutland	3,243
Cavendish	Windsor	1,823
Charleston	Orleans	1,278
Charlotte	Chittenden	1,430
Chelsea	Orange	1,526
Chester	Windsor	2,052
Clarendon	Rutland	1,173
Colchester	Chittenden	3,911
Concord	Essex	1,276
Corinth	Orange	1,470
Craftsbury	Orleans	1,330
Danby	Rutland	1,319
Danville	Caledonia	2,216
Derby	Orleans	2,039
Dorset	Bennington	2,195
East Montpelier	Washington	1,130
Enosburg	Franklin	2,077
Essex	Chittenden	2,022
Fairfax	Franklin	1,956
Fairfield	Franklin	2,391
Fair Haven	Rutland	2,208
Ferrisburgh	Addison	1,768
Franklin	Franklin	1,612
Georgia	Franklin	1,603
Glover	Orleans	1,178
Grafton	Windham	1,008
Greensboro	Orleans	1,027
Guilford	Windham	1,277
Halifax	Windham	1,029
Hardwick	Caledonia	1,519
Hartford	Windsor	2,480
Hartland	Windsor	1,710
Higgate	Franklin	2,260
Linesburgh	Chittenden	1,573
Hyde Park	Lamoille	1,624
Irasburg	Orleans	1,085
Jamaica	Windham	1,223
Jericho	Chittenden	1,757
Johnson	Lamoille	1,558
Lincoln	Addison	1,174
Londonderry	Windham	1,252
Ludlow	Windsor	1,827
Lyndon	Caledonia	2,179
Manchester	Bennington	1,897
Marshfield	Washington	1,072
Middlebury	Addison	3,086
Middlesex	Washington	1,171
Milton	Chittenden	2,062
Monkton	Addison	1,006
Montgomery	Franklin	1,423

VERMONT.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
• Montpelier (a).....	Washington.....	3,023
Moretown.....	Washington.....	1,263
Morristown.....	Lamoille.....	1,897
Mount Holly.....	Rutland.....	1,582
Newbury.....	Orange.....	2,241
Newfane.....	Windham.....	1,335
New Haven.....	Addison.....	1,355
Newport.....	Orleans.....	2,050
Northfield.....	Washington.....	3,410
Norwich.....	Windsor.....	1,639
Orwell.....	Addison.....	1,192
Pawlet.....	Rutland.....	1,505
Peacham.....	Caledonia.....	1,141
Pittsford.....	Rutland.....	2,127
Plymouth.....	Windsor.....	1,285
Pomfret.....	Windsor.....	1,251
Poultney.....	Rutland.....	2,536
Pownal.....	Bennington.....	1,705
Putney.....	Windham.....	1,167
Randolph.....	Orange.....	2,829
Reading.....	Windsor.....	1,012
Richford.....	Franklin.....	1,481
Richmond.....	Chittenden.....	1,309
Rochester.....	Windsor.....	1,441
Rockingham.....	Windham.....	2,854
Royalton.....	Windsor.....	1,679
Rupert.....	Bennington.....	1,017
Rutland.....	Rutland.....	9,554
St. Albans.....	Franklin.....	7,014
St. Johnsbury.....	Caledonia.....	4,665
Shaftsbury.....	Bennington.....	2,027
Sharon.....	Windsor.....	1,013
Shelburne.....	Chittenden.....	1,190
Sheldon.....	Franklin.....	1,697
Shoreham.....	Addison.....	1,225
Shrewsbury.....	Rutland.....	1,145
Springfield.....	Windsor.....	2,327
Springfield*.....	Windsor.....	1,237
Starksboro.....	Addison.....	1,361
Stockbridge.....	Windsor.....	1,235
Stowe.....	Lamoille.....	2,049
Strafford.....	Orange.....	1,280
Swanton.....	Franklin.....	2,866
Thetford.....	Orange.....	1,612
Topsham.....	Orange.....	1,418
Townshend.....	Windham.....	1,171
Troy.....	Orleans.....	1,355
Tunbridge.....	Orange.....	1,405
Underhill.....	Chittenden.....	1,653
Vergennes.....	Addison.....	1,570
Vershire.....	Orange.....	1,140
Wallingford.....	Rutland.....	2,023
Warren.....	Washington.....	1,008
Washington.....	Orange.....	1,113
Waterbury.....	Washington.....	2,633
Weathersfield.....	Windsor.....	1,557
Westford.....	Chittenden.....	1,237
Westminster.....	Windham.....	1,238
Whitingham.....	Windham.....	1,263
Williamstown.....	Orange.....	1,235
Williston.....	Chittenden.....	1,441
Winimton.....	Windham.....	1,246
Windsor.....	Windsor.....	1,620
Wolcott.....	Lamoille.....	1,132
Woodstock.....	Windsor.....	2,910

* Cities and Villages. All others are Townships.
(a) Population of the city not separately returned.

VIRGINIA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Berryville.....	Clarke.....	580
Bowling Green.....	Caroline.....	395
Charlottesville.....	Albemarle.....	2,838
Christiansburg.....	Montgomery.....	864
Columbiana.....	Fluvanna.....	311
Cumberland.....	Pittsylvania.....	3,463
Edenburgh.....	Shenandoah.....	452
Fairfax.....	Culpeper.....	1,800
Farmville.....	Prince Edw'd.....	1,543
Fredericksburg.....	Spottsylvania.....	4,046
Front Royal.....	Warren.....	705
Hampton.....	Elizabeth City.....	2,300
Harrisonburg.....	Rockingham.....	2,036
Jacksonville.....	Floyd.....	321
Jelbertson.....	Culpeper.....	400
Leesburg.....	Loudoun.....	1,144
Lexington.....	Rockbridge.....	2,873
Liberty.....	Bedford.....	1,208
Lynchburg.....	Campbell.....	6,825
Manchester.....	Chesterfield.....	2,599
Marion.....	Smyth.....	363
Mount Crawford.....	Rockingham.....	901
New Market.....	Shenandoah.....	600
Newtown.....	Frederick.....	625
Norfolk.....	Norfolk.....	19,229
Orange C. H.....	Orange.....	731
Petersburg.....	Dinwiddie.....	18,550
Port Royal.....	Caroline.....	435
Portsmouth.....	Norfolk.....	10,492
Powell's Fort.....	Shenandoah.....	704
Richmond.....	Henrico.....	51,038
River Heads.....	Augusta.....	886
Salem.....	Roanoke.....	1,355
Scottsville.....	Albemarle.....	388
Smithfield.....	Isle of Wight.....	652
Staunton.....	Augusta.....	5,120
Strasburg.....	Shenandoah.....	580
Suffolk.....	Nansemond.....	930
Upperville.....	Fauquier.....	422
Warrenton.....	Fauquier.....	446
Waterford.....	Loudoun.....	419
Waynesborough.....	Augusta.....	536
Williamsburgh.....	James City.....	1,392
Winchester.....	Frederick.....	4,477
Woodstock.....	Shenandoah.....	859
Wytheville.....	Wythe.....	1,671

WASHINGTON TER.

Olympia.....	Thurston.....	1,203
Port Gamble.....	Kitsap.....	326
Puyallup Valley.....	Pierce.....	312
Seattle.....	King.....	1,107
Steilacoom.....	Pierce.....	314
Walla-Walla.....	Walla-Walla.....	1,394
Whidby Island.....	Island.....	469

WEST VIRGINIA.

Barboursville.....	Cabell.....	371
Bath.....	Morgan.....	407
Buckhannon.....	Upsbur.....	475
Buffalo.....	Putnam.....	321
CHARLESTON.....	Kanawha.....	3,162
Charlestown.....	Jefferson.....	1,593
Clifton.....	Mason.....	693
Fairmont.....	Marion.....	621
Fulton.....	Ohio.....	333
Grafton.....	Taylor.....	1,987
Guyandotte.....	Cabell.....	427
Hartford.....	Mason.....	918
Lewisburg.....	Greenbriar.....	875
Mannington.....	Marion.....	411

VIRGINIA.

Abingdon.....	Washington.....	715
Alexandria.....	Alexandria.....	13,570
Ashland.....	Hanover.....	491

WEST VIRGINIA.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Martinsburg	Berkeley	4,863
Mason	Mason	1,182
Morantown	Monongalia	797
Moundsville	Marshall	1,500
New Haven	Mason	489
Palatine	Marion	558
Parkersburg	Wood	5,546
Piedmont	Mineral	1,566
Point Pleasant	Mason	753
Ravenswood	Jackson	362
Romney	Lumpkin	182
Shepherdstown	Jefferson	1,389
Sistersville	Tyler	364
Smithfield	Jefferson	361
South Wheeling	Ohio	3,138
Union	Monroe	419
West Columbia	Mason	778
Weston	Lewis	1,111
Wheeling	Ohio	19,280

WISCONSIN.

Alma	Buffalo	565
Appleton	Outagamie	4,518
Augusta	Eau Claire	761
Avoca	Iowa	418
Baraboo	Sauk	1,528
Beaver Dam	Dodge	3,265
Bee Town	Grant	565
Bellevue	Rock	4,266
Berlin	Green Lake	2,577
Black River Falls	Jackson	1,101
Blanchard	La Fayette	475
Blomington	Grant	365
Rosebud	Grant	1,509
Broadhead	Green	1,548
Burlington	Racine	1,589
Cambria	Cambria	502
Cassville	Grant	551
Chilton	Calumet	363
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	2,507
Columbus	Columbia	1,888
Delavan	Walworth	1,688
Depere	Brown	1,572
Dodgeville	Iowa	1,407
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1,476
Eau Claire City	Eau Claire	2,293
Elk Horn	Walworth	1,205
Enreka	Winnebago	317
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	12,764
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	2,010
Fort Howard	Brown	2,462
Fountain City	Buffalo	867
Fox Lake	Dodge	1,066
Galesville	Trempealeau	1,066
Geneva	Valworth	297
Grand Rapids	Wood	1,115
Green Bay	Brown	4,666
Hazle Green	Grant	723
Highland	Iowa	482
Hudson	St. Croix	1,748
Janesville	Rock	8,789
Jefferson	Jefferson	2,176
Juneau	Dodge	300

WISCONSIN.—Continued.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Kenosha	Juneau	4,309
Kilbourne	Columbia	1,114
La Crosse	La Crosse	7,785
Lake Mills	Jefferson	590
Lodi	Columbia	725
Madison	Dane	9,176
Manitowec	Manitowec	5,168
Mauston	Juneau	952
Mazomanie	Dane	1,143
Menasha	Winnebago	2,484
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	71,440
Mineral Point	Iowa	3,275
Monroe	Green	3,408
Necedah	Juneau	944
Neenah	Winnebago	2,655
New Lisbon	Juneau	1,221
New London	Waupaca	1,015
N. Eau Claire	Eau Claire	965
North La Crosse	La Crosse	1,494
Oak Grove	Eau Claire	376
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	1,408
Oconto	Oconto	2,655
Omro	Winnebago	1,888
Oshkosh	Winnebago	12,663
Palmyra	Jefferson	703
Platteville	Grant	2,537
Portage	Columbia	3,945
Poynette	Columbia	500
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	2,700
Prescott	Pierce	1,138
Princeton	Green Lake	705
Racine	Racine	9,880
Reedsburg	Sauk	547
Rio	Columbia	300
Ripon	Fond du Lac	2,976
River Falls	Pierce	741
Rochester	Racine	302
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	5,310
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	1,174
Sparta	Monroe	2,514
Spring Green	Sauk	422
Stevens' Point	Portage	1,810
Stoughton	Dane	985
Sun Prairie	Dane	626
Tomah	Monroe	837
Two Rivers	Manitowec	1,365
Waterford	Racine	545
Waterloo	Jefferson	727
Watertown	Jefferson	7,550
Waukesha	Waukesha	2,653
Waupun	Dodge	1,935
Wausau	Marathon	1,349
West Bend	Washington	1,058
West Depere	Brown	875
Winneconne	Winnebago	1,159

WYOMING TER.

PLACE.	COUNTY.	POP.
Atlantic City	Sweetwater	325
CHEYENNE	Laramie	1,450
Ft. D. A. Russell	Laramie	828
Fort Laramie	Laramie	493
Rawlin's Spr'gs.	Carbon	612
South Pass City	Sweetwater	460

POPULATION OF PROMINENT CITIES

IN THE UNITED STATES,

As reported by the Government Census for 1850, 1860, and 1870, with ratio of increase for 1870, and distance from New York.

CITIES.	1870.	1860.	Ratio of Increase	1850.	Miles fr. N. Y.
ALABAMA.					
Decatur	671	.....	.....	666	973
Demopolis	1,539	473	225.00	.....	1,128
Eufaula	1,185	.....	.....	.....	1,197
Florence	2,003	.....	.....	.....	1,020
Greenville	2,856	.....	.....	.....	1,132
Huntsville	4,967	3,654	35.03	2,862	958
Marion	2,646	1,408	87.20	1,544	1,114
Mobile	32,031	29,258	9.49	20,515	1,273
Montgomery	10,588	8,843	19.74	8,728	1,087
Selma	6,484	3,177	10.44	.....	1,086
Talladega	1,933	.....	.....	1,320	977
Tuscaloosa	1,689	3,989	l. 13.63	.....	1,050
Tuscumbia	1,214	.....	.....	.....	1,016
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Arizona City	1,144	.....	.....	.....	3,311
Mohave City	159	.....	.....	.....	3,319
Prescott	668	.....	.....	.....	3,156
Tucson	3,224	.....	.....	.....	2,923
ARKANSAS.					
Camden	1,612	2,219	l. 37.65	894	1,367
Fort Smith	2,227	1,530	45.56	.....	1,449
Helena	2,249	1,551	45.01	614	1,258
Little Rock	12,380	3,727	232.	2,167	1,296
Pine Bluff	2,081	1,396	49.01	460	1,336
CALIFORNIA.					
Los Angeles	5,728	4,378	28.53	.....	3,757
Marysville	4,738	.....	.....	.....	3,220
Napa City	1,879	.....	.....	.....	3,243
Oakland	10,500	1,549	677.79	.....	3,301
Oroville	1,425	2,429	l. 70.41	.....	3,247
Sacramento	16,283	12,797	27.20	.....	3,168
San Diego	2,300	731	200.96	.....	3,884
San Francisco	149,473	56,802	163.15	.....	3,307
San Jose	9,089	.....	.....	.....	3,290
Santa Cruz	2,561	950	169.51	.....	3,263
Stockton	10,066	3,679	173.60	.....	3,216
Yreka City	1,063	1,327	l. 24.83	.....	3,469
COLORADO TERRITORY.					
Black Hawk	1,068	.....	.....	.....	2,020
Boulder City	343	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Central City	2,360	598	294.65	.....	2,013
Denver	4,759	4,749	.02	.....	1,963
Georgetown	802	.....	.....	.....	2,013
Golden City	587	1,014	l. 72.74	.....	1,996
Greeley	480	.....	.....	.....	1,963
Kit Carson	473	.....	.....	.....	1,812

NOTE.—l. indicates loss.

CITIES.	1870.	1860.	Ratio of Increase	1850.	Miles fr. N. Y.
CONNECTICUT.					
Bridgeport.....	18,969	13,299	42.73	7,560	59
Hartford.....	37,189	29,152	27.54	17,966	112
New Haven.....	50,840	39,267	29.47	20,545	76
Norwich.....	16,653	14,048	18.54	6,139	139
Waterbury.....	10,826	10,004	8.22	.....	70
DAKOTA.					
Yankton.....	737	.....	.....	.....	1,493
DELAWARE.					
Dover.....	1,906	.....	.....	.....	166
Lewes.....	1,090	970	12.37	.....	222
New Castle.....	1,916	1,902	.74	1,202	124
Seaford.....	1,394	624	10.90	.....	202
Smyrna.....	2,110	1,873	126.00	.....	157
Wilmington.....	30,841	21,258	45.	13,979	118
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
Washington.....	109,199	61,122	78.66	40,001	228
FLORIDA.					
Appalachicola.....	1,129	.....	.....	.....	1,452
Fernandina.....	1,722	1,340	23.88	.....	1,213
Jacksonville.....	6,912	2,118	226.34	1,045	1,147
Lake City.....	964	659	46.28	.....	1,187
Monticello.....	1,052	1,083	L. 2.86	.....	1,163
Pensacola.....	3,247	2,876	16.30	329	1,319
St. Augustine.....	1,717	1,914	L. 11.47	1,954	1,187
Tallahassee.....	2,023	1,932	4.71	.....	1,273
Tampa.....	796	.....	.....	974	1,617
GEORGIA.					
Albany.....	2,101	1,618	29.85	.....	1,109
Americus.....	3,259	.....	.....	.....	1,073
Atlanta.....	21,879	9,554	129.	.....	1,007
Augusta.....	15,389	12,493	23.10	10,217	836
Columbus.....	7,401	9,621	L. 50.00	5,942	1,102
Dalton.....	1,809	1,649	9.70	.....	850
Macon.....	10,810	8,247	50.59	5,720	1,002
Milledgeville.....	2,750	2,480	10.88	2,216	997
Rome.....	2,748	4,010	L. 45.92	.....	889
Savannah.....	28,235	22,292	26.66	15,312	824
West Point.....	51,40	.....	.....	.....	1,094
IDAHO.					
Boise City.....	995	.....	.....	.....	3,152
Idaho City.....	889	.....	.....	.....	3,082
Malade City.....	591	.....	.....	.....	2,773
ILLINOIS.					
Alton.....	8,665	6,322	36.84	.....	1,043
Anaconda.....	11,162	6,011	85.69	.....	937
Belleville.....	8,146	7,529	8.32	.....	1,202
Bloomington.....	14,590	7,075	106.22	1,594	1,006
Cairo.....	6,267	2,188	186.43	.....	1,019

NOTE.—L. indicates loss.

POPULATION OF PROMINENT CITIES.

35

CITIES.	1870.	1860.	Ratio of Increase	1850.	Miles fr. N. Y.
ILLINOIS.—Continued.					
Chicago	298,977	112,172	166.53	29,963	899
Decatur	7,161	3,839	86.53	.....	969
Freeport	7,889	5,376	46.74	1,436	1,033
Galeana	7,019	8,196	1.16.77	6,004	1,083
Galesburg	10,158	4,953	105.00	.....	1,063
Jacksonville	9,203	5,528	66.48	2,745	1,076
Joliet	7,263	7,102	2.27	2,659	922
Ottawa	7,736	.....	.....	.....	966
Peoria	22,849	14,045	62.68	5,095	1,012
Quincy	24,052	13,718	7.533	6,902	1,146
Rockford	11,049	6,979	58.32	.....	1,005
Rock Island	7,890	5,130	53.80	1,711	1,081
Springfield	17,364	9,320	86.30	4,533	1,031
INDIANA.					
Cambridge City	2,162	1,622	33.29	1,217	772
Crawfordsville	3,701	1,922	92.56	1,513	868
Elkhart	3,263	.....	.....	.....	850
Evansville	21,830	11,484	90.00	3,235	1,020
Fort Wayne	17,718	.....	.....	4,282	764
Indianapolis	48,214	18,611	159.22	8,091	893
Jeffersonville	7,254	4,029	80.45	2,122	882
La Fayette	13,506	9,887	43.88	6,129	957
La Porte	6,581	5,028	30.89	1,824	783
Logansport	8,950	2,979	200.43	2,251	823
Madison	10,709	8,130	31.72	8,012	898
Michigan City	3,985	3,320	20.65	999	905
New Albany	15,396	12,647	21.74	8,181	885
Peru	3,617	2,506	44.33	1,266	807
Plymouth	2,482	1,277	94.36	.....	815
Richmond	9,445	6,603	43.04	1,343	692
South Bend	7,206	3,803	89.48	1,652	865
Terre Haute	16,103	8,594	87.57	4,051	884
Vincennes	5,440	3,960	37.37	2,070	1,000
IOWA.					
Anamosa	2,083	889	134.31	.....	1,087
Burlington	14,930	6,706	122.64	4,082	1,106
Cedar Falls	3,070	.....	.....	.....	1,180
Cedar Rapids	5,900	1,830	224.59	.....	1,118
Clinton	6,129	.....	.....	.....	1,037
Council Bluffs	10,020	2,011	398.26	.....	1,389
Des Moines	20,038	11,267	77.85	1,848	1,082
Dubuque	12,025	3,963	265.53	502	1,256
Dubuque	18,434	13,000	41.80	3,108	1,087
Fort Madison	3,095	672	360.57	.....	1,367
Iowa City	4,011	2,886	38.98	1,509	1,158
Keokuk	5,914	5,214	13.42	1,250	1,136
Lyons	12,766	8,136	56.90	2,478	1,118
Marshalltown	4,088	.....	.....	.....	1,040
Mount Pleasant	3,218	.....	.....	.....	1,188
Muscatine	4,215	3,534	20.25	758	1,134
Oskaloosa	6,718	5,324	26.18	2,540	1,119
Ottumwa	3,204	.....	.....	.....	1,217
Sioux City	5,214	1,652	219.49	.....	1,181
Waterloo	3,401	.....	.....	.....	1,113
Waterloo	4,337	.....	.....	.....	1,180
KANSAS.					
Atchison	7,054	2,616	169.65	.....	1,361
Baxter Springs	1,284	.....	.....	.....	1,444
Chetopah	960	.....	.....	.....	1,490
Emporia	2,163	.....	.....	.....	1,496

NOTE.—I. indicates loss.

CITIES.	1870.	1860.	Ratio of Increase	1850.	Miles fr. N. Y.
KANSAS. —Continued.					
Fort Scott	4,174	262	1493.15	.....	1,383
Garnett	1,219	237	414.35	.....	1,457
Humboldt	1,202	.....	.....	.....	1,491
Lawrence	8,320	1,645	405.78	.....	1,405
Leavenworth	17,873	7,429	140.58	.....	1,381
Olathe	1,817	.....	.....	.....	1,411
Ottawa	2,941	.....	.....	.....	1,482
Paola	1,811	.....	.....	.....	1,433
Salina	918	.....	.....	.....	1,552
Topeka	5,790	759	662.85	.....	1,434
Wyandotte	2,940	.....	.....	.....	1,358
KENTUCKY.					
Bowling Green	4,574	.....	.....	.....	998
Covington	24,505	16,471	48.78	9,408	779
Frankfort	5,396	3,702	45.76	3,308	895
Henderson	4,171	.....	.....	1,775	990
Hopkinsville	3,136	2,289	37.00	.....	1,074
Lexington	14,801	9,321	58.79	.....	914
Louisville	100,753	68,033	48.09	43,194	853
Maysville	4,705	3,499	31.47	.....	757
Newport	15,087	10,046	50.18	5,895	779
Owensboro	3,437	2,308	48.92	1,215	1,062
Paducah	6,866	4,590	49.59	2,428	1,214
Paris	2,653	1,440	84.37	384	839
Versailles	3,268	1,142	186.16	.....	918
LOUISIANA.					
Baton Rouge	6,498	5,428	19.71	3,905	1,500
Brashear City	776	.....	.....	.....	1,495
Donaldsonville	1,573	1,475	6.64	.....	1,470
Franklin	1,265	.....	.....	891	1,518
New Orleans	191,418	138,670	38.04	116,375	1,413
Shreveport	4,607	2,190	110.37	1,728	1,670
MAINE.					
Bangor	18,289	16,407	11.47	14,432	479
Biddeford	10,282	9,349	9.98	6,095	329
Lewiston	13,600	7,424	83.19	.....	375
Portland	31,413	26,341	19.26	20,815	340
MARYLAND.					
Annapolis	5,744	4,529	26.83	.....	228
Baltimore	267,354	212,418	25.86	169,054	188
Cumberland	8,056	4,078	97.55	6,073	364
Frederick	8,526	8,143	4.70	6,028	257
Havre de Grace	2,281	1,963	16.29	1,335	152
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Boston	250,526	.....	.....	.....	232
Cambridge	39,634	.....	.....	.....	235
Charlestown	28,323	.....	.....	.....	233
Chelsea	18,547	.....	.....	.....	236
Fall River	26,766	14,026	9.08	12,524	182
Haverhill	13,092	9,995	31.99	5,877	263
Lawrence	28,921	17,639	63.96	8,282	256
Lowell	40,928	36,827	11.14	33,383	236
Lynn	28,233	19,083	47.95	14,257	241
New Bedford	21,320	22,300	1.460	16,443	207

NOTE.—I. indicates loss.

CITIES.	1870.	1880.	Ratio of Increase	1880.	Miles fr. N. Y.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Continued.					
Newburyport	12,595	13,401	<i>L.</i> 6.40	9,572	276
Salem	24,117	22,252	8.38	20,264	246
Springfield	26,703	15,199	75.69	11,766	138
Taunton	18,629	15,376	21.16	10,441	197
Worcester	41,105	24,960	64.68	17,049	199
MICHIGAN.					
Adrian	8,438	6,213	35.81	.....	726
Ann Arbor	7,363	5,094	44.54	4,868	717
Battle Creek	5,838	.....	.....	1,064	800
Detroit	79,577	45,619	74.44	21,019	679
East Saginaw	11,350	3,001	278.27	.....	777
Grand Rapids	16,507	8,084	104.19	2,686	837
Jackson	11,447	4,799	138.53	2,363	755
Kalamazoo	9,181	6,070	51.25	2,507	823
Lausling	5,211	3,074	70.49	1,229	792
Marquette	4,000	.....	.....	136	853
Muskegon	6,002	1,450	.....	.....	775
Saginaw	7,460	1,699	339.08	.....	779
Ypsilanti	5,471	3,955	38.33	.....	709
MINNESOTA.					
Anstin	2,039	200	919.50	.....	1,308
Duluth	3,131	71	4309.86	.....	1,558
Faribault	3,045	.....	.....	.....	1,356
Hastings	3,458	1,633	109.20	.....	1,385
Mankato	13,066	2,563	409.79	.....	1,299
Minneapolis	20,030	10,401	92.58	1,112	1,402
St. Paul	2,124	.....	.....	.....	1,204
Stillwater	4,121	2,380	73.28	.....	1,426
Winona	7,192	2,464	191.88	.....	1,164
MISSISSIPPI.					
Aberdeen	2,022	.....	.....	.....	1,353
Columbus	4,812	3,398	45.47	3,611	1,387
Grenada	1,877	.....	.....	.....	1,345
Holly Springs	2,406	2,987	<i>L.</i> 24.15	.....	1,270
Jackson	4,234	3,191	32.69	1,881	1,457
Meridian	2,709	.....	.....	.....	1,448
Natchez	9,057	6,612	36.98	4,434	1,287
Vicksburg	12,443	4,591	171.03	3,678	1,502
MISSOURI.					
Boonville	3,506	2,596	35.05	2,326	1,236
Cape Girardeau	3,585	2,663	34.62	.....	1,069
Chillicothe	3,978	994	300.20	.....	1,264
Hannibal	10,125	6,505	55.65	2,020	1,134
Jefferson City	4,420	3,082	43.41	.....	1,174
Kansas City	32,260	4,418	620.19	.....	1,331
Lexington	4,373	4,122	6.09	2,698	1,287
Louisiana	3,639	2,456	49.38	912	1,237
Macon	3,678	837	339.42	.....	1,204
Pacific	1,208	437	176.43	.....	1,086
St. Charles	5,570	3,239	71.37	1,498	1,071
Ste. Genevieve	1,521	1,277	19.10	718	1,109
St. Joseph	19,365	8,934	119.04	.....	1,340
St. Louis	310,864	160,773	93.36	77,860	1,049
Sedalia	4,560	.....	.....	.....	1,238
Springfield	5,555	.....	.....	415	1,290

NOTE.—*L.* indicates loss.

CITIES.	1870.	1860.	Ratio of Increase	1850.	Miles fr. N. Y.
NEBRASKA.					
Blair	494				1,379
Brownville	1,305	425	207.06		1,394
Fremont	1,195				1,393
Lincoln	2,441				1,487
Nebraska City	6,050	1,919	215.27		1,431
Omaha	16,083	1,881	755.02		1,393
Plattsmouth	1,944	474	310.13		1,416
Rulo	611				1,408
NEVADA.					
Austin	1,324				2,870
Carson City	3,042	714	326.05		
Elko	1,160				2,700
Genoa	482				3,069
Gold Hill	4,511	638	575.71		3,022
Virginia City	7,048	2,345	200.55		3,019
Washoe City	552				3,034
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Concord	12,241	10,896	12.34	8,576	280
Dover	9,294	8,502	9.32	8,196	300
Manchester	23,536	20,109	17.04	13,932	262
Nashua	10,543	10,065	4.75	5,820	245
Portsmouth	9,211	9,335	1. 1.35	9,738	278
NEW JERSEY.					
Camden	20,045	14,358	39.61	9,479	91
Elizabeth	20,832	11,567	80.09		12
Hoboken	20,297	9,659	110.14	2,668	194
Jersey City	82,546	29,226	182.44	6,856	1 1/2
Newark	105,059	71,914	46.09	38,894	10
New Brunswick	15,068	11,256	33.78		32
Orange	9,548	8,877	5.31	4,385	13
Paterson	33,579	19,588	71.43	11,334	16
Trenton	22,874	17,228	32.77	6,461	57
NEW MEXICO.					
Albuquerque	1,307	1,203	8.64		2,396
Mesilla	1,578	2,420	1. 34.79		2,611
Santa Fe	4,765	4,635	2.80	4,846	2,334
NEW YORK.					
Albany	69,422	62,367	11.31	50,763	143
Auburn	17,225	10,986	56.79	9,548	363
Binghamton	12,692	8,325	52.46		210
Brooklyn	396,099	266,661	48.54	96,838	1
Buffalo	117,714	81,129	45.09	42,261	422
Cohoes	15,357	8,799	74.53	4,229	152
Elmira	15,863				273
Hudson	8,615	7,187	19.87	6,286	114
Ithaca	8,462	6,843	23.66	6,909	268
Lockport	12,426	13,523	1. 8.83	12,323	427
Newburgh	17,014	15,196	11.96	11,415	62
New York	942,292	805,651	16.96	515,547	
Ogdensburg	10,976	7,469	36.00		347
Oswego	20,910	16,816	24.35	12,205	325
Poughkeepsie	20,080	14,726	36.36	12,944	73
Rochester	62,386	48,204	29.42	36,403	372
Rome	11,000	3,584	206.92		205

NOTE.—1. indicates loss.

POPULATION OF PROMINENT CITIES.

39

CITIES.	1870.	1860.	Ratio of Increase	1850.	Miles fr. N. Y.
NEW YORK.—Continued.					
Rondout.....	10,114				90
Schenectady.....	11,026	9,579	12.10	8,921	160
Syracuse.....	43,051	28,119	53.10	22,271	291
Troy.....	46,465	39,232	18.44	28,785	148
Utica.....	28,804	22,529	27.85	17,565	237
Watertown.....	9,336				275
West Troy.....	10,665	8,829	21.24	7,564	149
Yonkers.....	12,733				15
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Beaufort.....	2,430	1,610	50.93	1,661	618
Charlotte.....	4,473	2,265	97.48	1,065	640
Fayetteville.....	4,660	4,790	L. 2.79	4,646	619
New Bern.....	5,849	5,432	7.68	4,681	581
Raleigh.....	7,790	4,780	62.97	4,518	541
Wilmington.....	13,446	9,552	40.77	7,264	606
OHIO.					
Akron.....	10,006	3,477	187.77	3,266	615
Canton.....	8,660	4,041	114.30	2,603	546
Chillicothe.....	8,920	7,626	16.97	7,100	679
Cincinnati.....	216,239	161,044	34.28	115,435	743
Cleveland.....	92,829	43,417	113.80	17,034	580
Columbus.....	31,274	18,554	63.17	17,882	637
Dayton.....	30,473	20,081	51.75	10,977	719
Hamilton.....	11,081	7,223	53.41	3,210	803
Mansfield.....	8,029	4,581	75.27	3,557	682
Portsmouth.....	10,592	6,268	68.99	4,011	705
Sandusky.....	13,000	8,408	54.61		736
Springfield.....	12,652	7,002	80.69	5,108	781
Steubenville.....	8,107	6,154	31.73	6,140	512
Toledo.....	31,584	13,768	129.40	3,829	693
Youngstown.....	8,075	2,759	192.68		595
Zanesville.....	10,011	9,229	8.47	7,929	616
OREGON.					
Astoria.....	639	252	153.57		4,128
Dalles.....	942	802	17.46		3,507
Eugene City.....	861	1,183	L. 37.40		3,898
Portland.....	8,293	2,868	189.15		4,018
Salem.....	1,139				3,967
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Allegheny.....	53,180	28,702	85.28	21,262	445
Allentown.....	13,884	8,025	73.00	3,779	84
Altoona.....	10,610	3,591	195.46		227
Birmingham.....	8,603	6,046		3,732	310
Chester.....	9,485	4,631	104.82	1,667	104
Danville.....	8,436	6,385	32.12	3,302	220
East Birmingham.....	9,488	3,421	177.34	1,624	
Easton.....	10,987	8,944	22.84	7,250	85
Erie.....	19,646	9,419	108.58		500
Harrisburg.....	23,104	13,405	72.35	7,834	196
Lancaster.....	20,233	17,633	14.94	12,369	159
Norristown.....	10,753	8,848	21.53	6,024	110
Philadelphia.....	674,022	565,529	19.18	121,575	30
Pittsburgh.....	86,076	49,217	74.89	46,601	444
Pottsville.....	12,384				183
Reading.....	33,930	23,162	46.48	15,743	101
Scranton.....	35,092	9,223	280.48		149
Titusville.....	8,639	438	1872.37	243	527

NOTE.—L. indicates loss. * In 1854 Philadelphia City and County consolidated.

POPULATION OF PROMINENT CITIES.

CITIES.	1870.	1860.	Ratio of Increase	1850.	Miles fr. N. Y.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.					
Wilkesbarre.....	10,171	4,253	139.22	2,237	175
Williamsport.....	16,030	5,664	183.01	1,615	249
York.....	11,003	8,605	27.87	6,863	207
RHODE ISLAND.					
Newport.....	12,521	10,508	9.88	9,563	163
Providence.....	68,904	50,666	22.05	41,513	186
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Beaufort.....	1,739	.....	.....	879	618
Charleston.....	48,956	40,467	20.98	42,985	813
Columbia.....	9,298	7,952	16.93	5,960	747
Newberry.....	1,891	.....	.....	509	794
Spartanburg.....	1,080	1,216	L. 12.59	1,176	815
Sumter.....	1,807	1,119	61.48	1,356	753
TENNESSEE.					
Chattanooga.....	6,003	.....	.....	.....	852
Clarksville.....	3,200	.....	.....	2,977	1,064
Columbia.....	2,550	.....	.....	2,977	1,049
Jackson.....	4,119	2,407	71.13	1,006	1,198
Knoxville.....	8,682	.....	.....	2,076	740
Memphis.....	40,226	22,621	77.83	8,841	1,161
Murfreesboro.....	3,502	2,861	22.40	1,917	1,035
Nashville.....	25,865	16,988	51.26	10,165	1,003
TEXAS.					
Austin.....	4,428	3,449	26.75	.....	2,048
Brenham.....	2,221	920	141.41	.....	1,963
Brownsville.....	4,905	2,734	79.40	.....	2,145
Corpus Christi.....	2,140	175	1122.86	.....	2,070
Galveston.....	13,818	7,307	89.11	4,177	1,815
Houston.....	9,382	4,845	93.64	.....	1,888
Indianola.....	1,900	1,150	65.22	379	1,965
Laredo.....	2,046	1,256	62.90	.....	2,205
San Antonio.....	12,256	8,235	48.83	3,488	2,077
UTAH.					
Brigham City.....	1,315	975	34.87	.....	3,465
Corinne City.....	783	.....	.....	.....	3,450
Logan.....	1,757	.....	.....	.....	3,188
Manti.....	1,229	913	35.70	.....	2,512
Ogden.....	3,127	1,462	113.70	.....	2,425
Salt Lake City.....	12,854	8,207	56.62	.....	2,461
VERMONT.					
Burlington.....	11,387	7,713	86.53	1,475	302
VIRGINIA.					
Alexandria.....	15,570	12,652	7.26	8,734	235
Charlottesville.....	2,838	.....	.....	.....	345
Danville.....	3,463	.....	.....	1,514	499
Fredericksburg.....	4,016	5,022	L. 24.12	4,061	297
Lynchburg.....	6,825	6,853	L. .41	8,067	406
Norfolk.....	19,229	14,620	31.53	14,326	462

NOTE.—L. indicates loss.

POPULATION OF PROMINENT CITIES.

41

CITIES.	1870.	1860.	Ratio of Increase	1850.	Miles N. Y.
VIRGINIA.—Continued.					
Petersburg.....	18,950	18,266	3.74	14,010	381
Portsmouth.....	10,492	9,488	10.58	8,122	463
Richmond.....	51,038	37,907	34.64	27,570	358
Staunton.....	5,120	3,875	32.13	.....	384
Winchester.....	4,477	4,392	1.94	3,857	301
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Olympia.....	1,203	.....	.....	.....	3,737
Seattle.....	1,107	.....	.....	.....	3,801
Steilacoom.....	314	.....	.....	.....	3,762
Walla-Walla.....	1,394	.....	.....	.....	3,342
WEST VIRGINIA.					
Charleston.....	3,162	1,520	108.00	1,050	279
Grafton.....	1,987	891	123.00	.....	468
Martinsburg.....	4,863	3,364	44.56	2,190	288
Parkersburg.....	5,546	2,493	122.46	1,218	572
Wheeling.....	19,280	14,083	36.90	11,435	567
WISCONSIN.					
Appleton.....	4,318	.....	.....	.....	1,174
Beaver Dam.....	3,265	2,764	18.12	.....	1,014
Beloit.....	4,396	.....	.....	.....	1,052
Berlin.....	2,777	.....	.....	.....	1,035
Fond du Lac.....	12,764	.....	.....	.....	1,155
Grand Rapids.....	1,115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay.....	4,666	2,275	105.00	.....	.....
Janesville.....	8,789	.....	.....	.....	1,052
Kenosha.....	4,309	.....	.....	.....	1,012
La Crosse.....	7,785	.....	.....	.....	1,148
Madison.....	9,176	6,611	38.80	1,525	1,099
Milwaukee.....	71,440	.....	.....	.....	1,046
Oshkosh.....	12,663	.....	.....	.....	1,154
Portage.....	3,945	2,879	37.00	605	1,019
Racine.....	9,880	.....	.....	.....	1,023
Sheboygan.....	5,310	.....	.....	.....	1,183
Watertown.....	7,550	5,302	42.40	1,451	1,091
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Cheronne.....	1,450	.....	.....	.....	1,909
Rawlin's Springs.....	612	.....	.....	.....	2,102
South Pass City.....	460	.....	.....	.....	2,358

NOTE.—/ indicates loss.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTIES.

ALABAMA.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Autauga (b) (k).....	11,623	16,739
Baker (b).....	6,194	7,530
Baldwin (l).....	6,004	7,530
Barbour (d).....	29,309	30,812
Benton.....	7,409	11,894
Bibb (b).....	9,945	10,865
Blount (m).....	24,474	14,981
Bullock (d).....	14,981	18,125
Butler (c) (j).....	13,980	21,538
Calhoun (h) (m).....	17,562	23,214
Chambers (g).....	11,132	18,366
Cherokee (n).....	12,676	13,877
Choctaw.....	14,663	15,094
Clarke.....	9,560	9,560
Clay (p).....	8,017	6,171
Cleburne (h).....	6,171	9,623
Coffee (j) (n).....	12,537	9,574
Colbert (i).....	9,574	11,311
Concuh (l).....	11,945	19,273
Coosa (k).....	4,868	6,469
Covington (j).....	11,156	11,325
Crenshaw (j).....	11,325	12,197
Dale (n).....	40,705	33,625
Dallas.....	7,126	10,705
De Kalb (m).....	14,477	4,041
Elmore (k).....	10,109	10,109
Escambia (l).....	7,136	12,850
Etowah (m).....	8,006	18,627
Fayette (r).....	2,959	2,959
Franklin (i).....	18,399	30,859
Geneva (a).....	21,792	14,191
Greene (o).....	14,191	14,918
Hale (o).....	19,410	18,283
Henry.....	12,345	11,746
Jackson.....	15,091	17,420
Jefferson.....	16,658	13,975
Lauderdale.....	21,750	15,017
Lawrence.....	15,017	15,306
Lee (q).....	25,719	27,716
Limestone.....	17,727	26,802
Lowndes (e) (j).....	31,267	26,451
Macon (d) (q).....	26,151	31,171
Madison.....	6,059	11,182
Marengo (o).....	9,871	11,472
Marion (r).....	49,311	41,131
Marshall (m).....	14,214	15,067
Mobile.....	45,704	35,904
Monroe.....	12,187	11,335
Montgomery (d) (k).....	24,975	27,724
Morgan.....	17,690	22,316
Perry (o) (b).....	17,423	24,435
Pickens.....	12,006	20,059
Pike (d) (j).....	21,636	26,592
Randolph (p) (h).....	8,893	12,618
Russell (q).....	12,218	11,013
Sanford (r).....	9,350	24,109
Shelby (b).....	24,109	24,035
St. Clair (m).....	18,064	23,520
Suiter.....	16,963	23,827
Talladega (p) (h).....	20,081	23,200
Tallapoosa (k) (q).....	6,543	7,980
Tuscaloosa (o).....	3,912	4,669
Walker.....	28,377	24,618
Washington.....	4,155	3,576
Wilcox.....		
Winston.....		
Total.....	996,992	964,201

(b) In 1868 Baker from Autauga, Bibb, Perry, and Shelby.

ALABAMA.—Continued.

(d) In 1866 Bullock from Barbour, Macon, Montgomery, and Pike.
 (e) In 1866 west half of township 11, range 16, from Lowndes.
 (g) In 1866 Clay from Randolph and Talladega.
 (h) In 1866 Cleburne from Calhoun, Randolph, and Talladega.
 (i) In 1867 Colbert from Franklin.
 (j) In 1866 Crenshaw from Butler, Coffee, Covington, Lowndes, and Pike.
 (k) In 1866 Elmore from Autauga, Coosa, Montgomery, and Tallapoosa.
 (l) In 1868 Escambia from Baldwin and Conecuh.
 (m) In 1866 Etowah from Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, De Kalb, Marshall, and St. Clair.
 (n) In 1868 Geneva from Coffee and Dale.
 In 1869-70 extended to Florida line.
 (o) In 1867 Hale from Greene, Marengo, Perry, and Tuscaloosa.
 (q) In 1866 Lee from Chambers, Macon, Russell, and Tallapoosa.
 (r) In 1867 Sanford from Fayette and Marion.

ARIZONA TER.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Mohave.....	179	.....
Pima.....	5,716	.....
Yavapai.....	2,142	.....
Yuma.....	1,621	.....
Total.....	9,658	.....

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas.....	8,268	8,844
Ashley.....	8,042	8,590
Benton.....	13,831	9,306
Boone (c).....	7,032	.....
Bradley.....	8,646	8,388
Calhoun.....	3,853	4,103
Carroll (c) (d).....	5,780	9,383
Chicot.....	7,214	9,234
Clarke.....	11,953	9,735
Columbia.....	11,397	12,419
Conway.....	8,112	6,697
Craighead.....	4,577	3,066
Crawford.....	8,957	7,850
Crittenden (h).....	3,831	4,920
Cross (h).....	3,915	.....
Dallas.....	5,707	8,283
Desha.....	6,125	6,459
Drew.....	9,960	9,078
Franklin.....	9,627	7,298
Fulton.....	4,843	4,024
Grant (e).....	3,943	.....
Greene.....	7,573	5,843
Hempstead (f).....	13,768	13,989
Hot Springs (c).....	5,877	5,635
Independence.....	14,566	14,307
Izard.....	6,806	7,215
Jackson (j).....	7,285	10,493
Jefferson (e).....	15,733	14,971
Johnson.....	9,152	7,612

ARKANSAS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1880.
Lafayette.....	9,139	8,464
Lawrence (i).....	5,981	9,372
Little River (f).....	3,236	.....
Madison (d).....	8,231	7,740
Marion (c).....	3,979	6,192
Mississippi.....	3,633	3,895
Monroe.....	8,336	5,657
Montgomery.....	2,984	3,633
Newton.....	4,374	3,393
Onachita.....	12,975	12,936
Perry.....	2,685	2,465
Phillips.....	15,372	14,877
Pike.....	3,788	4,025
Poinsett (h).....	1,720	3,621
Polk.....	3,376	4,262
Pope.....	8,386	7,883
Prairie.....	5,604	8,854
Pulaski.....	32,066	11,699
Randolph.....	7,466	6,261
Saline (e).....	3,911	6,640
Scott.....	7,483	5,145
Searcy.....	5,614	5,271
Sebastian.....	12,940	9,238
Sevier (f).....	4,492	10,516
Sharpe (i).....	5,400	.....
St. Francis (h)(j).....	2,714	8,672
Union.....	10,571	12,288
Van Buren.....	5,107	5,357
Washington.....	17,266	14,673
White.....	10,347	8,316
Woodruff (j).....	6,891	.....
Yell.....	8,048	6,333
Total.....	484,471	435,450

(c) In 1869 Boone from Carroll and Marion.

(d) In 1869 part of Madison attached to Carroll.

(e) In 1869 Grant from Hot Springs, Jefferson, and Saline.

(f) In 1867 Little River from Hempstead and Sevier.

(h) In 1862 Cross from Crittenden, Poinsett, and St. Francis.

(i) In 1868 Sharpe from Lawrence.

(j) In 1862 Woodruff from Jackson and St. Francis.

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda.....	24,237	8,927
Alpine (d).....	685	.....
Amador (d).....	9,582	10,930
Butte.....	11,405	12,106
Calaveras (d).....	8,895	16,299
Colusa.....	6,165	2,274
Contra Costa.....	8,461	5,328
Del Norte.....	2,022	1,993
El Dorado (d).....	10,309	20,562
Fresno.....	6,336	4,605
Humboldt.....	6,140	2,694
Inyo.....	1,956	.....
Kern (g).....	2,925	.....
Klamath.....	1,686	1,803
Lake (h).....	2,969	.....
Lassen (i).....	1,327	.....
Los Angeles.....	15,309	11,333
Marin.....	6,903	3,334
Mariposa.....	4,572	6,243

CALIFORNIA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1880.
Mendocino (k).....	7,545	3,967
Merced.....	2,807	1,141
Mono (d) (l).....	430	.....
Monterey.....	9,676	4,739
Napa (h).....	7,163	5,521
Nevada.....	19,134	16,446
Placer.....	11,357	13,270
Plumas (g) (i).....	4,489	4,363
Sacramento.....	26,830	24,142
San Bernardino.....	3,988	5,551
San Diego.....	4,951	4,324
San Francisco.....	149,473	56,802
San Joaquin.....	21,050	9,435
San Luis Obispo.....	4,772	1,782
San Mateo.....	6,635	3,214
Santa Barbara.....	7,784	3,543
Santa Clara.....	26,246	11,912
Santa Cruz.....	8,743	4,944
Shasta (i).....	4,173	4,360
Sierra.....	5,619	11,387
Siskiyou.....	6,848	7,629
Solano.....	16,871	7,169
Sonoma.....	19,819	11,867
Stanislaus.....	6,499	2,245
Sutter (g).....	5,030	3,390
Tehama.....	3,587	4,044
Trinity.....	3,213	5,125
Tulare.....	4,533	4,638
Tuolumne.....	8,150	16,229
Yolo (g).....	9,899	4,716
Yuba.....	10,851	13,668
Total.....	560,247	379,994

(d) In 1863 Alpine from Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, and Mono.

(g) In 1865 organized.

(h) In 1863 Lake from Napa.

(i) In 1863 Lassen from Plumas and Shasta.

(k) In 1860 organized.

(l) In 1863 organized.

COLORADO TERR.

Arapahoe.....	6,829	.....
Bent.....	592	.....
Boulder.....	1,939	.....
Clear Creek.....	1,596	.....
Conejos.....	2,504	.....
Costilla.....	1,779	.....
Douglas.....	1,388	.....
El Paso.....	987	.....
Fremont.....	1,064	.....
Gilpin.....	5,490	.....
Greenwood.....	510	.....
Huerfano.....	2,250	.....
Jefferson.....	2,390	.....
Lake.....	522	.....
Larimer.....	838	.....
Las Animas.....	4,276	.....
Park.....	447	.....
Pueblo.....	2,265	.....
Saguache.....	304	.....
Summit.....	258	.....
Weld.....	1,636	.....
Total.....	39,864	34,277

CONNECTICUT.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Fairfield.....	95,276	77,476
Hartford.....	109,007	89,962
Litchfield.....	48,727	47,318
Middlesex.....	36,099	30,859
New Haven.....	121,257	97,345
New London.....	66,570	61,731
Tolland.....	22,000	21,177
Windham.....	38,518	34,279
Total.....	537,454	460,147

DAKOTA TER.

Bonhomme.....	608	.....
Brookings.....	163	.....
Buffalo.....	246	.....
Charles Mix.....	152	.....
Clay.....	2,621	.....
Deuel.....	37	.....
Hutchinson.....	37	.....
Jayne.....	5	.....
Lincoln.....	712	.....
Minnehaha.....	335	.....
Pembina.....	1,213	.....
Todd.....	357	.....
Union.....	3,507	.....
Yankton.....	2,097	.....
Unorganized portion of Territory.....	2,091	.....
Total.....	14,181	4,837

DELAWARE.

Kent.....	29,804	27,804
New Castle.....	63,515	51,797
Sussex.....	31,696	29,615
Total.....	125,015	112,216

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown City.....	11,384	8,733
Washington City.....	109,199	61,122
Remainder of the District.....	11,117	5,225
Total.....	131,700	75,080

FLORIDA.

Alachua.....	17,328	8,232
Baker.....	1,325	.....
Benton.....	.....	.....
Bradford (b).....	3,671	.....
Brevard.....	1,216	216
Calhoun.....	998	1,446
Clay.....	2,098	1,911
Columbia.....	7,335	4,646
Dade.....	85	83
Duval.....	11,921	5,074
Escambia.....	7,817	5,768

FLORIDA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Franklin.....	1,256	1,904
Gadsden.....	9,802	9,396
Hamilton.....	5,749	4,154
Hernando.....	2,958	1,200
Hillsborough.....	3,216	2,981
Holmes.....	1,572	1,386
Jackson.....	9,528	10,209
Jefferson.....	13,398	9,876
La Fayette.....	1,783	2,068
Leon.....	15,236	12,343
Levy.....	2,018	1,781
Liberty.....	1,050	1,457
Madison.....	11,121	7,779
Manatee.....	1,931	854
Marion.....	10,804	8,609
Monroe.....	5,657	2,913
Nassau.....	4,247	3,644
New River.....	.....	3,826
Orange.....	2,195	987
Polk.....	3,169	.....
Putnam.....	3,821	2,712
Santa Rosa.....	3,312	5,480
St. John's.....	2,618	3,038
Sumter.....	2,952	1,549
Swansee.....	3,556	2,303
Taylor.....	1,453	1,384
Volusia.....	1,723	1,158
Wakulla.....	2,506	2,839
Walton.....	3,041	3,037
Washington.....	2,302	2,154
Total.....	187,748	140,424

(*) Estimated.

(b) West of Escambia River, including Santa Rosa Island.

GEORGIA.

Appling.....	5,086	4,190
Baker.....	6,843	4,985
Baldwin.....	10,618	9,078
Banks.....	4,973	4,707
Bartow (a).....	16,566	.....
Berrien.....	4,518	3,475
Bibb.....	21,255	16,291
Brooks.....	8,342	6,356
Bryan.....	5,252	4,015
Bullock.....	5,610	5,668
Burke.....	17,679	17,165
Butts.....	6,911	6,455
Calhoun.....	5,503	4,913
Camden.....	4,613	5,420
Campbell.....	9,176	8,301
Carroll.....	11,782	11,991
Cass (a).....	.....	15,724
Catoosa.....	4,409	5,082
Charlton.....	1,897	1,780
Chattham.....	41,279	31,043
Chattahoochee.....	6,059	5,797
Chattooga.....	6,902	7,165
Cherokee.....	10,399	11,291
Clarke.....	12,941	11,218
Clay.....	5,493	4,893
Clayton.....	5,477	4,466
Clinch.....	3,945	3,063

GEORGIA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Cobb.....	13,814	14,242
Coffee.....	3,192	2,879
Colquitt.....	1,654	1,316
Columbia.....	13,529	11,890
Coweta.....	15,875	14,703
Crawford.....	7,557	7,693
Dade.....	3,033	3,069
Dawson.....	4,369	3,856
Decatur.....	15,183	11,922
De Kalb.....	10,014	7,806
Dooley.....	9,790	8,917
Dougherty.....	11,517	8,295
Early.....	6,998	6,149
Echols.....	1,978	1,491
Effingham.....	4,214	4,755
Elbert.....	9,249	10,433
Emmanuel.....	6,134	5,081
Fannin.....	5,429	5,139
Fayette.....	8,221	7,047
Floyd.....	17,230	15,195
Forsyth.....	7,983	7,749
Franklin.....	7,893	7,393
Fulton.....	33,446	14,427
Gilmer.....	6,644	6,724
Glascock.....	2,736	2,457
Glynn.....	5,376	5,889
Gordon.....	9,368	10,146
Greene.....	12,454	12,652
Gwinnett.....	12,431	12,940
Habersham.....	6,322	5,966
Hall.....	9,607	9,366
Hancock.....	11,317	12,044
Haralson.....	4,004	3,039
Harris.....	13,284	13,736
Hart.....	6,783	6,137
Heard.....	7,866	7,805
Henry.....	10,102	10,702
Houston.....	20,406	15,611
Irwin.....	1,837	1,699
Jackson.....	11,181	10,605
Jasper.....	10,439	10,743
Jefferson.....	12,190	10,219
Johnson.....	2,964	2,919
Jones.....	9,436	9,107
Laurens.....	7,834	6,998
Lee.....	9,567	7,196
Liberty.....	7,688	8,367
Lincoln.....	5,413	5,466
Lowndes.....	8,321	5,249
Lumpkin.....	5,161	4,626
Macon.....	11,458	8,449
Madison.....	5,227	5,933
Marion.....	8,000	7,390
McIntosh.....	4,491	5,546
Meriwether.....	13,756	15,330
Miller.....	3,091	1,791
Milton.....	4,284	4,602
Mitchell.....	6,633	4,348
Monroe.....	17,213	15,953
Montgomery.....	3,586	2,997
Morgan.....	10,696	9,997
Murray.....	6,500	7,083
Muscogee.....	16,663	16,584
Newton.....	14,615	14,320
Oglethorpe.....	11,782	11,549
Paulding.....	7,629	7,038
Pickens.....	5,317	4,951
Pierce.....	2,778	1,973
Pike.....	10,905	10,078
Polk.....	7,822	6,295
Pulaski.....	11,940	8,744
Putnam.....	10,461	10,125

GEORGIA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Quitman.....	4,150	3,499
Rabun.....	3,256	3,271
Randolph.....	10,561	9,571
Richmond.....	25,724	21,284
Schley.....	5,129	4,633
Scriven.....	9,175	8,274
Spalding.....	10,205	8,699
Stewart.....	14,204	13,422
Sumter.....	16,559	9,428
Talbot.....	11,913	13,616
Taliaferro.....	4,796	4,583
Tatnall.....	4,860	4,352
Taylor.....	7,143	5,998
Telfair.....	3,245	2,713
Terrell.....	9,053	6,232
Thomas.....	14,523	10,766
Towns.....	2,783	2,459
Troup.....	17,632	16,262
Twigs.....	8,545	8,320
Union.....	5,267	4,413
Upson.....	9,430	9,910
Walker.....	9,925	10,082
Walton.....	11,038	11,074
Ware.....	2,286	2,200
Warren.....	10,545	9,820
Washington.....	15,842	12,698
Wayne.....	2,177	2,268
Webster.....	4,677	5,030
White.....	4,606	3,315
Whitfield.....	10,117	10,047
Wilcox.....	2,439	2,115
Wilkes.....	11,796	11,420
Wilkinson.....	9,383	9,376
Worth.....	3,778	2,763
Total.....	1184109	1057286

(a) Name changed to Bartow.

IDAHO TER.

Ada.....	2,675	.....
Alturas.....	689	.....
Boise.....	3,634	.....
Idaho.....	849	.....
Lemhi.....	988	.....
Nez Percés.....	1,607	.....
Oneida.....	1,922	.....
Owyhee.....	1,713	.....
Shoshone.....	722	.....
Total.....	14,999	.....

ILLINOIS.

Adams.....	56,362	41,323
Alexander.....	10,564	4,707
Bond.....	13,152	9,815
Boone.....	12,942	11,678
Brown.....	12,207	9,938
Bureau.....	32,415	26,426
Calhoun.....	6,562	5,144
Carroll.....	16,705	11,733
Cass.....	11,580	11,325
Champaign.....	32,727	14,629
Christian.....	20,363	10,492
Clark.....	18,719	14,987

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Clay.....	15,875	9,336
Clinton.....	16,285	10,941
Coles.....	25,235	14,203
Cook.....	349,966	144,354
Crawford.....	13,889	11,551
Cumberland.....	12,223	8,311
De Kalb.....	23,265	19,086
De Witt.....	14,768	10,820
Douglas.....	13,454	7,140
Du Page.....	16,685	14,701
Edgar.....	21,650	16,325
Edwards.....	7,565	5,154
Effingham.....	15,653	7,816
Fayette.....	19,638	11,189
Ford.....	9,103	1,979
Franklin.....	12,652	9,393
Fulton.....	35,291	33,338
Gallatin.....	11,134	8,055
Greene.....	20,277	16,093
Grundy.....	14,938	10,379
Hamilton.....	13,014	9,915
Hancock.....	35,935	29,051
Hardin.....	5,113	3,759
Henderson.....	12,582	9,501
Henry.....	35,506	20,650
Iroquois.....	23,782	12,325
Jackson.....	19,631	9,589
Jasper.....	11,214	8,361
Jefferson.....	17,864	12,365
Jersey.....	15,051	12,051
Jo Daviess.....	27,820	27,325
Johnson.....	11,268	9,342
Kane.....	39,091	20,092
Kankakee.....	24,532	15,412
Kendall.....	12,369	13,074
Knox.....	39,522	28,653
Lake.....	21,014	18,257
La Salle.....	60,792	48,332
Lawrence.....	12,533	9,214
Lee.....	27,171	17,651
Livingston.....	31,471	11,637
Logan.....	23,052	14,272
Macon.....	26,481	13,738
Macoupin.....	32,726	24,602
Madison.....	44,131	31,251
Marion.....	20,622	12,739
Marshall.....	16,956	13,437
Masson.....	16,184	10,931
Massac.....	9,581	6,213
McDonough.....	26,509	20,069
McHenry.....	23,762	22,089
McLean.....	53,988	28,772
Menard.....	11,735	9,584
Mercer.....	18,769	15,042
Monroe.....	12,082	12,892
Montgomery.....	25,314	13,979
Morgan.....	28,465	22,112
Moultrie.....	10,385	6,385
Ogle.....	27,492	22,888
Peoria.....	47,540	36,601
Perry.....	13,723	9,552
Piatt.....	10,953	6,127
Pike.....	30,768	27,219
Pope.....	11,437	6,742
Pulaski.....	8,752	3,913
Putnam.....	6,280	5,587
Randolph.....	20,539	17,205
Richland.....	12,803	9,711
Rock Island.....	29,783	21,005
Saline.....	12,711	9,331
Sangamon.....	46,352	32,274
Schuyler.....	17,419	14,684

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Scott.....	10,530	9,069
Shelby.....	25,476	14,613
Stark.....	10,751	9,004
St. Clair.....	51,068	37,694
Stephenson.....	30,608	25,112
Tazewell.....	27,903	21,470
Union.....	16,518	11,181
Vermilion.....	30,388	19,801
Wabash.....	8,841	7,313
Warren.....	23,174	18,336
Washington.....	17,509	15,731
Wayne.....	19,758	12,223
White.....	16,846	12,403
Whitesides.....	27,503	18,737
Will.....	43,013	29,321
Williamson.....	17,329	12,205
Winnebago.....	29,301	21,491
Woodford.....	18,936	13,282
Total.....	2339891	1711951

INDIANA.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Adams.....	11,382	9,252
Allen.....	43,494	29,328
Bartholomew.....	21,133	17,865
Benton.....	5,615	2,809
Blackford.....	6,372	4,122
Boone.....	22,593	16,753
Brown.....	8,681	6,507
Carroll.....	16,152	13,489
Cass.....	24,193	16,843
Clarke.....	24,770	20,502
Clay.....	19,084	12,161
Clinton.....	17,330	14,505
Crawford.....	9,851	8,226
Daviess.....	16,747	13,323
Dearborn.....	24,116	24,406
Decatur.....	19,053	17,294
De Kalb.....	17,167	13,880
Delaware.....	19,030	15,753
Dubois.....	12,597	10,394
Elkhart.....	26,026	20,986
Fayette.....	10,476	10,225
Floyd.....	23,300	20,183
Fountain.....	16,389	15,566
Franklin.....	20,223	19,549
Fulton.....	12,726	9,422
Gibson.....	17,371	14,532
Grant.....	19,487	15,797
Greene.....	19,514	16,041
Hamilton.....	20,882	17,310
Hancock.....	15,123	12,802
Harrison.....	19,913	18,521
Hendricks.....	20,277	16,953
Henry.....	22,986	20,119
Howard.....	15,847	12,524
Huntington.....	19,036	14,867
Jackson.....	18,974	16,286
Jasper.....	6,354	4,291
Jay.....	15,000	11,399
Jefferson.....	29,741	25,036
Jennings.....	16,218	14,749
Johnson.....	18,366	14,854
Knox.....	21,562	16,056
Kosciusko.....	23,531	17,418
La Grange.....	14,148	11,366
Lake.....	12,339	9,145
La Porte.....	27,062	22,919

INDIANA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Lawrence.....	11,628	13,692
Madison.....	22,770	16,518
Marion.....	71,939	39,855
Marshall.....	20,211	12,722
Martin.....	11,103	8,975
Miami.....	21,052	16,851
Monroe.....	14,168	12,847
Montgomery.....	23,765	20,888
Morgan.....	17,528	16,110
Newton.....	5,829	2,360
Noble.....	20,389	14,915
Ohio.....	5,837	5,462
Orange.....	13,497	12,076
Owen.....	16,137	14,376
Parke.....	18,166	15,358
Perry.....	14,891	11,847
Pike.....	13,779	10,078
Porter.....	13,942	10,313
Posey.....	19,185	16,167
Pulaski.....	7,801	5,711
Putnam.....	21,514	20,681
Randolph.....	22,862	18,997
Ripley.....	20,977	19,054
Rush.....	17,626	16,193
Scott.....	7,873	7,303
Shelby.....	21,892	19,569
Spencer.....	17,998	14,556
Starke.....	3,888	2,103
Steuben.....	12,854	10,374
St. Joseph.....	25,222	18,455
Sullivan.....	18,153	15,064
Switzerland.....	12,134	12,698
Tippecanoe.....	33,515	25,726
Tipton.....	11,953	8,170
Union.....	6,341	7,109
Vanderburgh.....	33,145	20,352
Vermillion.....	10,840	9,422
Vigo.....	33,519	22,517
Wabash.....	21,306	17,547
Warren.....	10,304	10,057
Warrick.....	17,653	13,261
Washington.....	18,495	17,909
Wayne.....	34,048	29,558
Wells.....	13,585	10,814
White.....	10,554	8,258
Whitley.....	14,399	10,730
Total.....	1680637	1350428

IOWA.

Adair.....	3,982	981
Adams.....	4,614	1,533
Allamakee.....	17,868	12,237
Appanoose.....	16,156	11,931
Audubon.....	1,212	451
Benton.....	22,454	8,496
Black Hawk.....	21,746	8,344
Boone.....	14,584	2,232
Bremer.....	12,528	4,915
Buchanan.....	17,034	7,906
Buena Vista.....	1,585	57
Butler.....	9,951	3,724
Calhoun.....	1,602	147
Carroll.....	2,451	281
Cass.....	5,464	1,612
Cedar.....	19,731	12,949
Cerro Gordo.....	4,722	940
Cherokee.....	1,967	58

IOWA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Chickasaw.....	10,180	4,236
Clarke.....	8,735	5,427
Clay.....	1,523	52
Clayton.....	27,771	20,728
Clinton.....	35,357	18,938
Crawford.....	2,530	383
Dallas.....	12,019	5,244
Davis.....	15,565	13,764
Decatur.....	12,018	8,677
Delaware.....	17,432	11,024
Des Moines.....	27,256	19,611
Dickinson.....	1,389	180
Dubuque.....	38,969	31,161
Emmett.....	1,292	105
Fayette.....	16,973	12,073
Floyd.....	10,768	3,744
Franklin.....	4,738	1,309
Fremont.....	11,174	5,074
Greene.....	4,627	1,374
Grundy.....	6,399	7,973
Guthrie.....	7,061	3,058
Hamilton.....	6,055	1,699
Hancock.....	999	179
Hardin.....	13,684	5,440
Harrison.....	8,931	3,621
Henry.....	21,463	18,701
Howard.....	6,282	3,168
Humboldt.....	2,506	332
Ia.....	226	43
Iowa.....	16,644	8,029
Jackson.....	22,619	18,493
Jasper.....	22,116	9,883
Jefferson.....	17,839	15,088
Johnson.....	24,898	17,573
Jones.....	19,731	13,306
Keokuk.....	19,434	13,271
Kossuth.....	3,351	416
Lee.....	27,210	29,232
Linn.....	31,080	18,947
Louis.....	12,877	10,370
Lucas.....	10,388	5,766
Lyon (a).....	221	.....
Madison.....	13,884	7,339
Mahaska.....	22,508	14,816
Marion.....	24,436	16,813
Marshall.....	17,576	6,015
Mills.....	8,718	4,481
Mitchell.....	9,582	3,409
Monona.....	3,654	832
Monroe.....	12,724	8,612
Montgomery.....	5,954	1,256
Muscatine.....	21,688	16,444
O'Brien.....	715	8
Page.....	9,975	4,419
Palo Alto.....	1,336	132
Plymouth.....	2,199	148
Pocahontas.....	1,446	103
Polk.....	27,857	11,625
Pottawattamie.....	16,893	4,968
Poweshiek.....	15,581	5,668
Ringgold.....	5,691	2,923
Sac.....	1,411	246
Scott.....	38,599	29,959
Shelby.....	2,540	818
Sionx.....	576	10
Story.....	11,651	4,051
Tama.....	16,121	5,285
Taylor.....	6,989	3,590
Union.....	5,986	2,012
Van Buren.....	17,672	17,081
Wapello.....	22,346	14,518
Warren.....	17,950	10,281

IOWA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Washington	18,952	14,235
Wayne	11,287	6,409
Webster	10,484	2,504
Winneshiek	1,562	168
Winneshiek	23,570	13,942
Woodbury	6,172	1,119
Worth	2,892	756
Wright	2,392	653
Total	119,4020	674,913

(a) In 1862 name changed from Buncombe to Lyon.

KANSAS.

Allen	7,022	3,082
Anderson	5,220	2,400
Atchison	15,307	7,729
Barton	2	.....
Bourbon	15,076	6,101
Breckinridge .....	.....	3,197
Brown	6,823	2,607
Butler	3,035	437
Chase	1,975	808
Cherokee	11,038	.....
Clay	2,942	163
Cloud	2,323	.....
Coffey	6,201	2,842
Cowley	1,175	.....
Crawford	8,160	.....
Davis	5,526	1,163
Dickinson	3,043	378
Doniphan	13,969	8,083
Dorn .....	.....	88
Douglas	20,592	8,637
Ellis	1,336	.....
Ellsworth	1,185	.....
Ford	427	.....
Franklin	10,385	3,030
Godfrey .....	.....	19
Greenwood	3,484	759
Howard	2,794	.....
Hunter .....	.....	158
Jackson	6,053	1,936
Jefferson	12,526	4,459
Jewell	207	.....
Johnson	13,684	4,364
Labette	9,973	.....
Leavenworth	32,444	12,606
Lincoln	516	.....
Linn	12,174	6,336
Lykins .....	.....	4,980
Lyon	8,014	.....
Madison .....	.....	638
Marion	758	74
Marshall	6,901	2,240
McGhee .....	.....	1,501
McPherson	738	.....
Miami	11,725	.....
Mitchell	485	.....
Montgomery	7,564	.....
Morris	2,225	770
Nemaha	7,339	2,436
Neosho	10,206	.....
Ness	2	.....
Osage	7,648	1,113
Osborne	33	.....
Otoe .....	.....	238

KANSAS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Ottawa	2,127	.....
Pawnee	179	.....
Pattawattomie	7,848	1,529
Republic	1,281	.....
Rice	5	.....
Riley	5,105	1,224
Russell	156	.....
Saline	4,246	.....
Sedgwick	1,095	.....
Shawnee	13,121	3,513
Smith	66	.....
Sumner	22	.....
Trego	166	.....
Wabaunsee	3,362	1,023
Wallace	538	.....
Washington	4,081	583
Wilson	6,694	27
Woodson	3,827	1,488
Wyandotte	10,015	2,609
Total	364,399	107,206

KENTUCKY.

Adair	11,065	9,509
Allen	10,296	9,187
Anderson	5,449	7,404
Ballard	12,576	8,692
Barren	17,780	16,665
Bath	10,143	12,113
Boone	10,696	11,196
Bourbon	14,823	14,860
Boyd	8,573	6,044
Boyle	9,515	9,304
Bracken	11,409	11,021
Breathitt	5,672	4,950
Breckinridge	13,440	13,236
Bullitt	7,781	7,289
Butler	9,404	7,927
Caldwell	10,826	9,318
Callaway	9,410	9,915
Campbell	27,406	20,909
Carroll	6,189	6,578
Carter	7,509	8,516
Casey	8,884	6,466
Christian	23,227	21,627
Clark	10,882	11,484
Clay	8,297	6,652
Clinton	6,497	5,781
Crittenden	9,381	8,796
Cumberland	7,690	7,340
Daviess	20,714	15,549
Edmondson	4,439	4,645
Elliot	9,198	6,886
Fayette	26,656	22,599
Fleming	13,398	12,489
Floyd	7,877	6,288
Franklin	15,300	12,694
Fulton	6,161	5,317
Gallatin	5,074	5,056
Garrard	10,376	10,531
Grant	9,529	8,356
Graves	19,398	16,233
Grayson	11,580	7,982
Green	9,379	8,806
Greenup	11,463	8,760
Hancock	6,591	6,213
Hardin	15,705	15,189

KENTUCKY.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1880.
Harlan	4,415	5,491
Harrison	12,995	13,779
Hart	13,687	10,348
Henderson	18,457	14,262
Henry	11,066	11,949
Hickman	8,433	7,008
Hopkins	13,827	11,875
Jackson	4,577	3,987
Jefferson	118,953	89,401
Jessamine	8,638	9,465
John Bell	3,731	.....
Johnson	7,491	5,396
Kenton	36,096	25,467
Knox	8,291	7,707
La Rue	8,255	6,891
Laurel	6,016	5,488
Lawrence	8,497	7,601
Lee	3,955	.....
Letcher	4,668	3,901
Lewis	9,115	8,361
Lincoln	10,917	10,617
Livingston	8,300	7,213
Logan	20,129	19,021
Lyon	6,233	5,307
Madison	18,513	17,297
Magoffin	4,684	3,185
Marion	12,838	12,503
Marshall	9,415	6,982
Mason	18,126	18,222
Meade	13,988	10,360
McLean	7,611	6,111
Meade	9,185	8,898
Menifee	1,986	.....
Mercer	13,141	13,701
Metcalfe	7,934	6,745
Monroe	9,231	8,551
Montgomery	7,557	7,859
Morgan	5,975	9,237
Muhlenburg	12,638	10,725
Nelson	14,804	15,799
Nicholas	9,129	11,030
Ohio	15,561	12,209
Oldham	9,027	7,283
Owen	11,309	12,719
Owsley	3,889	5,335
Pendleton	11,030	10,443
Perry	4,274	3,950
Pike	9,562	7,384
Powell	2,599	2,257
Pulaski	17,670	17,201
Robertson	5,399	.....
Rock Castle	7,115	5,343
Rowan	2,991	2,282
Russell	5,809	6,021
Scott	11,607	14,417
Shelby	15,733	16,433
Simpson	9,573	8,146
Spencer	5,956	6,188
Taylor	8,226	7,481
Todd	12,612	11,575
Trigg	13,681	11,051
Trimble	5,577	5,880
Union	13,640	12,791
Warren	21,742	17,320
Washington	12,464	11,575
Wayne	10,662	10,259
Webster	10,937	7,533
Whitley	8,278	7,762
Wolfe	3,603	.....
Woodford	8,240	11,219

Total..... 1321011 1155681

LOUISIANA.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1880.
Ascension	11,577	11,484
Assumption	13,234	15,379
Avoeyelles	12,926	13,167
Bienville	10,636	11,000
Bossier	12,675	11,348
Caddo	21,714	12,140
Calcasieu (b)	6,733	5,928
Caldwell	4,820	.....
Cameron (b)	1,591	4,883
Carroll	10,110	.....
Catahoula	8,475	11,651
Chaliborne	20,240	16,848
Concordia	9,977	13,805
De Soto	14,962	13,298
E. Baton Rouge	17,816	16,046
East Feliciana	13,499	11,697
Franklin	5,078	6,162
Grant (d)	4,517	.....
Iberia (b)	9,012	.....
Iberville	12,312	14,061
Jackson	7,646	9,465
Jefferson	17,767	15,372
Lafayette	10,288	9,003
Lafourche	11,719	14,041
Livingston (g)	4,026	4,431
Madison	8,600	14,133
Morehouse	9,987	10,357
Natchitoches	18,265	16,699
Orleans	191,418	174,491
Ouachita	11,582	4,727
Plaquemines	10,552	8,491
Point Coupee	12,981	17,718
Rapides (d)	18,015	25,350
Richland (e)	5,110	.....
Sabine	6,456	5,828
St. Bernard	3,553	4,076
St. Charles	4,867	5,267
St. Helena (g)	5,423	7,130
St. James	10,152	11,499
St. John the Baptist	6,762	7,950
St. Landry	25,553	23,104
St. Martin (f)	9,570	12,674
St. Mary (f)	13,860	16,816
St. Tammany (g)	5,586	5,406
Tangipahoa (g)	7,928	.....
Tensas	12,419	16,078
Terrebonne	12,451	12,091
Union	11,685	10,389
Vermillion (h)	4,528	4,324
Washington (g)	3,330	4,708
W. Baton Rouge	5,114	7,312
West Feliciana	10,499	11,671
Winn (d)	4,954	6,876

Total..... 726,915 708,002

(a) Estimated.
 (b) In 1870 Cameron from Calcasieu and Vermillion.
 (c) In 1869 Grant from Rapides and Winn.
 (d) In 1868 organized.
 (e) In 1868 Iberia from St. Martin and St. Mary.
 (f) In 1869 Tangipahoa from Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, and Washington.

MAINE.

Androscoggin..... 35,866 29,726

MAINE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Aroostook	29,609	22,479
Cumberland	82,621	75,591
Franklin	18,897	20,403
Hancock	36,495	37,757
Kennebec	53,563	55,655
Knox	20,825	32,716
Lincoln	25,597	27,860
Oxford	35,488	36,698
Penobscot	75,150	72,731
Piscataquis	14,403	15,032
Sagadahoc	18,805	21,790
Somerset	34,611	36,553
Waldo	31,522	38,447
Washington	43,515	42,534
York	60,174	62,107
Total	626,915	628,279

MARYLAND.

Allegany	38,536	28,548
Anne Arundel	24,457	23,900
Baltimore	320,741	266,552
Calvert	9,865	10,447
Caroline	12,101	11,129
Carroll	28,619	24,533
Cecil	25,874	23,862
Charles	15,758	16,517
Dorchester	19,458	20,464
Frederick	47,572	46,591
Harford	22,605	23,415
Howard	14,150	13,538
Kent	17,102	15,267
Montgomery	20,565	18,222
Prince George's	24,138	23,227
Queen Anne	16,171	15,961
Saint Mary's	14,941	15,213
Somerset (a)	18,190	24,992
Talbot	16,137	14,795
Washington	34,712	31,417
Wicomico (a)	15,802	.....
Worcester (a)	16,419	20,661
Total	780,891	687,019

(a) In 1867 Wicomico from Somerset and Worcester.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable	32,774	35,990
Berkshire	64,825	55,150
Bristol	102,886	93,794
Dukes	3,787	4,403
Essex	200,843	165,611
Franklin	22,635	31,434
Hampden	78,009	57,266
Hampshire	44,288	37,823
Middlesex	274,353	216,354
Nantucket	4,123	6,094
Norfolk	89,443	109,950
Plymouth	65,265	64,768
Suffolk	270,802	192,700
Worcester	192,716	159,639
Total	1457,351	1231,066

MICHIGAN.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Alcona	696	185
Allegan	32,105	16,087
Alpena	2,756	290
Antrim	1,985	179
Barry	22,109	13,858
Bay	13,900	3,164
Benzie (b)	2,184	.....
Berrien	35,104	22,378
Branch	26,226	20,981
Calhoun	36,569	21,564
Cass	21,004	17,721
Charlevoix (d)	1,724	.....
Cheboygan	2,156	517
Chippewa	1,689	1,603
Clare	366	.....
Clinton	22,845	15,916
Crawford .....	.....	.....
Delta	2,542	1,172
Eaton	25,171	16,476
Emmet	1,211	1,149
Genesee	33,900	22,498
Gladwin (e)	14	.....
Grand Traverse	4,442	1,286
Gratiot	11,810	4,012
Hillsdale	31,684	25,675
Houghton	13,879	9,234
Huron	9,049	3,165
Ingham	25,268	17,435
Ionia	27,681	16,682
Iosco	3,163	175
Isabella	4,113	1,443
Jackson	36,047	26,671
Kalamazoo	32,054	24,646
Kalkaska	421	.....
Kent	50,495	30,716
Keweenaw (f)	4,205	.....
Lake	21,345	14,754
Lapeer	4,576	2,158
Leelanaw	19,557	15,112
Lenawee	45,595	38,112
Livingston	19,336	16,851
Mackinac (k)	1,716	.....
Macomb	27,616	22,843
Manistee	6,074	975
Manitou	891	1,042
Marquette	15,023	2,821
Mason	3,263	881
Mecosta	5,642	970
Menominee (j)	1,791	.....
Michilimackinac (k) .....	.....	1,938
Midland	3,285	787
Missaukee	120	.....
Monroe	27,483	21,563
Montcalm	15,629	3,968
Muskegon	14,894	5,917
Newaygo	7,294	2,760
Oakland	40,867	38,261
Oceana	7,222	1,816
Ogemaw	12	.....
Ontonagon	2,845	4,568
Oscoda	2,093	.....
Oscoda	70	.....
Ottawa	26,651	13,215
Presque Isle	355	26
Saginaw	39,097	12,692
Sanilac	14,562	7,599
Schoolcraft (e) .....	.....	78
Shiawassee	20,858	12,349
St. Clair	26,661	26,604
St. Joseph	26,275	21,262
Tuscola	13,714	4,886
Van Buren	28,829	15,224

POPULATION OF THE U. S. BY COUNTIES.

51

MICHIGAN.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Washtenaw.....	41,431	35,686
Wayne.....	119,038	75,547
Wexford.....	650	.....
Total.....	118,409	74,913

(b) In 1869 organized.

(d) In 1869 organized.

(e) Returned as having no population.

(f) In 1861 organized.

(j) In 1863 name changed from Bleeker to Menominee.

(k) Name changed from Michilimackinac to Mackinac.

MINNESOTA.

Aitkin.....	178	2
Anoka.....	3,910	2,103
Becker.....	308	386
Beltrami (a).....	80	.....
Benton.....	1,558	627
Big Stone (b).....	21	.....
Blue Earth.....	17,342	4,803
Breckinridge (c).....	(f).....	79
Brown (o).....	6,396	2,339
Buchanan (d).....	.....	26
Carlton.....	286	51
Carver.....	11,556	5,103
Cass.....	380	150
Chippewa (e).....	1,167	.....
Chisago.....	4,358	1,713
Clay (f).....	.....	.....
Clay (g).....	531	12
Crow Wing.....	200	269
Dakota.....	16,312	9,003
Dodge.....	8,598	3,797
Douglas.....	4,239	195
Faribault.....	9,940	1,335
Fillmore.....	24,887	13,512
Freeborn.....	10,578	3,367
Goodhue.....	22,618	8,977
Grant (g).....	340	.....
Hennepin.....	31,566	12,819
Houston.....	14,326	6,615
Isanti.....	2,035	284
Itasca (h).....	96	24
Jackson.....	1,825	181
Kanabec.....	93	20
Kandiyohi.....	1,760	76
Lac qui Parle.....	115	.....
Lake.....	125	248
Le Sueur.....	11,907	5,518
Mankato.....	.....	.....
Manomn.....	.....	155
Martin.....	3,867	151
McLeod.....	5,612	1,286
Meeker.....	6,090	928
Mille Lac.....	1,109	73
Monongalia.....	3,161	350
Morrison.....	1,681	618
Mower.....	10,417	3,217
Murray.....	209	29
Nicollet.....	8,362	3,773
Nobles.....	117	35
Olmsted.....	19,793	9,521
Otter Tail.....	1,968	240

MINNESOTA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Pembina.....	64	1,612
Pierce (b)(e)(i)(l).....	.....	11
Pine.....	648	92
Pipestone (k).....	.....	23
Polk (f) (q).....	.....	240
Pope.....	2,691	.....
Ramsey.....	23,085	12,150
Redwood (j).....	1,829	.....
Renville (e).....	3,219	245
Rice.....	16,083	7,543
Rock (k).....	138	.....
Scott.....	11,042	4,595
Sherburne.....	2,050	723
Sibley.....	6,723	3,699
Stearns.....	14,206	4,505
Steele.....	8,271	2,863
Stevens (l).....	174	.....
St. Louis.....	4,561	406
Todd.....	2,036	430
Traverse (m).....	13	.....
Wabasha.....	15,859	7,228
Wadena.....	6	.....
Waseca.....	7,854	2,601
Washington.....	11,809	6,123
Watowwan (o).....	2,126	.....
Wilkin (p).....	295	40
Winona.....	22,319	9,208
Wright.....	9,457	3,729
Total.....	439,706	172,023

(a) In 1866 Beltrami from Itasca.

(b) In 1862 Big Stone from Pierce.

(c) In 1862 part of Breckinridge to Clay, and in 1868 remainder to Wilkin.

(d) Absorbed by Pine.

(e) In 1862 Chippewa from Pierce and Renville.

(f) In 1862 Clay from Breckinridge and Polk.

(g) In 1868 Grant from Toombs, and original territory not included in any county.

(h) Absorbed by Big Stone, Chippewa, Pope, Stevens, and Swift.

(i) In 1862 from Brown.

(k) In 1857 Rock. In 1860 erroneously reported as Pipestone.

(l) In 1862 Stevens from Pierce.

(m) In 1862 from Toombs, and original territory not included in any county.

(o) In 1860 Watowwan from Brown.

(p) In 1856 established as Toombs; in 1863 name changed to Andy Johnson, and in 1868 to Wilkin.

(q) Returned as having no population.

MISSISSIPPI.

Adams.....	19,084	20,165
Alcorn (b).....	10,431	.....
Amite (f).....	10,973	12,336
Attala.....	14,776	11,169
Baldwin.....	.....	.....
Bolivar.....	9,732	10,471
Calhoun.....	10,561	9,518
Carroll (e).....	21,047	22,305
Chickasaw.....	19,899	16,426
Choctaw (e).....	16,988	15,722
Claiborne.....	13,386	15,679
Clark.....	7,505	10,771

MISSISSIPPI.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Coahoma.....	7,144	6,606
Copiah (<i>f</i>).....	20,608	15,398
Covington.....	4,753	4,408
De Soto.....	22,021	23,336
Franklin (<i>f</i>).....	7,498	8,265
Greene.....	2,038	2,232
Grenada (<i>c</i>).....	10,571	
Hancock.....	4,239	3,139
Harrison.....	5,795	4,819
Illinds.....	30,488	31,339
Holmes.....	19,370	17,791
Issaquena.....	6,887	7,831
Itawamba.....	7,812	17,695
Jackson.....	4,262	4,122
Jasper.....	10,884	11,007
Jefferson.....	13,848	15,319
Jones.....	3,315	3,323
Kemper.....	12,920	11,682
Lafayette.....	18,802	16,125
Lauderdale.....	13,462	13,313
Lawrence (<i>f</i>).....	6,720	9,213
Leake.....	8,496	9,324
Lee.....	15,955	
Lincoln (<i>f</i>).....	10,184	
Lowndes.....	20,502	23,625
Madison.....	20,948	23,382
Marion.....	4,211	4,686
Marshall.....	29,416	28,823
Monroe.....	22,631	21,283
Neshoba.....	7,439	8,343
Newton.....	10,667	9,661
Noxubee.....	20,905	20,667
Oktibbeha.....	14,891	12,977
Panola.....	20,754	13,794
Perry.....	2,694	2,606
Pike (<i>f</i>).....	11,203	11,135
Pontotoc.....	12,525	22,113
Prentiss (<i>g</i>).....	9,348	
Rankin.....	12,977	13,635
Scott.....	7,847	8,139
Simpson.....	5,718	6,080
Smith.....	7,126	7,638
Sunflower.....	5,015	5,019
Tallahatchie (<i>c</i>).....	7,852	7,890
Tippah (<i>b</i>).....	20,727	22,350
Tishomingo (<i>b</i> & <i>g</i>).....	7,330	24,119
Tunica.....	5,358	4,366
Warren.....	26,769	20,696
Washington.....	14,569	15,679
Wayne.....	4,206	3,691
Wilkinson.....	12,705	15,923
Winston.....	8,984	9,811
Yalabusha (<i>c</i>).....	13,254	16,952
Yazoo.....	17,279	22,373
Total.....	827,922	791,305

(*b*) In 1870 Alcorn from Tippah and Tishomingo.

(*c*) In 1870 Grenada from Carroll, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, and Yalabusha.

(*f*) In 1870 Lincoln from Amite, Copiah, Franklin, Lawrence, and Pike.

(*g*) In 1870 Prentiss from Tishomingo.

MISSOURI.

Adair.....	11,448	8,531
Andrew.....	15,137	11,850
Atchison.....	8,440	4,649

MISSOURI.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Andrain.....	12,367	8,075
Barry.....	10,577	7,995
Barton.....	5,087	1,817
Bates.....	15,960	7,215
Benton.....	11,322	9,072
Bollinger.....	8,162	7,371
Boone.....	20,765	19,486
Buchanan.....	35,109	23,861
Butler.....	4,298	2,891
Caldwell.....	11,390	5,034
Callaway.....	19,202	17,449
Camden.....	6,108	4,975
Cape Girardeau.....	17,558	15,547
Carroll.....	17,446	9,763
Carter.....	1,455	1,235
Cass.....	19,296	9,794
Cedar.....	9,474	6,637
Chariton.....	19,126	12,562
Christian.....	6,707	5,491
Clarke.....	15,967	11,684
Clay.....	15,564	13,023
Clinton.....	14,063	7,843
Cole.....	10,392	9,697
Cooper.....	20,692	17,356
Crawford.....	7,982	5,823
Dade.....	8,683	7,072
Dallas.....	8,285	5,892
Davies.....	14,416	9,606
De Kalb.....	9,858	5,224
Dent.....	6,557	5,654
Douglas.....	3,915	2,414
Dunklin.....	5,982	5,026
Franklin.....	30,098	18,085
Gasconade.....	10,063	8,727
Gentry (<i>c</i>).....	11,607	11,980
Greene.....	21,549	13,186
Grundy.....	10,567	7,887
Harrison.....	14,633	10,626
Henry.....	17,401	9,866
Hickory.....	6,432	4,705
Holt.....	11,652	6,550
Howard.....	17,233	15,946
Howell.....	4,218	3,169
Iron.....	6,278	5,842
Jackson.....	55,041	22,913
Jasper.....	14,928	6,883
Jefferson.....	15,280	10,344
Johnson.....	21,648	14,644
Knox.....	10,974	8,727
Laclede.....	9,280	5,182
Lafayette.....	22,623	20,098
Lawrence.....	13,067	8,846
Lewis.....	15,114	12,286
Lincoln.....	15,960	14,210
Linn.....	15,900	9,112
Livingston.....	16,730	7,417
Macon.....	23,230	14,316
Madison.....	5,849	5,664
Maries.....	5,916	4,901
Marion.....	23,780	18,838
McDonald.....	5,226	4,038
Mercer.....	11,557	9,300
Miller.....	6,616	6,812
Mississippi.....	4,982	4,859
Moniteau.....	11,375	10,124
Monroe.....	17,149	14,785
Montgomery.....	10,405	9,718
Morgan.....	8,454	8,202
New Madrid.....	6,357	5,654
Newton.....	12,821	9,319
Nodaway.....	14,751	5,252
Oregon.....	3,287	3,009

MISSOURI.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Osage	10,793	7,879
Ozark	3,353	2,447
Pemiscot	2,059	2,962
Perry	9,877	9,128
Pettis	18,706	9,292
Phelps	10,506	5,714
Pike	23,056	18,417
Platte	17,352	18,330
Polk	12,415	9,995
Pulaski	4,714	3,835
Putnam	11,217	9,207
Ralls	10,510	8,592
Randolph	15,908	11,407
Ray	18,700	11,092
Reynolds	3,756	3,173
Ripley	3,179	3,747
Saline	21,072	11,699
Schuyler	8,829	6,087
Scotland	10,670	8,873
Scott	7,317	5,247
Shannon	2,239	2,281
Shelby	10,119	7,301
St. Charles	21,304	16,523
St. Clair	6,742	6,812
Ste. Genevieve	8,384	8,029
St. Francois	9,742	7,219
St. Louis	341,189	190,321
Stoddard	8,533	7,877
Stone	3,233	2,490
Sullivan	11,907	9,198
Taney	4,407	3,576
Texas	9,618	6,067
Vernon	11,217	4,850
Warren	9,673	8,839
Washington	11,719	9,723
Wayne	6,068	5,629
Webster	10,434	7,099
Worth (e)	5,094	.....
Wright	5,684	4,508
Total	1721295	1182012

(e) In 1861 Worth from Gentry.

MONTANA TER.

Beaver Head	722	.....
Big Horn	38	.....
Choteau	517	.....
Dawson	177	.....
Deer Lodge	4,367	.....
Gallatin	1,578	.....
Jefferson	1,531	.....
Lewis & Clarke	5,040	.....
Madison	2,684	.....
Meagher	1,387	.....
Missoula	2,354	.....
Total	20,595	.....

NEBRASKA.

Adams	19	.....
Blackbird	31	.....
Buffalo	193	114

NEBRASKA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Burt	2,847	388
Butler	1,290	27
Calhoun .....	.....	41
Cass	8,151	3,369
Cedar	1,052	246
Cheyenne	199	.....
Clay	51	163
Collax	1,424	.....
Cumming	2,964	67
Dakota	2,040	819
Dawson	103	16
Dixon	1,345	247
Dodge	4,212	309
Douglas	19,982	4,328
Fillmore	238	.....
Frankland .....	.....	353
Franklin	26	.....
Gage	3,359	421
Grant	484	.....
Green .....	.....	16
Hall	1,057	116
Hamilton	139	.....
Harrison	631	.....
Jackson	9	.....
Jefferson (a)	2,410	.....
Johnson	3,420	528
Jones (a) .....	.....	122
Kearney	58	474
Lancaster	7,074	153
L'Eau Qui Court	261	152
Lincoln	17	.....
Lyon	78	.....
Madison	1,133	(b)
Merrick	557	109
Monroe	225	.....
Nemaha	7,593	3,139
Nuckolls	8	22
Otoe	12,345	4,211
Pawnee	4,171	882
Pierce	132	.....
Platte	1,899	(b) 752
Polk	136	19
Richardson	2,780	2,835
Saline	3,106	39
Sarpy	2,913	1,201
Sannders	4,547	.....
Seward	2,953	.....
Shorter .....	.....	117
Stanton	636	.....
Taylor	97	.....
Washington	4,452	1,249
Wayne	182	.....
Webster	16	.....
York	604	.....
Unorganized North-west Ter- ritory (c)	52	1,765
Unorganized Territory west of Madison Co.	183	.....
Winnebago Indian reserva- tion	31	.....
Pawnee Indian reservation ..	44	.....
Total	122,993	28,841

(a) Since 1860 Jones merged in Jefferson.

(b) In 1860 Madison and Platte were reported together; totals are herein placed opposite Platte.

(c) North of latitude 40° and west of longitude 103°; also, north by latitude 42°, east by longitude 101° 30', south by latitude 40°, and west by longitude 103°.

NEVADA.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Carson		6,742
Churchill	196	
Douglas	1,215	
Elko	3,417	
Esmeralda	1,553	
Humboldt	1,916	40
Lander	2,815	
Lincoln	2,985	
Lyon	1,837	
Nye	1,087	
Ormsby	3,668	
Pah Ute		
Roop	135	
St. Mary's		105
Storey	11,239	
Washoe	3,091	
White Pine	7,189	
Total	42,491	6,857

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Belknap	17,681	18,549
Carroll	17,332	20,465
Cheshire	27,265	27,434
Coos	14,932	13,161
Grafton	39,103	42,390
Hillsborough	64,238	62,140
Merrimack	42,151	41,408
Rockingham	47,297	50,122
Strafford	30,243	31,493
Sullivan	18,958	19,041
Total	318,340	326,073

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic	14,093	11,786
Bergen	30,122	21,618
Burlington	53,639	49,734
Camden	46,193	31,457
Cape May	8,349	7,130
Cumberland	31,665	22,605
Essex	145,839	98,877
Gloucester	21,562	18,444
Hudson	129,067	62,717
Hunterdon	26,963	31,654
Mercer	46,586	37,419
Middlesex	45,029	34,812
Monmouth	46,195	39,346
Morris	43,137	31,677
Ocean	13,628	11,176
Passaic	46,416	29,013
Salem	23,940	22,458
Somerset	23,510	22,057
Sussex	23,168	23,846
Union	41,859	27,784
Warren	34,323	28,433
Total	906,096	672,025

NEW MEXICO TER.

Arizona (a)		6,482
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NEW MEXICO TER.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Bernalillo	7,591	8,769
Colfax (b)	1,992	
Dona Ana (c)	5,864	6,239
Grant (c)	1,143	
Lincoln (d)	1,803	
Mora (b)	8,056	5,506
Rio Arriba	9,294	9,849
San Miguel	16,068	13,714
Santa Ana	2,599	3,572
Santa Fe	9,699	8,114
Socorro (d)	6,603	5,187
Taos	12,079	14,103
Valencia	9,003	11,321
Total	91,874	93,516

(a) Originally embraced in the country now constituting the Territory of Arizona.

(b) In 1869 Colfax from Mora.

(c) In 1868 Grant from Dona Ana.

(d) In 1869 Lincoln from Socorro.

NEW YORK.

Albany	133,052	113,917
Allegany	40,814	41,881
Broome	41,103	35,066
Cattaraugus	45,969	43,886
Cayuga	59,550	55,767
Chautauqua	59,327	58,422
Chemung	35,281	26,917
Chenango	40,564	40,634
Clinton	47,947	45,735
Columbia	47,014	47,172
Cortland	25,173	26,294
Delaware	42,972	42,465
Dutchess	74,041	64,941
Erie	178,630	141,971
Essex	29,042	28,214
Franklin	30,271	30,837
Fulton	27,064	24,162
Genesee	51,666	32,189
Greene	31,832	31,930
Hamilton	2,960	5,024
Herkimer	30,920	40,561
Jefferson	65,415	69,825
Kings	419,921	279,122
Lewis	28,699	28,580
Livingston	38,309	39,546
Madison	43,522	43,545
Monroe	117,868	100,648
Montgomery	34,457	30,866
New York	912,292	813,669
Niagara	50,437	50,399
Oneida	110,008	105,202
Onondaga	104,183	90,686
Ontario	45,108	44,563
Orange	80,902	63,812
Orleans	27,689	28,717
Oswego	77,941	75,958
Otsego	48,967	50,157
Putnam	15,420	14,002
Queens	73,803	57,391
Rensselaer	99,549	86,328
Richmond	33,029	29,492
Saratoga	57,213	22,492
Schenectady	51,529	51,729
Schoharie	21,347	20,002
Schuyler	33,340	34,469
Schuyler	18,989	18,840

NEW YORK.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Seneca.....	27,823	28,138
Steuben.....	67,717	66,699
St. Lawrence.....	84,829	83,689
Suffolk.....	46,924	43,275
Sullivan.....	31,550	32,385
Tioga.....	30,572	28,748
Tompkins.....	33,178	31,409
Ulster.....	81,075	76,381
Warren.....	22,592	21,431
Washington.....	49,568	45,904
Wayne.....	47,710	47,762
Westchester.....	131,318	99,497
Wyoming.....	29,164	31,968
Yates.....	19,995	20,290
Total.....	4382759	3889735

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alamance.....	11,874	11,852
Alexander.....	6,868	6,022
Alleghany.....	3,691	3,590
Anson.....	12,428	13,664
Ashle.....	9,573	7,956
Beaufort.....	13,011	14,796
Bertie.....	12,959	14,310
Bladen.....	12,834	11,995
Brunswick.....	7,794	8,406
Buncombe.....	15,412	12,954
Burke.....	9,772	9,237
Cabarrus.....	11,954	10,546
Caldwell.....	8,476	7,497
Camden.....	5,331	5,343
Carteret.....	9,010	8,186
Caswell.....	16,981	16,215
Catawba.....	10,984	10,729
Chatham.....	19,725	19,101
Cherokee.....	8,080	9,166
Chowan.....	6,450	6,812
Clay.....	2,461	.....
Cleveland.....	12,636	12,348
Columbus.....	8,474	8,597
Craven.....	20,516	16,248
Cumberland.....	17,035	16,369
Currituck (a).....	5,131	7,415
Dare (a).....	2,778	.....
Davidson.....	17,414	16,601
Davie.....	9,620	8,494
Duplin.....	15,542	15,784
Edgecombe.....	22,970	17,376
Forrest.....	13,050	12,692
Franklin.....	14,131	14,107
Gaston.....	12,602	9,907
Gates.....	7,724	8,443
Granville.....	24,831	23,346
Greene.....	8,687	7,925
Guilford.....	21,735	20,656
Halifax.....	20,408	19,442
Harnett.....	8,895	8,039
Haywood.....	7,921	5,891
Henderson (b).....	7,706	10,448
Hertford.....	9,275	9,504
Hyde (a).....	6,445	7,752
Iredell.....	16,631	15,247
Jackson.....	6,683	5,315
Johnston.....	16,897	15,656
Jones.....	5,902	5,734
Lenoir.....	10,434	10,220
Lincoln.....	9,573	8,195
Macon.....	6,615	6,004

NORTH CAROLINA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Madison.....	8,192	5,908
Martin.....	9,647	10,195
McDowell.....	7,592	7,120
Mecklenburg.....	24,299	17,574
Mitchell.....	4,765	.....
Montgomery.....	7,487	7,649
Moore.....	12,040	11,427
Nash.....	11,077	11,687
New Hanover.....	27,978	21,715
Northampton.....	14,749	13,572
Onslow.....	7,509	8,856
Orange.....	17,367	16,947
Pasquotank.....	8,131	8,949
Perquimans.....	7,945	7,338
Person.....	11,170	11,221
Pitt.....	17,276	16,089
Polk.....	4,319	4,043
Randolph.....	17,551	16,793
Richmond.....	12,882	11,009
Robeson.....	16,262	15,489
Rockingham.....	15,708	16,746
Rowan.....	16,840	14,589
Rutherford.....	13,121	11,573
Sampson.....	16,436	16,624
Stanley.....	8,315	7,801
Stokes.....	11,208	10,402
Surry.....	11,252	10,380
Transylvania (b).....	3,556	.....
Tyrrell (a).....	4,173	4,944
Union.....	12,217	11,202
Wake.....	35,617	28,627
Warren.....	17,768	15,726
Washington.....	6,516	6,357
Watauga.....	5,287	4,937
Wayne.....	18,144	14,905
Wilkes.....	15,533	14,749
Wilson.....	12,558	12,720
Yadkin.....	10,997	10,714
Yancey (b).....	5,909	8,655
Total.....	1071361	992,622

(a) Since 1860 Dare from Currituck, Hyde, and Tyrrell.

(b) In 1861 Transylvania from Henderson and Yancey.

OHIO.

Adams.....	20,750	20,309
Allen.....	25,623	25,185
Ashland.....	21,933	22,931
Ashtabula.....	32,517	31,814
Athens.....	23,768	21,364
Auglaize.....	20,041	17,187
Belmont.....	39,714	36,398
Brown.....	30,802	29,958
Butler.....	39,912	35,840
Carroll.....	14,491	15,738
Champaign.....	24,188	22,608
Clark.....	32,070	25,300
Clermont.....	31,295	33,034
Cinton.....	21,944	21,461
Columbiana.....	38,299	32,836
Coshocton.....	23,600	21,012
Crawford.....	25,556	28,811
Cuyahoga.....	132,010	73,033
Darke.....	32,278	26,069
Defiance.....	15,719	11,886
Delaware.....	25,175	23,902

OHIO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Erie.....	28,188	24,174
Fairfield.....	31,138	30,538
Fayette.....	17,170	15,935
Franklin.....	63,019	50,361
Fulton.....	17,789	11,043
Gallia.....	25,515	22,043
Geauga.....	14,190	15,817
Greene.....	28,068	26,197
Guernsey.....	23,875	21,171
Hamilton.....	260,370	216,110
Hancock.....	23,817	22,886
Hardin.....	18,711	15,579
Harrison.....	18,682	19,110
Henry.....	14,028	8,901
Highland.....	29,133	27,773
Hocking.....	17,925	17,057
Holmes.....	18,177	20,589
Huron.....	28,532	29,616
Jackson.....	21,759	17,941
Jefferson.....	29,188	26,115
Knox.....	26,333	27,735
Lake.....	15,935	15,576
Lawrence.....	31,330	23,249
Licking.....	35,756	37,011
Logan.....	23,028	20,906
Lorain.....	30,308	29,744
Lucas.....	46,722	25,831
Madison.....	15,635	13,015
Mahoning.....	31,001	25,891
Marion.....	16,184	15,490
Medina.....	20,092	22,517
Meigs.....	31,465	26,534
Mercer.....	17,254	14,104
Miami.....	32,740	29,059
Monroe.....	25,779	25,741
Montgomery.....	64,006	52,290
Morgan.....	20,265	22,119
Morrow.....	18,383	20,445
Muskingum.....	44,885	44,116
Noble.....	19,949	20,751
Ottawa.....	13,264	7,016
Paulding.....	8,541	4,945
Perry.....	18,453	19,678
Pickaway.....	24,875	23,469
Pike.....	15,447	13,643
Portage.....	24,581	24,208
Preble.....	21,809	21,820
Putnam.....	17,081	12,808
Richland.....	32,516	31,158
Ross.....	37,097	35,071
Sandusky.....	25,063	24,429
Scioto.....	29,302	24,297
Seneca.....	30,827	30,868
Shelby.....	20,748	17,493
Stark.....	52,508	42,978
Summit.....	34,674	27,344
Trumbull.....	38,659	30,656
Tuscarawas.....	33,840	32,463
Union.....	18,739	16,507
Van Wert.....	15,823	10,238
Vinton.....	15,027	13,631
Warren.....	26,450	26,902
Washington.....	40,609	36,268
Wayne.....	35,116	32,483
Williams.....	20,991	16,633
Wood.....	21,596	17,886
Wyandot.....	18,553	15,506
Total.....	2665260	2339511

OREGON.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Baker (a).....	2,804	.....
Benton.....	4,584	3,074
Clackamas.....	5,935	3,466
Clatsop.....	1,255	495
Columbia.....	865	522
Coos.....	1,614	445
Curry.....	504	393
Douglas (c).....	6,066	3,203
Grant (b).....	2,251	.....
Jackson.....	4,778	3,736
Josephine.....	1,204	1,623
Lane.....	6,426	4,780
Linn.....	8,717	6,772
Marion.....	9,965	7,088
Multnomah.....	11,510	4,150
Polk.....	4,701	3,625
Tillamook.....	408	95
Umatilla (a).....	2,916	.....
Umpqua (c).....	.....	1,250
Union (b).....	2,552	.....
Wasco (a) (b).....	2,509	1,689
Washington.....	4,261	2,801
Yam Hill.....	5,012	5,245
Total.....	90,923	52,465

(a) In 1862 Baker from Wasco.

(b) In 1864 Grant from Wasco.

(c) In 1862 Umpqua consolidated with Douglas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Adams.....	30,315	28,006
Allegheny.....	262,204	178,831
Armstrong.....	43,582	35,797
Beaver.....	36,148	29,140
Bedford.....	29,635	26,736
Berks.....	106,701	93,818
Blair.....	38,051	27,829
Bradford.....	53,204	48,734
Bucks.....	64,336	63,578
Butler.....	36,510	35,594
Cambria.....	36,560	29,155
Cameron (a).....	4,273	.....
Carbon.....	28,111	24,033
Centre.....	34,418	27,000
Chester.....	77,805	74,578
Clarion.....	26,537	21,988
Clearfield.....	25,741	18,759
Clinton (a).....	23,211	17,723
Columbia.....	28,766	25,065
Crawford.....	63,832	48,755
Cumberland.....	43,912	40,098
Dauphin.....	60,710	46,756
Delaware.....	39,403	30,597
Elk (a).....	8,188	5,915
Erie.....	65,973	49,432
Fayette.....	43,281	39,909
Forest.....	4,000	.....
Franklin.....	45,365	42,126
Fulton.....	9,390	9,131
Greene.....	25,887	24,343
Huntingdon.....	31,251	28,100
Indiana.....	36,158	33,687
Jefferson.....	21,656	18,270
Juniata.....	17,390	16,986
Lancaster.....	121,340	116,514
Lawrence.....	27,298	29,999
Lebanon.....	34,096	31,831

PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Lehigh.....	56,796	43,753
Luzerne.....	60,915	50,244
Lycoming.....	47,629	37,399
McKean (a).....	8,825	8,859
Mercer.....	19,977	26,856
Millersburg.....	17,508	16,340
Monroe.....	18,362	16,758
Montgomery.....	81,612	70,500
Montour.....	15,344	13,053
Northampton.....	61,432	47,904
Northumberland.....	41,410	28,922
Perry.....	25,147	22,793
Philadelphia.....	674,022	565,529
Pike.....	8,136	7,155
Potter (a).....	11,265	11,479
Schuylkill.....	116,428	89,540
Snyder.....	15,606	15,035
Somerset.....	28,226	26,778
Sullivan.....	6,191	5,637
Susquehanna.....	37,523	36,267
Tioga.....	35,097	31,041
Union.....	15,565	14,145
Venango.....	47,925	25,043
Warren.....	25,897	19,190
Washington.....	48,483	46,805
Wayne.....	35,188	32,239
Westmoreland.....	58,719	53,736
Wyoming.....	14,585	12,540
York.....	76,134	68,260
Total.....	3521,951	2906,215

(a) In 1860 Cameron from Clinton, Elk, McKean, and Potter.

RHODE ISLAND.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Bristol.....	9,421	8,907
Kent.....	18,535	17,903
Newport.....	20,650	21,896
Providence.....	119,190	107,739
Washington.....	20,095	18,715
Total.....	217,333	174,620

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Abbeville.....	34,129	32,385
Anderson.....	24,049	22,873
Barnwell.....	35,724	30,713
Beaufort.....	34,559	40,053
Charleston.....	88,863	70,100
Chester.....	18,805	18,122
Chesterfield.....	10,584	11,834
Clarendon.....	14,038	15,095
Colleton.....	25,110	41,916
Darlington.....	26,243	20,361
Edgefield.....	12,456	29,887
Fairfield.....	19,888	22,111
Georgetown.....	16,161	21,905
Greenville.....	22,362	21,892
Horry.....	10,721	7,962
Kershaw.....	11,754	13,086
Lancaster.....	12,087	11,797
Laurens.....	22,536	23,858
Lexington.....	12,988	15,579
Marion.....	22,160	21,190

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Marlborough.....	11,811	12,431
Newberry.....	20,773	20,879
Oconee (a).....	10,536	.....
Orangeburg.....	16,865	24,896
Pickens (a).....	10,269	19,639
Richland.....	23,025	18,267
Spartanburg.....	25,784	26,919
Sumter.....	25,268	23,859
Union.....	19,248	19,635
Williamsburgh.....	15,189	15,489
York.....	24,286	21,502
Total.....	705,906	703,708

(a) In 1860 Oconee from Pickens.

TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Anderson.....	8,704	7,068
Bedford.....	24,333	21,581
Benton.....	8,234	8,463
Bledsoe.....	4,870	4,459
Blount.....	14,237	15,270
Bradley.....	11,632	11,701
Campbell.....	7,945	6,712
Cannon.....	10,502	9,469
Carroll.....	19,447	17,437
Carter.....	7,909	7,124
Cheatham.....	6,678	7,258
Cherokee.....	9,321	9,643
Cocke.....	12,458	10,408
Coffee.....	10,237	9,689
Cumberland.....	3,461	3,460
Davidson.....	62,897	47,055
Decatur.....	7,572	6,276
De Kalb.....	11,425	10,575
Dickson.....	9,340	9,982
Dyer.....	13,706	10,556
Fayette.....	26,145	24,327
Fentress.....	4,717	5,054
Franklin.....	14,970	13,848
Gibson.....	25,666	21,777
Giles.....	32,413	26,166
Grainger.....	12,421	10,962
Greene.....	21,668	19,004
Grundy.....	3,250	3,093
Hamilton.....	17,241	15,258
Hancock.....	7,418	7,029
Hardenham.....	18,074	17,569
Hardin.....	11,768	11,214
Hawkins.....	15,837	16,162
Haywood.....	25,094	19,232
Henderson.....	14,217	14,191
Henry.....	20,380	19,133
Hickman.....	9,856	9,312
Humphreys.....	9,326	9,096
Jackson.....	12,583	11,725
Jefferson.....	19,476	16,043
Johnson.....	8,852	5,018
Knox.....	28,990	22,813
Lake (a).....	2,428	.....
Lauderdale.....	10,838	7,559
Lawrence.....	7,601	9,320
Lewis.....	1,986	2,241
Lincoln.....	28,050	22,828
Macon.....	6,633	7,290
Madison.....	23,180	21,535
Marion.....	6,841	6,190
Marshall.....	16,207	14,592

TENNESSEE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Maury.....	36,289	32,498
McMinn.....	13,969	13,535
McNairy.....	12,726	14,732
Meigs.....	4,511	4,667
Monroe.....	12,589	12,697
Montgomery.....	24,747	20,895
Morgan.....	2,969	3,353
Obion (c).....	15,584	12,817
Overton.....	11,297	12,637
Perry.....	6,925	6,042
Polk.....	7,369	8,726
Putnam.....	8,698	8,558
Rhea.....	5,538	4,991
Roane.....	15,622	13,583
Robertson.....	16,166	15,265
Rutherford.....	33,289	27,918
Scott.....	4,051	3,519
Sequatchie.....	2,335	2,120
Sevier.....	11,028	9,122
Shelby.....	76,578	48,092
Smith.....	15,994	16,357
Stewart.....	12,019	9,896
Sullivan.....	15,136	15,552
Sumner.....	25,711	22,639
Tipton.....	14,884	10,705
Union.....	7,605	6,117
Van Buren.....	2,725	2,881
Warren.....	12,714	11,147
Washington.....	16,317	14,829
Wayne.....	10,209	9,115
Weakley.....	20,755	18,216
White.....	9,375	9,381
Williamson.....	25,328	23,827
Wilson.....	25,881	26,072
Total.....	1258520	1109801

(c) In 1870 Lake from Obion.

TEXAS.

Anderson.....	9,229	10,308
Angelina.....	3,985	4,271
Archer (g).....	2,915	1,578
Atascosa.....	15,087	10,139
Austin.....	649	399
Bandera (e).....	12,290	7,006
Bastrop.....	.....	.....
Baylor (g).....	1,082	910
Bee.....	9,771	4,799
Bell.....	16,043	14,454
Bexar.....	1,077	.....
Bexar District.....	1,187	1,281
Blanco.....	4,981	2,005
Bosque (d).....	4,684	5,052
Brazoria.....	7,527	7,113
Brazos.....	9,205	2,776
Brown.....	514	211
Buchanan (f).....	.....	230
Burleson.....	8,072	5,683
Burnet.....	3,688	2,187
Caldwell.....	6,372	4,181
Calhoun.....	5,115	2,642
Calhoun (g).....	.....	.....
Cameron.....	10,999	6,028
Cass (c).....	1,503	8,411
Chambers.....	11,079	12,008
Cherokee.....	.....	.....

TEXAS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Clay (g).....	.....	109
Coleman.....	317	.....
Collin.....	14,913	9,294
Colorado.....	8,226	7,885
Comal.....	5,283	4,030
Comanche.....	1,001	709
Concho (g).....	.....	.....
Cook.....	5,315	3,760
Coryell.....	4,124	2,666
Dallas.....	13,514	8,665
Davis (c).....	8,875	.....
Dawson.....	.....	281
De Witt.....	109	.....
Denton.....	7,251	5,021
De Witt.....	6,113	5,108
Duval.....	1,085	.....
Eastland.....	88	99
Ellis.....	7,514	5,246
El Paso.....	3,671	4,051
Ernst.....	427	43
Erath (d).....	1,801	2,425
Falls.....	9,851	3,611
Fannin.....	15,207	9,217
Fayette.....	16,863	11,604
Fort Bend.....	7,114	6,143
Freestone.....	8,139	6,881
Frio.....	309	422
Galveston.....	15,290	8,229
Gillespie (e).....	3,566	2,736
Goliad.....	3,628	3,384
Gonzales.....	8,951	8,069
Grayson.....	14,387	8,181
Grimes.....	13,218	10,307
Guadalupe.....	7,282	5,441
Hamilton.....	732	489
Hardin.....	1,460	1,253
Harris.....	17,375	9,070
Harrison.....	13,241	15,001
Hays.....	4,088	2,126
Henderson.....	6,786	4,565
Hidalgo.....	2,387	1,192
Hill.....	7,453	3,653
Hood (d).....	2,585	.....
Hopkins.....	12,651	7,745
Houston.....	8,147	8,068
Hunt.....	10,291	6,630
Jack.....	694	1,000
Jackson.....	2,278	2,612
Jasper.....	4,218	4,037
Jefferson.....	1,906	1,995
Johnson (d).....	4,923	4,305
Karnes.....	1,705	2,171
Kaufman.....	6,895	3,936
Kendall (e).....	1,536	.....
Kerr.....	1,042	634
Kimble.....	72	.....
Kinney.....	1,204	61
Lamar.....	15,790	10,136
Lampasas.....	1,344	1,028
La Salle.....	69	.....
Lavaca.....	9,168	5,945
Leon.....	6,523	6,781
Liberty.....	4,414	3,189
Limestone.....	8,591	4,557
Live Oak.....	852	593
Llano.....	1,379	1,101
Madison.....	4,061	2,258
Marion.....	8,362	3,977
Mason.....	678	630
Matagorda.....	3,377	3,454
Maverick.....	1,951	726
McClulloch.....	173	.....

TEXAS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
McLennan.....	13,500	6,206
McMullen.....	230	
Medina.....	2,078	1,838
Menard.....	667	
Milam.....	8,984	5,175
Montague.....	890	849
Montgomery.....	6,183	5,479
Nacogdoches.....	9,614	8,292
Navarro.....	8,879	5,996
Newton.....	2,187	3,119
Nueces.....	3,975	2,906
Orange.....	1,255	1,916
Palo Pinto.....		1,524
Panola.....	10,119	8,475
Parker.....	4,186	4,213
Polk.....	8,507	8,390
Presidio.....	1,626	580
Red River.....	10,653	8,555
Refugio.....	2,324	1,600
Robertson.....	9,990	4,997
Rusk.....	16,916	15,805
Sabine.....	3,256	2,750
San Augustine.....	4,196	4,094
San Patricio.....	602	620
San Saba.....	1,125	903
Shackelford.....	453	44
Shelby.....	5,732	5,362
Smith.....	16,532	15,592
Starke.....	4,154	2,406
Stevens (<i>f</i>).....	330	
Tarrant.....	5,788	6,029
Throckmorton (<i>g</i>).....		124
Titus.....	11,339	9,648
Travis.....	13,153	8,080
Trinity.....	4,111	4,392
Tyler.....	5,010	4,525
Upsuor.....	12,039	10,645
Valde.....	851	506
Van Zandt.....	6,194	3,777
Victoria.....	4,860	4,171
Walker.....	9,776	8,191
Washington.....	23,104	15,215
Webb.....	2,615	1,397
Wharton.....	3,426	3,380
Williamson.....	6,368	4,529
Wilson.....	2,556	
Wise.....	1,450	3,160
Wood.....	6,894	4,968
Young.....	153	592
Zapata.....	1,488	1,248
Zavala.....	133	26
Total.....	818,579	604,215

(c) In 1862 name changed from Cass to Davis.

(d) In 1866 Hood from Bosque, Erath, and Johnson.

(e) In 1862 Kendall from Bandera and Gillespie.

(f) In 1862 name changed from Buchanan to Stephens.

(g) Returned as having no population.

UTAH TER.

Beaver.....	2,067	785
Box Elder.....	4,853	1,698
Cache.....	8,229	2,605
Cedar.....		741

UTAH TER.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Davis.....	4,459	2,901
Iron.....	2,277	1,010
Juab.....	2,034	672
Kane.....	1,513	
Milard.....	2,753	715
Morgan.....	1,972	
Piute.....	82	
Rich (<i>c</i>).....	1,955	
Rio Virgin (<i>d</i>).....	450	
Salt Lake.....	18,337	11,295
San Pete.....	6,786	3,815
Sevier.....	19	
Shamblip (<i>e</i>).....		162
Summit.....	2,512	198
Tooele.....	2,177	1,008
Utah.....	12,306	8,248
Wasatch (<i>g</i>).....	1,244	
Washington.....	3,064	691
Weber.....	7,858	3,675
Total.....	86,786	40,273

(c) In 1863 organized.

(d) In 1867 organized. By the survey of 1871 this county is set off to Nevada.

(e) Since 1860 absorbed by Juab, Tooele, and Utah.

(g) In 1862 organized.

VERMONT.

Addison.....	23,484	24,010
Bennington.....	21,325	19,436
Caledonia.....	22,335	21,698
Chittenden.....	36,480	28,171
Essex.....	6,811	5,786
Franklin.....	30,291	27,231
Grand Isle.....	4,082	4,276
Lamoille.....	12,448	12,311
Orange.....	23,090	25,455
Orleans.....	21,035	18,981
Rutland.....	40,651	35,946
Washington.....	26,520	27,622
Windham.....	26,036	26,982
Windsor.....	36,063	37,193
Total.....	330,551	315,098

VIRGINIA.

Accomack.....	20,409	18,586
Albemarle.....	27,544	26,625
Alexandria.....	16,755	12,652
Alleghany.....	3,674	6,765
Amelia.....	9,878	10,741
Amherst.....	14,900	13,742
Appomattox.....	8,950	8,889
Augusta.....	28,763	27,719
Bath.....	3,795	3,676
Bedford.....	25,327	25,068
Bland (<i>d</i>).....	4,000	
Botetourt.....	11,329	11,516
Brunswick.....	13,427	14,809
Buchanan.....	3,777	2,793
Buckingham.....	13,671	15,212
Campbell.....	28,284	26,179
Caroline.....	15,128	18,464

VIRGINIA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Carroll.....	9,147	8,012
Charles City.....	4,975	5,009
Charlotte.....	11,513	14,471
Chesterfield.....	18,470	19,016
Clarke.....	6,670	7,146
Craig.....	2,942	3,553
Culpeper.....	12,227	12,063
Cumberland.....	8,142	9,961
Dinwiddie.....	30,702	30,198
Elizabeth City.....	8,303	5,798
Essex.....	9,927	10,469
Fairfax.....	12,952	11,834
Fauquier.....	19,690	21,706
Floyd.....	9,824	8,236
Fluvanna.....	9,975	10,353
Franklin.....	18,264	20,098
Frederick.....	16,396	16,546
Giles (d).....	5,875	6,882
Gloucester.....	10,211	10,956
Goochland.....	10,313	10,656
Grayson.....	9,587	8,252
Green.....	4,631	5,022
Greenville.....	6,362	6,374
Halifax.....	27,828	26,520
Hanover.....	16,455	17,222
Henrico.....	66,179	61,616
Henry.....	12,303	12,105
Highland.....	4,151	4,319
Isle of Wight.....	8,320	9,977
James City.....	4,425	5,798
King and Queen.....	9,709	10,328
King George.....	5,742	6,571
King William.....	7,545	8,530
Lancaster.....	5,355	5,131
Lee.....	13,268	11,032
Loudon.....	20,929	21,774
Louisa.....	16,332	16,761
Lunenburg.....	10,403	11,983
Madison.....	8,670	8,854
Mathews.....	6,200	7,091
Mecklenburg.....	21,348	20,096
Middlesex.....	4,981	4,364
Montgomery.....	12,556	10,617
Nansemond.....	11,576	13,693
Nelson.....	13,898	13,045
New Kent.....	4,381	5,884
Norfolk.....	46,702	36,227
Northampton.....	8,046	7,822
Northumberland.....	6,862	7,531
Nottoway.....	9,291	8,836
Orange.....	16,396	10,851
Page.....	8,462	8,109
Patrick.....	16,161	9,359
Pittsylvania.....	31,343	32,104
Powhatan.....	7,667	8,392
Prince Edward.....	12,001	11,844
Prince George.....	7,820	8,111
Princess Anne.....	8,273	7,714
Prince William.....	7,594	8,365
Pulaski.....	6,328	5,416
Rappahannock.....	8,261	8,850
Richmond.....	6,363	6,856
Roanoke.....	9,350	8,048
Rockbridge.....	16,068	17,248
Rockingham.....	23,668	23,408
Russell.....	41,163	10,280
Scott.....	13,036	12,072
Shenandoah.....	14,936	13,896
Smyth.....	8,898	8,952
Southampton.....	12,285	12,915
Spottsylvania.....	11,728	16,076
Stafford.....	6,420	8,555

VIRGINIA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Surry.....	5,585	6,133
Sussex.....	7,885	10,175
Tazewell (d).....	10,791	9,920
Warren.....	5,716	6,442
Warwick.....	1,672	1,740
Washington.....	16,816	16,892
Westmoreland.....	7,682	8,282
Wise.....	4,785	4,508
Wythe (d).....	11,611	12,305
York.....	7,198	4,949

Total..... 1225163 1219630

(d) In 1861 Bland from Giles, Tazewell, and Wythe.

WASHINGTON TER.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Chehalis.....	401	285
Clallam.....	408	149
Clarke.....	3,081	2,384
Cowlitz.....	730	406
Island (e).....	626	294
Jefferson.....	1,268	531
King.....	2,120	302
Kitsap.....	866	544
Klickitat.....	329	230
Lewis.....	888	384
Mason (a).....	289	.....
Pacific.....	738	420
Pierce.....	1,409	1,115
Sawamish (a).....	.....	162
Skamania.....	133	173
Snohomish (e).....	599	.....
Spokane (b).....	.....	996
Stevens (b) (c).....	794	.....
Thurston.....	2,246	1,507
Wahkiakum.....	270	42
Walla-Walla (c).....	5,300	1,318
Whatecom.....	534	352
Yakima (d).....	432	.....
The Disputed Islands.....	554	.....

Total..... 23,955 11,594

(a) In 1861 name changed from Sawamish to Mason.

(b) In 1864 Spokane merged in Stevens.

(c) In 1863 Stevens from Walla-Walla.

(d) In 1865 organized.

(e) In 1861 Snohomish from Island.

WEST VIRGINIA. (a)

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Barbour.....	10,312	8,958
Berkeley.....	14,000	12,525
Boone (d).....	4,553	4,840
Braxton.....	6,480	4,992
Brooke.....	5,464	5,494
Cabell (d).....	6,429	8,020
Calhoun.....	2,939	2,502
Clay.....	2,196	1,787
Doddridge.....	7,076	5,203
Fayette.....	6,647	5,967
Gilmer.....	4,328	3,759
Grant (b).....	4,467	.....

WEST VIRGINIA.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Greenbrier.....	11,417	12,211
Hampshire (c).....	7,643	13,913
Hancock.....	4,363	4,445
Hardy (b).....	5,518	9,864
Harrison.....	16,714	13,790
Jackson.....	10,300	8,306
Jefferson.....	13,219	14,535
Kanawha (d).....	22,349	16,150
Lewis.....	10,175	7,999
Lincoln (d).....	5,033	.....
Logan (d).....	5,124	4,938
Marion.....	12,107	12,732
Marshall.....	11,911	12,997
Mason.....	15,978	9,173
McDowell.....	1,952	1,535
Mercer.....	7,064	6,819
Mineral (e).....	6,332	.....
Monongalia.....	13,517	13,048
Montee.....	11,124	10,757
Morgan.....	4,315	3,732
Nicholas.....	1,458	4,627
Ohio.....	28,831	22,422
Pendleton.....	6,455	6,164
Pleasants.....	3,402	2,915
Pocahontas.....	4,069	3,958
Preston.....	14,555	13,312
Putnam (d).....	7,794	6,501
Raleigh.....	3,673	3,567
Randolph.....	5,563	4,990
Ritchie.....	9,055	6,817
Roane.....	7,232	5,381
Taylor.....	9,367	7,463
Tucker.....	1,907	1,428
Tyler.....	7,832	6,517
Upshur.....	8,925	7,292
Wayne (d).....	7,852	6,747
Webster.....	1,739	1,555
Wetzel.....	8,595	6,703
Wirt.....	4,804	3,751
Wood.....	19,000	11,046
Wyoming.....	3,171	2,861
Total.....	442,014	376,688

(a) In 1863 organized from Virginia.

(b) Grant from Hardy.

(c) Lincoln from Boone, Cabell, Kanawha.

(d) Logan, Putnam, and Wayne.

(e) Mineral from Hampshire.

WISCONSIN.

Adams.....	6,601	6,492
Ashland (b).....	221	515
Bad Ax (b).....	.....	11,097
Barron.....	538	.....
Bayfield.....	344	.....
Brown.....	25,168	11,795
Buffalo.....	11,123	3,864
Burnett.....	706	12
Calumet.....	12,335	7,895
Chippewa.....	8,311	1,895
Clark.....	3,450	789
Columbia.....	28,802	24,441
Crawford.....	13,075	8,068
Dallas (c).....	.....	13
Dane.....	53,096	43,922

WISCONSIN.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.
Dodge.....	47,035	42,818
Door.....	4,919	2,948
Douglas.....	1,122	8,812
Dunn.....	9,488	2,704
Eau Claire.....	10,769	3,162
Fond du Lac.....	46,275	34,154
Grant.....	37,979	31,189
Green.....	23,611	19,808
Green Lake.....	13,195	12,663
Iowa.....	24,514	18,967
Jackson.....	7,087	4,170
Jefferson.....	34,040	20,438
Juneau.....	12,372	8,770
Kenosha.....	13,147	13,900
Kewaunee.....	10,128	5,530
La Crosse.....	20,297	12,186
La Fayette.....	22,659	18,134
La Pointe (d) (e).....	.....	353
Manitowoc.....	33,361	22,416
Marathon.....	5,885	2,892
Marquette.....	8,056	2,233
Milwaukee.....	80,930	62,518
Monroe.....	16,550	8,410
Oconto.....	8,321	3,592
Outagamie.....	18,430	9,587
Ozaukee.....	15,364	15,682
Pepin.....	4,659	2,392
Pierce.....	9,958	4,672
Polk.....	3,422	1,400
Portage.....	10,634	7,507
Racine.....	26,740	21,560
Richland.....	15,731	9,732
Rock.....	29,039	26,699
Sauk.....	28,700	18,965
Shawano.....	3,166	829
Sheboygan.....	31,749	26,875
St. Croix.....	11,035	5,392
Trempealeau.....	10,732	2,560
Vernon.....	18,645	.....
Walworth.....	25,972	26,496
Washington.....	23,919	23,622
Waukesha.....	28,274	26,831
Waupaca.....	15,559	8,851
Waushara.....	11,279	8,770
Winnebago.....	37,279	23,770
Wood.....	3,912	2,425
Total.....	1054670	775881

(b) In 1862 name changed from Bad Ax to Vernon.

(c) In 1869 name changed from Dallas to Barron.

(d) In 1866 name changed from La Pointe to Bayfield.

(e) Since 1860 part of Ashland annexed to La Pointe.

WYOMING TER.

Albany.....	2,021	.....
Carbon.....	1,368	.....
Laramie.....	2,957	.....
Sweetwater.....	1,916	.....
Uintah.....	896	.....
Total.....	9,118	.....

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR 1870.

62

Date of Settlement and by whom, when organized and admitted, Number of Representatives, Area, Population to Square Mile, White, Colored, Chinese, and Indians,

STATES.	SETTLED.		Organized	Admitted	Representatives.	Area in Sq. mile.	Pop. to Sq. mile.	POPULATION 1870.					
	By whom.							White.	Colored.	Chinese.	Indian.	TOTAL.	
	By whom.	Wh'm											
Alabama.....	French.....	1713	1817	1819	6	8	50,722	19 ¹ / ₂	521,384	475,510	.....	98	996,992
Arkansas.....	French.....	1670	1819	1836	3	4	52,198	91 ¹ / ₂	362,115	122,169	98	89	484,471
California.....	Spaniards.....	1769	.....	1850	3	4	188,981	31 ¹ / ₃	499,424	4,272,249,310	.....	7,241	560,247
Connecticut.....	English.....	1633	.....	.....	4	4	4,750	113 ¹ / ₂	527,549	9,668	2	235	537,454
Delaware.....	Swedes.....	1627	.....	.....	1	1	2,120	59	102,221	22,794	.....	.....	125,015
Florida.....	Spaniards.....	1564	1822	1845	1	2	59,248	31 ¹ / ₂	96,657	91,689	.....	2	187,748
Georgia.....	English.....	1733	.....	.....	7	9	58,000	20 ¹ / ₂	638,926	545,142	1	40	1,184,109
Illinois.....	French.....	1749	1809	1818	14	19	55,410	45 ¹ / ₂	2,511,096	28,762	1	32	2,539,891
Indiana.....	French.....	1730	1800	1816	11	13	33,809	49 ¹ / ₂	1,655,837	24,560	.....	240	1,680,637
Iowa.....	Americans ...	1835	1838	1845	6	9	55,045	21 ¹ / ₂	1,188,207	5,762	3	48	1,194,020
Kansas.....	Americans ...	1850	1854	1861	1	3	81,318	41 ¹ / ₂	346,377	17,108	.....	914	364,399
Kentucky.....	Virginians ...	1775	.....	1791	9	10	37,680	35 ¹ / ₂	1,098,692	222,210	1	108	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	French.....	1699	1805	1812	5	6	41,346	17 ¹ / ₂	362,065	364,210	71	569	726,915
Maine.....	English.....	1630	.....	1820	5	5	35,000	18	624,809	1,606	1	499	626,915
Maryland.....	English.....	1634	.....	.....	5	6	11,124	70 ¹ / ₂	603,497	175,391	2	4	780,894
Massachusetts.....	English.....	1620	.....	.....	10	11	7,800	186 ¹ / ₂	1,443,156	13,947	(b)	151	1,457,351
Michigan.....	French.....	1670	1805	1837	6	9	56,451	21	1,167,282	11,849	(c)	2	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	Americans ...	1847	1849	1857	2	3	83,531	54	438,257	759	.....	690	439,706
Mississippi.....	French.....	1716	1798	1817	5	6	47,156	17 ¹ / ₂	382,896	444,201	16	809	827,922
Missouri.....	French.....	1763	1812	1821	9	13	65,350	26 ¹ / ₂	1,603,146	118,071	3	75	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	Americans ...	1850	1854	1867	1	1	75,995	1	122,117	789	.....	87	122,993
Nevada.....	Americans ...	1860	1861	1864	1	1	112,090	.....	38,959	357	3,152	23	42,491
New Hampshire.....	English.....	1623	.....	.....	3	3	9,280	34 ¹ / ₂	317,697	580	.....	23	318,300
New Jersey.....	Swedes.....	1627	.....	.....	5	7	8,320	108 ¹ / ₂	875,407	30,658	(d)	15	906,096
New York.....	Dutch.....	1613	.....	.....	31	33	47,000	93 ¹ / ₂	4,330,210	52,081	29	439	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	English.....	1650	.....	.....	7	8	50,704	21 ¹ / ₂	678,470	391,650	.....	1,241	1,071,361

Ohio.....	Va. & N. Eng.	1788	1787	1802	19	20	39,964	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	2,601,946	63,213	1	100	2,665,260
Oregon.....	English.....	1796	1848	1859	1	1	95,274	1	86,929	346	3,330	318	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	English.....	1682	.....	.....	24	27	46,000	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,456,609	65,294	(e) 14	34	3,521,951
Rhode Island.....	English.....	1631	.....	.....	2	2	1,306	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	212,219	4,980	.....	154	217,353
South Carolina.....	English.....	1689	.....	.....	4	5	34,000	20 $\frac{2}{3}$	289,667	415,814	1	124	705,606
Tennessee.....	N. C. & Va.....	1765	.....	.....	8	10	45,600	27 $\frac{2}{3}$	936,119	322,331	.....	70	1,258,520
Texas.....	Spaniards.....	1690	.....	1796	4	6	274,356	3	564,700	235,475	25	379	818,579
Vermont.....	English.....	1763	.....	1845	4	3	10,212	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	329,613	924	.....	14	330,551
Virginia.....	English.....	1607	.....	1791	8	9	38,392	32	712,089	512,841	4	229	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	Americans.....	.....	.....	1862	3	3	23,000	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	424,033	17,980	.....	1	442,014
Wisconsin.....	Americans.....	1831	1836	1847	6	8	53,924	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,051,351	2,113	.....	1,206	1,054,670
Totals—States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	283	1,992,476	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,203,128	4,835,106	56,179	21,228	38,115,641
TERRITORIES.													
Alaska.....	Russians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577,390	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,461
Arizona.....	.....	.....	1868	.....	.....	.....	113,916	$\frac{1}{3}$	9,581	26	20	31	9,658
Colorado.....	Americans.....	1860	1861	.....	1	1	104,500	$\frac{1}{3}$	39,221	456	7	180	39,864
Dakota.....	Americans.....	1860	1861	.....	1	1	150,932	$\frac{1}{11}$	12,887	94	.....	1,200	14,181
District of Columbia...	Md. & Va.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,2195	.....	88,278	43,404	3	15	131,700
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,294	$\frac{1}{6}$	10,618	60	4,274	47	14,999
Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,991	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,162
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,776	$\frac{1}{3}$	18,306	183	1,949	157	20,595
New Mexico.....	Spaniards.....	1598	1850	.....	1	1	121,201	$\frac{1}{3}$	90,393	172	.....	1,309	91,874
Utah.....	Americans.....	1847	1850	.....	1	1	84,276	$1\frac{2}{3}$	86,044	118	445	179	86,786
Washington.....	Americans.....	1848	1853	.....	1	1	69,994	$\frac{1}{3}$	22,195	207	234	1,319	23,955
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	1868	.....	1	1	97,883	$\frac{1}{11}$	8,726	183	143	66	9,118
Totals—Territories..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,619,213	$\frac{1}{3}$	386,249	44,903	7,075	4,503	581,353
Grand Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,611,689	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	33,589,377	4,880,009	63,254	25,731	38,696,994

‡ Includes 33 Japanese.

(b) Includes 1 Japanese.

(c) Includes 1 Japanese.

(d) Includes 10 Japanese.

(e) Includes 1 Japanese.

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES FROM 1820-1850, 84
AND WHITE, FREE* COLORED, SLAVE, AND INDIAN, IN 1860.

STATES.	POPULATION 1860.				POPULATIONS.				Indians not taxed.
	White.	Free Col- ored.	Slave.	Indian.	TOTAL.	1850.	1840.	1830.	
Alabama.....	526,271	2,690	455,080	160	964,201	771,623	590,756	309,527	127,901
Arkansas.....	324,143	144	111,115	48	435,450	209,897	97,574	30,388	18
California.....	323,177	4,086	379,994	17,798	779,994	92,597	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	451,504	8,627	.....	16	460,147	370,792	309,978	297,675	100
Delaware.....	90,589	19,829	1,798	.....	112,216	91,532	78,085	76,748	.....
Florida.....	77,746	932	61,745	1	140,424	87,445	54,477	34,730	.....
Georgia.....	591,550	3,500	462,198	38	1,057,286	906,185	691,392	516,823	4
Illinois.....	1,704,291	7,628	.....	32	1,711,951	851,470	476,183	157,445	49
Indiana.....	1,338,710	11,428	.....	290	1,350,428	988,416	685,866	343,031	.....
Iowa.....	673,779	1,069	.....	65	674,913	192,214	43,112	.....	.....
Kansas.....	106,390	625	2	189	107,206	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	919,484	10,684	225,483	33	1,155,684	982,405	779,828	687,917	182
Louisiana.....	357,456	18,647	331,726	173	708,002	517,762	352,411	215,739	484
Maine.....	626,947	1,327	.....	5	628,279	583,169	501,793	399,455	66
Maryland.....	515,918	83,942	87,189	.....	687,049	583,031	470,806	447,040	.....
Massachusetts.....	1,221,432	9,602	.....	32	1,231,066	994,514	737,699	610,408	128
Michigan.....	736,142	6,799	.....	6,172	749,113	397,654	212,267	31,639	131
Minnesota.....	169,395	259	.....	2,369	172,023	6,077	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	353,899	773	436,631	2	791,305	606,526	375,651	136,621	.....
Missouri.....	1,063,489	3,572	114,931	20	1,182,012	682,044	383,702	140,455	29
Nebraska.....	28,696	67	15	63	28,041	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	6,812	45	.....	.....	6,857	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	325,579	494	.....	.....	326,073	317,976	284,574	269,328	139
New Jersey.....	646,699	25,318	(/)	18	672,035	489,555	373,806	320,823	149
New York.....	3,831,590	49,005	.....	140	3,880,735	3,997,394	2,428,921	1,918,608	701
North Carolina.....	629,942	30,463	331,059	1,158	992,622	869,039	753,419	737,987	.....

Ohio.....	2,302,808	36,673	.....	30	2,339,511	1,980,329	1,519,467	937,903	581,295	139
Oregon.....	52,160	128	.....	177	52,465	13,294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	2,849,259	56,949	.....	7	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,724,033	1,348,233	1,047,507	1,951
Rhode Island.....	170,649	3,952	.....	19	174,620	147,545	108,830	97,199	83,015	44
South Carolina.....	291,300	9,914	402,406	88	703,708	608,507	594,398	581,185	502,741	.....
Tennessee.....	826,722	7,300	275,719	60	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210	681,904	422,771	52
Texas.....	420,891	3,35	182,566	403	604,215	212,392	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	314,369	709	.....	20	315,098	314,120	291,948	280,652	235,066	15
Virginia.....	1,047,299	58,042	490,865	112	1,596,318	1,421,661	1,239,797	1,211,405	1,065,116	250
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	773,693	1,171	.....	1,017	775,881	305,391	30,945	.....	.....	.....
Totals—States.....	26,690,780	476,748	3,950,546	30,737	31,183,744	23,067,262	17,026,528	12,826,186	9,600,783	2,689
TERRITORIES.										
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	34,231	46	.....	.....	34,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	2,576	.....	.....	2,261	4,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia...	60,763	11,131	3,185	1	75,080	51,687	43,712	39,834	33,039	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	82,924	85	.....	10,507	93,516	61,547	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	40,125	30	29	89	40,273	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	11,138	30	.....	426	11,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Territories..	231,757	11,322	3,214	13,284	259,577	124,614	43,712	39,834	33,039	.....
Grand Totals.....	26,922,587	488,070	3,953,760	44,021	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,070,240	12,866,020	9,633,822	.....

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR 1790, 1810,
CAPITALS, THEIR POPULATIONS IN 1870, WITH DISTANCE AND DIFFERENCE IN TIME FROM WASHINGTON.

STATES.	POPULATIONS.			STATE CAPITALS.	Pop. 1870.	Dist. fr. Wash- ington	Time when pop at Wash- ton. H. M. S.
	1810.	1800.	1790.				
Alabama.....				Montgomery	10,588	900	11 22 48
Arkansas.....				Little Rock	12,380	1,087	10 57 18
California.....				Sacramento	16,283	3,173	9 02 34
Connecticut	261,942	251,092	237,946	{ New Haven	50,840	382	12 16 20
Delaware	72,674	64,273	59,096	{ Hartford	37,180	345	12 17 28
Florida				Dover	1,906	158	12 06 11
Georgia.....	252,433	162,686	82,548	Tallahassee	2,023	963	11 29 27
Illinois	12,282			Atlanta	21,789	725	11 30 32
Indiana.....	24,520	5,641		Springfield	17,364	963	11 09 24
Iowa.....				Indianapolis.....	48,244	722	11 23 50
Kansas.....				Des Moines.....	12,035	1,203	10 53 44
Kentucky	406,511	220,955	73,677	Topeka	5,790	1,307	10 45 30
Louisiana	76,556			Frankfort	5,396	742	11 28 44
Maine	228,705	151,719	96,540	New Orleans	191,418	1,260	11 07 42
Maryland	380,546	341,548	219,728	Augusta	7,808	634	12 28 58
Massachusetts.....	472,040	422,845	378,787	Annapolis.....	5,744	42	12 02 04
Michigan	4,762			Boston	250,526	468	12 23 44
Minnesota.....				Lansing	5,241	747	11 30 08
Mississippi	40,352	8,850		St. Paul.....	20,030	1,287	10 55 36
Missouri	20,845			Jackson	4,234	1,097	11 07 24
Nebraska.....				Jefferson City	4,420	1,079	10 59 24
Nevada				Lincoln	2,441	1,417	10 41 24
New Hampshire	214,400	183,858	141,885	Carson City	3,042	3,004	9 08 56
New Jersey	245,562	211,149	184,139	Concord.....	12,241	505	12 21 56
New York	959,049	589,051	340,120	Trenton.....	22,874	172	12 09 00
				Albany	(a) 69,422	377	12 13 12

North Carolina	555,500	478,103	393,751	Raleigh.....	7,790	316	11	53	28
Ohio.....	230,760	45,365	.....	Columbus	31,274	535	11	33	55
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	Salem	1,149	3,739	8	55	55
Pennsylvania	810,091	602,365	434,373	Harrisburg	23,104	126	12	00	32
Rhode Island	76,931	69,122	68,825	{ Newport	12,521	402	12	22	46
South Carolina.....	415,115	345,591	249,073	{ Providence	68,904	423	12	22	28
Tennessee	261,727	105,602	35,691	Columbia	9,298	523	11	43	52
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	Nashville	25,865	777	11	20	45
Vermont	217,895	154,465	85,425	Austin	4,428	1,813	10	37	28
Virginia	974,600	880,200	747,610	Montpelier	3,023	536	12	17	38
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	Richmond.....	51,038	131	11	58	28
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	Charleston	3,162	357	11	41	48
Madison .....	.....	.....	.....	Madison	9,176	976	11	10	40
Totals—States	7,215,858	5,294,390	3,929,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TERRITORIES.									
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	Sitka .....	.....	4,770	8	06	51
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	Tucson	3,224	2,659	9	45	28
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	Denver	4,759	1,841	10	07	32
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	Yankton	737	1,404	10	30	24
District of Columbia.....	24,023	14,093	.....	Washington	109,199	.....	12	00	00
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	Boise City	995	2,824	9	24	00
Indian .....	.....	.....	.....	Tahlequah .....	.....	1,348	10	48	34
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....	Virginia City.....	867	2,837	9	38	56
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	Santa Fe.....	4,765	2,106	10	01	12
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	Salt Lake City.....	12,854	2,431	9	40	28
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	Olympia	1,203	3,509	8	56	20
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	Cheyenne	1,450	1,553	10	08	36
Totals—Territories.....	24,023	14,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Totals	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) The text gives Albany as it was previous to the recent legislation changing its limits. The population of the city as now bounded, is 76,216.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES, AS OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

ONTARIO.

Hamilton.....	19,096	26,716
Kingston.....	13,743	12,407
London.....	11,555	15,826
Ottawa.....	14,669	21,545
Toronto.....	44,821	56,992

COUNTIES.

Brant.....	30,338	32,259
Bruce.....	27,498	48,515
Carleton.....	29,620	21,739
Chatham.....	18,777	18,787
Durham.....	39,115	37,387
Elgin.....	32,050	33,666
Essex.....	25,211	32,697
Frontenac.....	27,347	16,319
Glengarry.....	21,187	20,524
Grey.....	37,750	59,395
Grenville.....	24,191	13,197
Haldimand.....	25,708	50,091
Halton.....	22,794	22,606
Hastings.....	44,970	48,364
Huron.....	51,954	66,165
Kent.....	31,183	26,836
Lambton.....	24,916	31,994
Linark.....	31,639	33,020
Lenox and Addington }.....	28,002	{ 16,396 21,312
Leeds.....	35,750	{ 20,716 13,530
Lincoln.....	27,625	20,672
Middlesex.....	48,736	66,987
Norfolk.....	28,590	30,763
Northumberland.....	40,592	39,085
Ontario.....	41,604	45,890
Oxford.....	46,226	48,237
Peel.....	27,240	16,399
Perth.....	38,083	46,322
Peterborough.....	24,651	30,475
Prescott.....	17,499	17,647
Prince Edward.....	20,469	20,739
Renfrew.....	20,325	27,974
Russell.....	45,824	48,341
Simcoe.....	41,720	57,390
Stormont.....	18,129	11,853
Victoria.....	23,079	30,200
Waterloo.....	38,750	40,251
Welland.....	21,988	20,573
Wellington.....	49,200	63,290
Wentworth.....	31,832	30,883
York.....	59,674	59,982

DISTRICTS.

Algoma.....	4,916	5,007
Nipissing.....	2,094	1,791
Muskoka		5,400
Parry Sound.....		1,519

COUNTIES (new).

Bothwell	20,701
Monck	15,130
Niagara (town & township),	3,693
Cardwell	16,500
Brockville (town and township of Elizabethtown)	10,475
Cornwall (town & township),	7,114
	<hr/> 1,620,842

ONTARIO.—CONTINUED.

NOTE—The limits of the Counties marked * have been materially changed since the last Census, so that no comparison can be made with the returns of 1861.
† South Grenville. ‡ South Leeds § North Leeds, and part of Grenville.

QUEBEC.

CITIES.	1861.	1871.
Montreal	90,323	107,225
Quebec	51,109	59,699
Three Rivers	6,058	8,414
Sherbrooke Town	5,899	8,516*

COUNTIES.

Argenteuil.....	12,897	12,806
Arthabaska.....	13,473	17,641
Assomption.....	15,355	15,473
Bagot.....	18,841	18,841
Beauce.....	20,416	27,253
Beauharnois.....	15,742	14,737
Bellechasse.....	16,052	17,637
Berthier.....	19,698	19,804
Bonaventure.....	13,092	15,922
Brome.....	12,732	13,757
Chamby.....	13,122	10,498
Champlain.....	20,008	22,052
Charlevoix.....	15,223	15,611
Chateauguay.....	17,837	16,166
Chicoutimi.....	10,478	17,493
Compton.....	19,210	13,665
Dorchester.....	16,195	16,779
Drummond.....	12,256	14,281
Gaspé.....	14,077	16,557
Hecheux.....	16,474	25,640
Huntingdon.....	17,491	16,301
Iberville.....	16,891	15,413
L'Islet.....	12,300	13,517
Jacques Cartier.....	11,218	11,179
Joliette.....	21,198	23,075
Kamouraska.....	21,058	21,234
Kapirapic.....	14,475	11,861
Laval.....	10,507	9,472
Levis.....	22,091	{13,021 11,810}
Lotbiniere.....	20,018	20,606
Maskinonge.....	14,740	15,079
Megantic.....	17,889	17,889
Miséricorde.....	15,608	16,922
Montcalm.....	14,724	12,742
Montmagny.....	13,346	13,555
Montmorency.....	11,136	12,085
Napierville.....	14,513	11,688
Nicolet.....	21,563	23,262
Ottawa.....	27,757	38,597
Pontiac.....	13,257	15,791
Portneuf.....	21,291	22,569
Quebec.....	27,893	19,607
Richelieu.....	19,070	30,048
Richmond.....	8,884	17,218
Rimouski.....	20,854	21,418
Riverville.....	18,227	17,632
Shedden.....	6,101	8,788
Shelford.....	17,779	19,077
Soulanges.....	12,221	10,868
St. Hyacinthe.....	18,877	18,310
St. John.....	14,853	12,122
St. Maurice.....	11,100	11,121

DOMINION OF CANADA—POPULATION OF COUNTIES. 69

QUEBEC.—CONTINUED.

Stanstead	12,258	13,138
Temiscouata.....	18,561	22,491
Terrebonne.....	19,460	19,591
Two Mountains.....	18,408	15,615
Vaudreuil.....	12,282	11,063
Vercheres.....	15,485	12,717
Wolfe.....	6,548	8,823
Yamaska.....	16,045	16,317

1,110,664

ISLANDS.

Magdalen	3,172
§ Labrador.....	3,699

1,190,505

* Township included. † Town. ‡ County.
§ Included in County Saguenay in 1861.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

COUNTIES.	1861.	1871.
Albert	9,444	10,672
Carleton	16,373	19,938
Charlotte.....	23,663	25,882
Gloucester.....	15,076	18,810
Kent.....	15,854	19,101
Kings.....	23,243	24,593
Northumberland	18,801	20,116
Queen's	13,339	13,847
Restigouche.....	4,874	5,575
St. John	48,922	{ 28,988*
Sunbury.....	6,057	{ 23,313†
		6,824

N. BRUNSWICK.—CONTINUED.

Victoria	7,701	11,641
Westmoreland.....	25,247	29,335
York.....	23,393	27,140

252,047 285,777

* City. † County.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CITY.	1861.	1871.
Halifax.....	25,026	29,582
COUNTIES.		
Halifax.....	23,995	27,381
Colchester	20,045	23,331
Cumberland.	19,533	23,518
Pictou	28,785	32,114
Sydney.....	14,871	16,512
Guysboro'	12,713	16,555
Inverness.....	19,967	23,415
Richmond.....	12,607	14,268
Victoria.....	9,643	11,346
Cape Breton.....	20,866	26,454
Hants.....	17,460	21,302
King's.....	18,731	21,509
Annapolis.....	16,753	18,121
Digby.....	14,751	17,037
Yarmouth	15,446	18,550
Shelburne.....	10,668	12,417
Queens.....	9,365	10,554
Lunenburg.....	19,632	23,834
	330,857	387,800

POPULATIONS OF PROMINENT CITIES
OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD,
ACCORDING TO THE LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS.

COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.	COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.
ABYSSINIA.			AUSTRIA. —Continued.		
Abbi Addio.....	5,000	.....	*Fiume.....	15,000	1869
Adoa.....	6,000	.....	Funkirchen.....	24,014	"
Angolala.....	8,000	.....	Gran.....	14,672	"
Ankober.....	8,000	.....	Gratz.....	80,732	"
GONDAR.....	7,000	.....	Grosswardein.....	29,240	"
AFGHANISTAN.			Hermstadt.....	24,500	"
CABOOL.....	60,000	.....	Kaschau.....	21,742	"
Candahar.....	50,000	.....	Keeskemet.....	42,089	"
Herat.....	45,000	.....	Klausenbourg.....	25,080	"
ANAM.			Kronstadt.....	28,014	"
AUE.....	100,000	.....	Lalbach.....	23,032	"
Ketcho.....	80,000	.....	Lemberg.....	87,105	"
*Saigon.....	40,000	.....	Linz.....	30,519	"
ARABIA.			Maria-Theresiopole.....	56,269	"
*Dschidda.....	20,000	.....	Pesth.....	201,911	"
*Jambo.....	6,000	.....	Prague.....	157,275	"
*Makallah.....	5,000	.....	Presburg.....	46,544	"
MECCA.....	45,000	.....	Raab.....	20,252	"
Medina.....	20,000	.....	*Ragusa.....	8,000	"
*Mocha.....	5,000	.....	*Rovigno.....	9,000	"
Sanna.....	40,000	.....	Stuhlweissenburg.....	22,628	"
ARGENTINE REPUB.			Szegedin.....	69,041	"
*BUENOS AYRES.....	177,787	1869	Temesvar.....	22,754	"
Catamarca.....	5,718	"	*Trieste.....	70,274	"
Concepcion.....	6,050	"	Versecz.....	21,096	"
Cordova.....	28,523	"	WIENNA.....	825,165	"
Corrientes.....	10,546	"	Wieselburg.....	21,146	"
Jujuy.....	3,072	"	*Zara.....	18,000	"
La Rioja.....	4,489	"	Zambar.....	25,304	"
Mendoza.....	8,124	"	BELGIUM.		
*Rosario.....	13,000	"	*Antwerp.....	126,663	1869
Salta.....	11,716	"	Bruges.....	47,621	"
San Juan.....	8,353	"	BRUSSELS.....	171,377	"
San Luis.....	3,748	"	Ghent.....	121,469	"
Santa Fe.....	10,321	"	Liege.....	106,442	"
Santiago del Estero.....	7,775	"	Louvain.....	31,927	"
Tucuman.....	17,438	"	Mechlin.....	36,090	"
AUSTRIA.			Tournay.....	31,003	"
Agram.....	20,637	1869	Verviers.....	33,731	"
Arad.....	31,796	"	BELOOCHISTAN.		
Brunn.....	73,464	"	Kelat.....	12,600	.....
Buda, or Ofen.....	54,577	"	BOLIVIA.		
Cernowitz.....	34,000	"	Chuquisaca, or Sucre.....	23,979	1859
Cracow.....	49,284	"	Cobija.....	2,380	"
Debreczin.....	43,517	"	Cochabamba.....	40,678	"
			La Paz.....	76,372	"
			Oruro.....	7,980	"
			Potosi.....	22,580	"
			Santa Cruz.....	9,780	"
			Tarija.....	5,680	"
			Trinidad.....	4,170	"

* Sea Ports. Cities printed in capitals are Capitals of countries.

POPULATIONS OF PROMINENT CITIES OF THE WORLD. 71

COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.	COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.
BURMAH.			ECUADOR.		
Amarapura	20,000	.....	Imbabarra	13,000	.....
Awa	30,000	.....	QUITO	76,000	1858
Bhamo	12,000	.....	Riobamba	16,000	.....
Prome	22,000	.....		
BRAZIL.			EGYPT.		
*Bahia	152,000	1870	Alexandria	238,888	1870
Fortaleza	16,000	..	CAIRO	313,383	..
Maranhao	300,000	..	Damietta	60,000	..
Para	25,000	..	Port Said	10,000	..
Parahyba	12,000	to 14,000	*Rosetta	25,000	..
*Pernambuco	90,000	..	*Siont	30,000	..
*Porto Alegre	20,000	..	*Suez	15,000	..
*Rio JANEIRO	420,000	..	Tantah	55,000	..
*Santos	7,000	..			
Sao Paulo	20,000	..			
Sao Pedro	18,000	to 19,000			
*Sergipe	13,000	..			
CHILI.			FRANCE.		
Concepcion	13,958	1867	Amiens	61,063	1866
Coplapo	13,381	..	Angers	54,791	..
La Serena	13,530	..	Avignon	36,407	..
SANTIAGO	115,377	..	Besancon	46,961	..
Talca	17,300	..	*Bordeaux	194,241	..
*Valdivia	3,000	..	Bonlogne	40,251	..
*Valparaiso	70,438	..	Bonges	50,118	..
			*Brest	79,847	..
			Caen	41,564	..
			Cherbourg	37,215	..
			Clermont	37,690	..
			Dijon	39,193	..
			Dunkerque	33,083	..
			Grenoble	40,484	..
			*Havre	74,900	..
			Le Mans	45,230	..
			Lille	154,749	..
			Limoges	53,022	..
			Lorient	37,655	..
			Lyons	323,954	..
			*Marseilles	390,131	..
			Montpellier	55,606	..
			Nancy	49,993	..
			*Nantes	111,956	..
			Nice	50,180	..
			Nimes	60,240	..
			Orleans	49,100	..
			PARIS	1,825,274	..
			Poitiers	31,034	..
			Reims	60,734	..
			Reims	49,231	..
			Rochefort	30,151	..
			Ronpaix	65,091	..
			Rouen	100,671	..
			St. Etienne	96,620	..
			St. Quentin	32,600	..
			Toulon	77,126	..
			Toulouse	126,936	..
			Tourcoing	38,262	..
			Tours	42,450	..
			Troyes	35,678	..
			Versailles	44,021	..
CHINA.			Province of Algeria.		
*Amoy	250,000	.....	*Algiers	52,614	1866
*Canton	1,256,000	.....	*Bona	12,000	..
Chang-choo (Fokien)	1,000,000	.....	Constantine	35,417	..
Chang-choo (Kiangsi)	600,000	.....	*Oran	34,058	..
Chang-king	200,000	.....		
*Foo-choo	600,000	.....		
Hankow	800,000	.....		
Hassau	24,000	.....		
Kashgar	80,000	.....		
*Ningpo	400,000	1865			
PEKIN	1,648,814	1845			
Schukiang	100,000	.....		
*Shanghai	295,000	1865			
Soo-chow	2,000,000	.....		
*Teng-chow	230,000	.....		
Tien-tsin	200,000	.....		
Tschin-kiang	100,000	.....		
Wei-hein	100,000	.....		
Wei-chang	200,000	.....		
Yarkand	200,000	.....		
Yong-ping (Fokien)	200,000	.....		
DENMARK.					
*Aarhuus	12,000	.....		
*Aalborg	11,000	.....		
*Christianstalt	5,000	.....		
COPENHAGEN	181,291	1871			
*Helsingor	8,000	.....		
Odense	15,000	.....		
*Thisted	5,000	.....		

* Sea Ports. Cities printed in capitals are Capitals of countries.

POPULATIONS OF PROMINENT CITIES OF THE WORLD. 73

COUNTRIES—CITIES.			COUNTRIES—CITIES.		
	POP.	CEN.		POP.	CEN.
GT. BRITAIN.—Cont'n'd.			British Poss'ns.—Cont'd.		
Halifax.....	65,124	1871	Dominion of Canada.		
Harley.....	39,942	"	*Halifax, (N. S.).....	29,582	1871
*Hastings.....	29,289	"	Hamilton.....	26,716	"
*Hull.....	121,598	"	Kingston.....	12,407	"
Leeds.....	43,136	"	London.....	15,826	"
Leicester.....	239,201	"	*Montreal.....	107,225	"
Limerick, (I.).....	95,084	"	OTTAWA.....	21,545	"
Lincoln.....	39,828	"	*Quebec.....	59,699	"
*Liverpool.....	26,762	"	*St. John, (N. B.).....	28,988	"
*London.....	493,346	"	*Three Rivers.....	8,414	"
*Loughborough.....	3,231,804	"	*Toronto.....	56,092	"
Macclesfield.....	35,151	"	*St. John's, (N. F.).....	21,000	"
Maidstone.....	26,198	"			
Manchester.....	335,665	"	West Indies, etc.		
Merthyr Tydfil, (W.).....	96,891	"	*Belize, (Honduras).....	5,000	
Middlesborough.....	39,585	"	*Bridgetown, (Barbadoes).....	35,000	
*Newcastle.....	128,160	"	*Castries, (St. Lucia).....	5,000	
Norwich.....	80,390	"	*Charlestown, (Jamaica).....	5,000	
Nottingham.....	86,608	"	*Charlestown, (Guiana).....	25,000	
Oldham.....	82,619	"	*Kingston, (Jamaica).....	36,000	
Oxford.....	31,554	"	*Kingstown, (St. Vincent).....	7,000	
Paisley, (S.).....	48,257	"	*Nassau, (N. Providence).....	7,000	
*Plymouth.....	62,000	"	*New Amsterdam, (Guiana).....	3,000	
*Portsmouth.....	112,951	"	*Plymouth, (Tobago).....	6,000	
*Preston.....	85,428	"	*Port of Spain, (Trinidad).....	12,000	
Reading.....	32,313	"	*Roseau, (Dominica).....	4,000	
Rochdale.....	44,556	"	*St. George, (Grenada).....	4,000	
Salford.....	124,805	"	*St. John's, (Antigua).....	16,000	
*Scarborough.....	34,241	"	*Scarboro', (Tobago).....	3,000	
Sheffield.....	239,947	"	Spanish Town, (Jamaica).....	7,000	
Shrewsbury.....	23,300	"			
*Southampton.....	51,057	"	In Asia.		
*South Shields.....	44,722	"	Agra.....	125,262	
Stockport.....	55,001	"	Ahmedabad.....	150,000	
Stockton-on-Tees.....	37,598	"	*Akyab.....	5,000	
Stoke-upon-Trent.....	134,507	"	*Arracan.....	10,000	
Sunderland.....	98,325	"	Aurangabad.....	60,000	
*Swansea, (W.).....	51,720	"	Bangalore.....	140,000	
*Tynemouth.....	38,960	"	Bareilly.....	11,552	
Walsall.....	46,432	"	*Baroda.....	140,000	
Wakefield.....	28,079	"	Benares.....	200,000	
Warrington.....	32,083	"	Bhurtpoor.....	100,000	
Wigan.....	39,160	"	*Bombay.....	816,562	
Wolverhampton.....	68,279	"	*Calcutta.....	616,249	
Worcester.....	33,221	"	Cawnpoor.....	108,796	
			Dacca.....	70,000	
British Possessions.			Delhi.....	152,406	
Malta.			Dhar.....	100,000	
*Valetta.....	60,000		Firuzabad.....	100,000	
			Gwalior.....	50,000	
Gibraltar.			*Hong Kong.....	115,098	
*Gibraltar.....	15,782		Hyderabad.....	200,000	
			Joodpoor.....	150,000	
Australia.			*Karatochi.....	22,000	
*Adelaide.....	23,300	1861	Knatniandut.....	50,000	
*Auckland, (N. Z.).....	17,606	1867	Lahore.....	45,000	
Ballarat, (V.).....	71,260	1871	Lucknow.....	300,000	
Brisbane, (Q.).....	20,000	1870	*Madras.....	427,771	
Dunedin, (N. Z.).....	12,777	1867	*Mallaca.....	55,000	
*Geelong, (V.).....	22,618	1871	*Mangalur.....	15,000	
*Hobart Town, (T.).....	10,002	"	*Masulipatam.....	28,000	
*Melbourne.....	193,696	"	Moorsheadabad.....	116,963	
Sandhurst, (V.).....	34,888	"	*Moulmen.....	17,000	
*Sydney.....	134,756	"	Nysore.....	55,000	

* Sea Ports. Cities printed in capitals are Capitals of countries.

74 POPULATIONS OF PROMINENT CITIES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.	COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.
British Poss'ns.—Cont'd.			Dutch Possessions.		
In Asia.—Continued.			In Asia.		
*Nagpoor	111,231	.....	*Amboina	13,000	.....
*Patna	284,132	.....	*Batavia	151,000	.....
*Penang	22,000	.....	*Benkalen	12,000	.....
Secunderabad	35,000	.....	*Beribon	10,000	.....
Seringapatani	13,000	.....	*Macassar	24,000	.....
*Singapore	85,000	.....	*Menado	6,000	.....
*Surat	135,000	.....	*Padang	10,000	.....
*Trankebar	24,000	.....	*Palembang	40,000	.....
In Africa.			*Pontianak	20,000	.....
Bathurst	3,000	.....	*Rhio	20,000	.....
*Cape Town	28,000	.....	*Samarang	38,000	.....
*Free Town	18,000	.....	*Surabaya	80,000	.....
*Jamestown	7,000	.....	*Ternate	6,000	.....
*Port Elizabeth	11,000	.....	In America.		
*Port Louis	26,000	.....	*Paramaribo	25,000	.....
*Port Natal	1,000	.....	HONDURAS.		
GREECE.			Comayagua	25,000	.....
*ATHENS	48,107	1871	*Omoa	2,000	.....
*Chalcis	4,000	.....	*Truxillo	4,000	.....
*Corin	24,001	1871	ITALY.		
*Galaxidi	4,000	.....	*Ancona	31,228	1862
*Hydra	9,000	.....	Andria	50,007	"
*Nauplia	6,000	.....	Bari	32,994	"
*Patras	26,190	1871	Bolgnoa	85,850	"
*Peiraus	9,000	.....	Brescia	40,400	"
*Syra	20,996	1871	*Cagliari	31,000	"
*Zanti	20,480	"	*Catania	64,921	"
GUATAMALA.			*Civita Vecchia	6,878	"
NEW GUATAMALA	40,000	.....	Cremona	31,001	"
*St. Thomas	14,000	.....	Florence	114,363	"
HAYTI.			Foggia	32,493	"
*Cape Haytien	10,600	.....	*Genoa	127,986	"
*PORT AU PRINCE	21,000	.....	*Leghorn	83,543	"
HOLLAND.			*Messina	62,024	"
*AMSTERDAM	281,805	1870	Milan	196,109	"
Arnheim	33,181	"	Modena	32,248	"
Bois le Duc	25,373	"	*Naples	418,968	"
Delft	29,909	"	Padua	51,737	"
Dordrecht	25,359	"	Palermo	167,625	"
Groningen	38,258	"	Parma	47,067	"
Hague	93,083	"	Pavia	28,670	"
Haarlem	31,719	"	Piacenza	39,318	"
Leeuwarden	26,105	"	Pisa	33,676	"
Leyden	39,959	"	ROME †	220,552	"
Maastricht	28,840	"	Turin	180,520	"
Nymwegen	23,505	"	*Venice	113,525	"
*Rotterdam	123,097	"	Verona	56,418	"
Tilburg	22,255	"	Vicenza	34,358	"
Utrecht	60,587	"	† Census of 1871 gives Rome		
Zwolle	21,147	"	240,000; not yet official.		
			JAPAN.		
			Miaco	600,000	.....
			*Nagasaki	60,000	.....
			*Osaka	373,000	.....
			Yeddo	672,748	1870

* Sea Ports. Cities printed in capitals are Capitals of countries.

POPULATIONS OF PROMINENT CITIES OF THE WORLD. 75

COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.	COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.
LIBERIA.			NICARAGUA.		
*Monrovia.....	11,000	.....	Managua.....	12,000	.....
MADAGASCAR.			St. LEON.....	25,000	.....
*Andavuranto.....	1,500	.....	NUBIA & KORDOFAN.		
Tamatave.....	1,000	.....	El Oheyd.....	12,000	.....
TANANARIVO.....	80,000	.....	Khartoom.....	50,000	.....
MEXICO.			New Dongola.....	20,000	.....
*Acapulco.....	3,000	.....	SENNAR.....	10,000	.....
Aguascalientes.....	22,534	1868	*Suakin.....	6,000	.....
Campeche.....	15,196	"	ORANGE RIVER.		
Chihuahua.....	12,000	"	BLOEM FONTEIN.....	1,200	.....
Colima.....	31,774	"	PARAGUAY.		
Colican.....	10,000	.....	ASUNCION.....	48,000	.....
Durango.....	12,449	1868	*Rosario.....	8,000	.....
Guadalajara.....	70,000	.....	PERSIA.		
Guanajuato.....	63,000	.....	Hamadan.....	30,000	.....
La Paz.....	500	.....	Ispahan.....	60,000	.....
*Mazatlan.....	16,000	.....	Kazbin.....	25,000	.....
Merida.....	23,500	1868	Kerman.....	30,000	.....
MEXICO.....	200,000	"	Kermanshah.....	30,000	.....
Monterey.....	13,500	"	Meshed.....	70,000	.....
Oaxaca.....	25,000	.....	Oroomeeyah.....	30,000	.....
Pachuca.....	12,000	.....	Sheeraz.....	25,000	.....
Puebla.....	75,500	1868	Sooster.....	25,000	.....
Queretaro.....	47,570	"	Tauris.....	110,000	.....
Saltillo.....	8,105	"	TEHERAN.....	85,000	.....
San Cristoval.....	10,475	"	Yezd.....	40,000	.....
San Juan Bautista.....	6,000	.....	PERU.		
San Luis Potosi.....	33,581	1868	*Arica.....	4,000	.....
*Tampico.....	7,000	.....	*Callao.....	30,000	.....
Tixtla.....	6,501	1868	*Iquique.....	3,000	.....
Tlascala.....	4,000	"	*Islay.....	8,000	.....
Toluca.....	12,000	.....	LIMA.....	150,000	.....
Ures.....	7,000	.....	*Trujillo.....	5,000	.....
Valladolid.....	25,000	.....	PORTUGAL.		
*Vera Cruz.....	10,000	.....	Braga.....	19,514	1864
Victoria.....	6,164	1868	*Coimbra.....	18,147	"
Zacatecas.....	15,427	"	ELVAS.....	11,088	"
MONTENEGRO.			Evora.....	11,965	"
Cetigne.....	14,000	.....	*LISBON.....	224,063	"
MORROCCO.			Loule.....	12,156	"
*El Arisch.....	5,000	.....	*Oporto.....	89,194	"
FEZ.....	88,000	.....	Ovar.....	10,374	"
Mequinez.....	56,000	.....	Povoa de Varzim.....	10,110	"
*Mogador.....	20,000	.....	*Setubal.....	13,134	"
Morocco.....	70,000	.....	Tavira.....	10,903	"
*Tangier.....	20,000	.....	Portuguese Possessions.		
*Tetuan.....	20,000	.....	Azores.		
MUSCAT.			Angra.....	11,839	1864
*MUSCAT.....	60,000	.....	Horta.....	8,549	"
PROV. OF ZANZIBAR.			*Ponte Delgada.....	15,885	"
Mombas.....	13,000	to 15,000			
Quilon.....	10,000	" 15,000			
*Zanzibar.....	50,000	" 60,000			

* Sea Ports. Cities printed in capitals are Capitals of countries.

76 POPULATIONS OF PROMINENT CITIES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.	COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.
Port. Possess'ns.—Cont'd.			Russian Prov.—Contin'd.		
Madeira.			Georgia.		
*Funchal.....	18,161	1861	Tiflis.....	71,051	1870
In Africa.			Turkestan.		
*Cachao.....	3,000	.....	Tashkend.....	64,416	1870
*Clarence.....	3,000	.....		
*St. Paul de Loanda.....	12,000	.....	SADARA.		
*St. Felipe de Benguela.....	3,000	.....	Atar.....	2,500	.....
*Mozambique.....	8,500	.....	Udjefi.....	2,000	.....
			Wadan.....	5,000	.....
In Asia.			SANDWICH ISLANDS.		
*Daman.....	6,000	.....	Hilo.....	4,655	1866
*Diu.....	11,000	.....	HONOLULU.....	13,521	"
*Lujansa.....	5,000	.....	Lahaina.....	3,581	"
*Macao.....	29,000	.....		
*Pangam.....	9,000	.....	SAN SALVADOR.		
RUSSIA.			San Salvador.....	20,000	.....
Akerman.....	29,669	1866			
*Archangel.....	19,000	.....	SIAM.		
*Astrakhan.....	47,839	1870	*BANGKOK.....	500,000	.....
Berditehev.....	53,787	"	*Schantabun.....	30,000	.....
*Cronstadt.....	45,155	.....		
Kalooga.....	36,880	1870	SOCIETY ISLANDS.		
Kazan.....	78,602	"	*Papeiti.....	2,500	.....
Kharkov.....	59,968	"			
Kherson.....	45,926	"	SPAIN.		
Kiev.....	73,591	"	*Alicante.....	31,000	.....
Kishenev.....	103,588	"	*Barcelona.....	180,014	1857
Kovno.....	34,612	"	*Cadiz.....	61,750	"
Lodz.....	34,328	"	Cordova.....	35,606	"
Minsk.....	36,277	"	Grenada.....	61,993	"
Moscow.....	38,922	"	*MADRID.....	332,024	1870
Nikolaiev.....	67,972	"	*Malaga.....	92,611	1857
Nizhnee-Novgorod.....	40,742	"	*Palma.....	40,418	"
*Odessa.....	121,335	"	Saragossa.....	56,310	"
Orel.....	43,576	"	Seville.....	81,546	"
Orenburg.....	33,131	"	Valencia.....	87,073	"
Poltava.....	31,852	"	Valladolid.....	39,519	"
*Revel.....	29,000	.....	Xeres.....	38,898	"
*Riga.....	102,043	1867	Spanish Provinces.		
Rostov.....	39,129	1870	Cuba.		
*St. PETERSBURG.....	667,026	1869	*HAVANA.....	196,847	1861
Saratov.....	93,218	1870	*Matanzas.....	27,000	.....
Samara.....	34,494	"	*Santiago de Cuba.....	96,000	1861
Taganrog.....	42,304	.....		
Toola.....	58,140	1870	Porto Rico.		
Tver.....	29,896	"	*San Juan de Porto Rico.....	18,000	.....
Vilna.....	79,265	"			
Voronezh.....	41,592	"	Philippine Islands.		
Warsaw.....	254,561	1869	*Manilla.....	165,000	.....
Yaroslav.....	30,215	1870			
Yelietz.....	30,182	"			
Yelissavetgrad.....	31,962	"			
Zhitomeer.....	37,640	"			
Russian Provinces.					
Finland.					
*Abo.....	19,793	1870			
*Helsingfors.....	32,113	"			
*Viborg.....	13,466	"			

* Sea Ports. Cities printed in capitals are Capitals of countries.

POPULATIONS OF PROMINENT CITIES OF THE WORLD. 77

COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.	COUNTRIES—CITIES.	POP.	CEN.
Spanish Prov.—Contin'd.			TURKEY (in Asia).—Con.		
Africa.			Bagdad.....	40,000	.....
*Ceuta.....	6,000	.....	*Bassora.....	60,000	.....
*Melilla.....	3,000	.....	*Beyrout.....	100,000	.....
SOUDAN.			Broussa.....	100,000	.....
Doloo.....	30,000	.....	*Badrub.....	10,000	.....
Kano.....	35,000	.....	Damascus.....	120,000	.....
Katsena.....	8,000	.....	Erzroum.....	100,000	.....
Lagon-Birni.....	15,000	.....	Jerusalem.....	25,000	.....
Segu-Sikoro.....	30,000	.....	*Smyrna.....	150,000	.....
Timbuctoo.....	13,000	.....	*Trebizond.....	50,000	.....
SWEDEN & NORWAY.			Turkish Possessions.		
Norway.			Roumania.		
*Bergen.....	29,210	1868	Botuschani.....	37,594	1866
*Christiana.....	63,504	"	Brailov.....	25,767	"
*Christiansand.....	10,876	"	BUCHAREST.....	141,754	"
Drammen.....	13,032	"	Craiova.....	21,521	"
*Drontheim.....	20,505	"	Galatz.....	36,107	"
Stavanger.....	18,205	"	Ismail.....	20,869	"
Sweden.			Ploiesti.....	26,468	"
*Carlsrona.....	17,775	1869	Yassy.....	90,000	"
*Gefle.....	13,194	"	Servia.		
*Gothenburg.....	56,258	1870	BELGRADE.....	25,869	1866
Jonkoping.....	10,810	1869	Tripoli.		
Lund.....	10,588	"	*Bengazi.....	7,000	.....
*Malmo.....	24,627	"	Ghadames.....	7,000	.....
Norrkoping.....	22,997	"	*Moorzouk.....	11,000	.....
*STOCKHOLM.....	135,920	1870	*TRIPOLI.....	30,000	.....
Upsal.....	11,339	1869	Tunisia.		
SWITZERLAND.			*Monastir.....	8,000	.....
Basle.....	47,760	1870	*Susa.....	8,000	.....
BERNE.....	36,601	"	*Tunis.....	125,000	.....
Freyburg.....	10,891	"	U. S. OF COLUMBIA.		
Geneva.....	46,774	"	*Aspinwall.....	5,000	.....
La Chaux-de-Fonds.....	19,930	"	*Antioqua.....	20,000	.....
Lausanne.....	26,520	"	Bogota.....	40,000	.....
Locle.....	10,334	"	*Cartliagena.....	25,000	.....
Lucerne.....	14,524	"	*Panama.....	18,000	.....
Neuchatel.....	13,321	"	Popayan.....	20,000	.....
St Gall.....	16,675	"	Santa Marta.....	2,000	.....
Schaffhausen.....	10,303	"	Tunja.....	8,000	.....
Zurich.....	21,199	"	URUGUAY.		
TURKEY (in Europe).			*Maldonado.....	2,000	.....
Adrianople.....	100,000	.....	*MONTEVIDEO.....	45,000	.....
*CONSTANTINOPLE.....	1,075,000	.....	VENEZUELA.		
Gallipolis.....	50,000	.....	*Bolivar, or Angostura.....	15,000	.....
*Philippopolis.....	40,000	.....	CARACAS.....	47,597	1869
*Salonica.....	100,000	.....	*Laguayta.....	8,000	.....
Seraievo.....	45,000	.....	Maracaibo.....	20,000	.....
Sophia.....	30,000	.....	*Puerto Cabello.....	12,000	.....
*Varna.....	26,000	.....		
TURKEY (in Asia).					
Aleppo.....	100,000	.....		

* Sea Ports. Cities printed in capitals are Capitals of countries.

POPULATIONS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD,

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ACCORDING TO THE LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS, WITH NAME OF RULER, FORM OF GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, ETC.

COUNTRIES.	AREA IN SQ. MI.	POPULA- TION.	GOVERNMENT.	RULER.	PROT.	CATH.	GREEKS.	MADON.	JEWS.	OTHERS.
Abyssinia	140,390	3,600,000	.....	Negus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	891,019	2,280,000	.....	D. F. Sacramento	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina Republic	1,069,000	1,796,522	.....	Francis Joseph I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	227,351	5,901,135	Cons. Monarchy	Leopold II.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375,861	10,726
Belgium	11,267	5,021,239	.....	Napoleon III.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....
Bolivia	374,180	1,875,252	Republ. " "	V. Morales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	1,788,900	1,788,900	Cons. Monarchy	F. Pedro II.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	1,296,325	1,788,900	Republ. " "	Thos. Chalm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	12,975,999	406,560,000	Republ. " "	Yung Ching	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica	16,220	1,500,000	Republ. " "	J. M. Guardia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	11,616	1,784,711	Cons. Monarchy	Christian IX.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador	300,000	1,085,082	Republ. " "	Q. Garcia Moreno	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	173,800	5,195,293	Turkish Province	Ismael Pasha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	201,801	36,501,836	Republ. " "	M. E. P. M. McMahon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Possessions	196,000	6,223,806	.....	William I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	211,625	40,107,428	.....	Frederick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alsace-Lorraine	56,6	1,507,76	Empire	Louis II.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	869	197,001	Duchy	O. Gladenstein	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baden	3,828	1,431,559	Grand Duchy	William	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bavaria	29,697	4,821,121	Cons. Monarchy	G. H. Kirehnpauer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen	72	105,572	Free City	Leopold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick	1,526	205,196	Duchy	Adolph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bamberg	148	205,196	Free City	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hesse Darmstadt	3,033	823,138	Grand Duchy	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lippe Detmold	703	113,118	Principality	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxony	276	31,186	Free City	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schleswig-Holstein	5,000	48,438	Grand Duchy	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meck. Schwerin	1,000	98,772	.....	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meck. Strelitz	977	315,522	.....	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oldenburg	112,858	216,956	Cons. Monarchy	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rouss Greiz	525	43,899	Principality	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxe Altenburg	856	141,426	Duchy	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha	816	168,851	.....	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxe Meiningen	1,529	180,335	.....	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxe Weimar	2,200	283,011	Grand Duchy	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxony	6,777	2,423,401	Cons. Monarchy	Alfred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Schw. Rudolstadt.....	602	75,116	Principality	George	74,907	95	113	1
Schw. Sondershausen.....	334	46,383	"	Gonthier	67,013	300	216	4
W. Silesia.....	7,797	36,807	"	George I.	1,220,138	543,683	813	
Great Britain.....	12,117	31,717,108	Cons. Monarchy	Victoria	26,044,000	5,520,000	11,062	3,017
British Colonies.....			Litt. Monarchy				46,000	
In America.....	3,654,930	5,900,000			1,691,926	1,372,913		35,542
In Europe.....	117	137,500						
In Asia.....	936,009	137,800,000			1,267,797		37,000,000	
In Australia.....	2,582,070	1,900,000			804,415	276,362		
In Africa.....	230,181	1,441,000					6,190	72,122
Greece.....	19,900	1,415,891	Cons. Monarchy	George I.	9,338			33,173
Guatemala.....	18,000	415,000	Republic	N. G. Granados				
Haiti.....	11,759	3,872,020	"	William III.	2,425,180	1,330,304		1,848
Dutch Possessions.....		22,800,000	Cons. Monarchy					
Honduras.....	43,000	350,000	Republic	C. Arias				
Italy.....	98,134	25,766,217	Cons. Monarchy	Victor Emmanuel II.	32,684	21,720,365		
Japan.....	106,500	34,783,521	Abs. Monarchy	J. J. Roberts		1,829		
Libertia.....		800,000	Republic					
Madagascar.....	225,000	5,000,000		Ranavola II				
Mexico.....	846,615	9,173,052	Republic	Lezde	130,000			
Morocco.....	170,000	2,500,000	"	S. Mohammed				
New Granada.....	33,000	2,500,000	Republic	Amatón Ghes				
Nicaragua.....	5,000	270,153	"	M. Mirillo Toro				
Orange River.....	30,000	600,000	"	V. Cudra				
Paraguay.....	7,000	37,000	"	G. P. Visser				
Persia.....	618,000	1,300,000	Abs. Monarchy	S. Jovellanos				
Peru.....	578,000	4,000,000	"	Nasser Ed Duen				
Portugal.....	35,801	3,109,000	Republic	Luís I.	1,000	4,339,000		
Portuguese Posses. in—								
In Africa }.....								
In Asia }.....								
Russia.....	526,011	3,872,959	Abs. Monarchy	Alexander II.				
Sandwich Islands.....	7,770,882	82,159,620	"	W. C. Lamello	4,150,803	6,960,776	3,720,320	2,370,101
San Salvador.....	6,000	62,550	Monarchy	St. J. Gonzales				3,188,671
Siam.....	7,250	600,000	Republic	Chow Fa Longkorn				
Spain.....	193,308	16,411,984	Abs. Monarchy		60,000	16,800,000		
Spanish Possessions								
In America.....	70,466	2,000,002						
In Africa.....	1,135	3,700						
In Asia and Oceania.....	53,269	4,318,150						
Sweden and Norway.....	200,000	5,808,000	Cons. Monarchy	Oscar II.	580,000	600	1,180	2,102
Switzerland.....	1,991	2,667,000	Republic	C. F. Ruchsch	1,084,000		7,000	11,430
Taiwan.....		28,000		T. F. Rogers				
Turkey.....	508,370	32,367,000	Abs. Monarchy	Abdul Aziz			21,370,000	150,000

COUNTRIES.	AREA IN Sq. Mi.	POPULA- TION.	GOVERNMENT.	RULER.	PROT.	CATH.	GREENS.	MAHOM.	JEWS.	OTHERS
Turkish Possessions—										
Roumania	46,000	3,564,818	Principality	Charles I	28,905	45,152	4,198,862	1,323	134,168	16,553
Servia	12,600	1,216,186	"	Milan IV						
Tripoli	61,700	1,130,000	"	Ab Riza						
Tunis	50,000	1,999,460	"	Mohamed Sadek	50	25,410		1,029,000	45,000	
United States	3,631,702	38,694,606	Republic	U. S. Grant						
Uruguay	75,000	387,421	"	Th. Gomensoro						
Venezuela	426,712	1,594,433	"	A. G. Blanco						

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

Acres of Land in Farms—Present Cash Value of Farms and Farming Implements—Total amount of Wages paid during the Year, including the Value of Board. From Census of 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS.			PRESENT CASH VALUE.		Total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board.
	Improved.	UNIMPROVED.		Of farms.	of farming imple- ments and ma- chinery.	
		Woodland.	Other unim- proved.			
Alabama.....	5,062,204	8,380,332	1,518,642	\$67,739,036	\$3,286,924	\$11,851,870
Arizona.....	14,585		7,222	161,340	20,165	104,620
Arkansas.....	1,859,821	3,910,325	1,827,150	40,029,698	2,237,499	4,461,952
California.....	6,218,153	477,880	4,751,092	141,240,028	5,316,630	10,369,247
Colorado.....	95,594	11,504	213,248	3,889,748	272,604	416,236
Connecticut.....	1,646,752	577,333	140,331	124,241,282	3,246,599	4,405,064
Dakota.....	42,645	22,605	237,126	2,085,265	142,612	71,156
Delaware.....	698,115	295,162	59,045	46,712,870	1,201,644	1,696,571
Dist. of Columbia.....	8,266	2,428	983	3,800,230	39,450	124,338
Florida.....	736,172	1,425,786	211,583	9,947,920	505,074	1,637,060
Georgia.....	6,831,856	12,928,084	3,888,001	94,559,468	4,614,701	19,787,086
Idaho.....	26,003	7,476	43,090	492,860	59,295	153,007
Illinois.....	19,329,952	5,061,578	1,491,331	920,506,546	34,576,587	22,338,767
Indiana.....	10,104,279	7,189,354	826,035	634,804,189	17,676,501	9,675,548
Iowa.....	9,396,467	2,524,793	3,630,533	392,662,441	20,509,582	9,377,778
Kansas.....	1,971,003	635,419	3,050,457	90,327,040	4,053,312	2,519,452
Kentucky.....	8,103,850	9,134,658	1,421,588	311,238,916	8,572,896	10,706,382
Louisiana.....	2,045,640	4,003,170	977,007	68,215,421	7,159,333	11,042,789
Maine.....	2,917,793	2,224,740	695,525	102,961,951	4,809,113	2,903,292
Maryland.....	2,914,007	1,435,988	162,584	170,369,684	5,268,676	8,560,367
Massachusetts.....	1,736,221	706,714	287,348	116,432,784	5,000,879	5,821,632
Michigan.....	5,096,939	4,080,146	842,037	398,240,578	13,711,979	8,421,161
Minnesota.....	2,322,102	1,336,299	2,825,427	97,847,442	6,721,120	4,459,201
Mississippi.....	4,209,146	7,959,384	952,533	81,716,576	4,456,633	10,526,794
Missouri.....	9,130,615	8,965,229	3,611,376	392,308,047	15,596,426	8,797,487
Montana.....	84,674	1,198	53,665	729,193	149,458	325,213
Nebraska.....	647,031	213,374	1,213,376	20,242,186	1,549,716	882,478
Nevada.....	12,644	13,415	102,451	1,485,505	163,718	43,350
New Hampshire.....	2,234,487	1,047,090	224,417	80,689,313	3,459,943	2,319,164
New Jersey.....	1,976,474	718,335	294,702	257,523,376	7,887,991	8,314,548
New Mexico.....	143,007	106,283	584,259	2,560,139	121,114	523,888
New York.....	15,627,206	5,679,870	883,734	1,272,857,766	45,997,712	34,451,362
North Carolina.....	5,258,742	12,026,894	2,549,774	78,211,093	4,082,111	8,342,856
Ohio.....	14,469,133	6,882,575	359,712	1,054,465,226	25,692,787	16,480,778
Oregon.....	1,116,290	761,001	511,961	22,552,989	1,283,717	719,875
Pennsylvania.....	11,515,965	5,740,864	737,371	1,045,481,582	33,658,196	23,181,944
Rhode Island.....	289,030	169,399	43,759	21,574,095	786,246	1,124,118
South Carolina.....	3,000,539	6,443,851	2,650,890	44,508,753	2,882,946	7,494,267
Tennessee.....	6,842,278	10,771,396	1,960,540	215,743,747	8,199,487	7,118,003
Texas.....	2,964,856	7,662,294	7,769,363	60,149,950	3,296,793	4,777,638
Utah.....	118,755	215	29,391	297,922	291,390	133,695
Vermont.....	3,073,257	1,386,964	68,613	139,367,075	5,250,279	4,155,385
Virginia.....	8,165,040	8,294,734	1,686,137	213,620,845	4,924,036	9,753,041
Washington.....	192,016	291,206	165,917	3,978,341	280,551	215,522
West Virginia.....	2,500,254	4,364,405	1,583,735	101,004,381	2,112,927	1,902,788
Wisconsin.....	5,899,343	3,437,442	2,378,536	300,414,064	14,239,364	8,186,110
Wyoming.....	338	55	3,968	18,187	5,723	3,075
Total U. S.....	188,921,099	159,310,177	59,503,765	\$9,262,803,861	\$336,878,429	\$310,286,285

Total (estimated) Value of all Farm Productions, including Betterments and Additions to Stock—Orchard Products—Produce of Market Gardens—Forest Products—Value of Home Manufactures—Value of Animals Slaughtered or Sold for Slaughter.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total (estimated) value of all farm productions, in- cluding betterments and additions to stock.	Orchard products.	Produce of market gardens.	Forest products.	Value of home manufac- tures.	Value of animals slaugh- tered, or sold for slaugh- ter.
Alabama.....	\$67,522,335	\$37,590	\$129,636	\$85,033	\$1,124,513	\$1,670,116
Arizona.....	277,999		2,850			9,400
Arkansas.....	10,701,699	157,219	55,697	34,225	807,573	3,843,923
California.....	49,856,024	1,384,480	1,059,779	566,017	301,491	6,112,503
Colorado.....	2,335,106	9	55,020		57,658	232,394
Connecticut.....	26,482,150	555,954	599,718	1,224,107	53,297	4,881,858
Dakota.....	495,657		500	700	1,677	22,066
Delaware.....	8,171,667	1,226,893	198,075	111,810	33,070	997,403
Dist. of Columbia.....	319,517	6,781	112,034		750	455
Florida.....	8,909,746	53,639	31,9-3	7,965	131,693	520,966
Georgia.....	80,390,228	352,926	193,266	1,281,623	1,113,080	6,854,382
Idaho.....	637,797	725	24,577		34,730	57,932
Illinois.....	210,860,385	3,571,789	763,992	1,087,144	1,408,015	56,718,944
Indiana.....	122,914,502	2,858,086	487,479	2,615,679	605,639	30,246,962
Iowa.....	111,386,111	1,075,169	244,963	1,200,468	521,404	25,781,225
Kansas.....	27,339,651	158,046	129,013	368,947	156,910	4,156,356
Kentucky.....	87,477,374	1,231,285	527,329	374,994	1,683,972	24,121,861
Louisiana.....	52,006,622	142,129	176,969	92,596	64,416	817,831
Maine.....	33,470,044	874,569	266,297	1,531,741	450,988	4,939,051
Maryland.....	25,315,927	319,465	1,039,782	613,209	63,668	4,621,418
Massachusetts.....	32,192,738	939,854	1,900,231	1,616,818	79,378	4,324,658
Michigan.....	81,508,633	3,417,985	252,658	2,559,682	338,008	11,711,624
Minnesota.....	33,446,409	15,818	115,231	31,152	174,046	3,076,650
Mississippi.....	73,137,933	71,018	61,735	39,975	505,238	4,000,818
Missouri.....	105,035,759	2,617,463	406,655	793,343	1,757,606	22,626,784
Montana.....	1,676,660		35,120	918	155,257	169,082
Nebraska.....	8,604,742	9,932	20,619	26,207	36,951	854,850
Nevada.....	1,659,713	900	31,235	56,700	2,329	104,471
New Hampshire.....	22,473,547	743,552	119,907	1,743,944	234,062	3,720,243
New Jersey.....	42,725,198	1,265,282	2,978,250	352,704	144,016	6,982,162
New Mexico.....	1,905,060	13,609	64,132	500	19,592	224,765
New York.....	233,526,153	8,347,417	3,432,354	6,689,179	1,621,621	28,225,720
North Carolina.....	57,845,940	394,749	48,499	1,089,115	1,603,513	7,983,132
Ohio.....	198,256,997	5,843,679	1,289,272	2,719,140	1,371,409	40,498,375
Oregon.....	7,122,790	310,041	105,371	259,220	87,576	1,056,757
Pennsylvania.....	183,916,027	4,208,094	1,810,016	2,670,370	1,503,754	28,412,993
Rhode Island.....	1,761,163	43,036	316,133	254,683	37,847	753,552
South Carolina.....	41,909,402	47,960	127,459	167,253	312,191	2,597,149
Tennessee.....	86,472,447	571,520	301,063	333,517	2,773,200	15,856,880
Texas.....	49,181,170	69,172	74,924	66,841	269,208	4,855,284
Utah.....	1,073,142	43,368	8,500	800	56,801	172,202
Vermont.....	34,647,927	62,241	42,225	1,238,929	181,268	4,520,619
Virginia.....	51,774,801	894,221	565,117	686,862	556,297	8,375,975
Washington.....	2,111,962	71,823	74,462	19,705	28,890	1,282,240
West Virginia.....	23,379,692	848,773	69,974	363,668	615,412	4,914,792
Wisconsin.....	78,027,032	819,268	226,665	1,327,618	338,423	11,914,643
Wyoming.....	42,790				175	11,712
Total U. S.....	\$2,447,538,658	\$47,335,189	\$20,719,229	\$36,805,277	\$23,423,332	\$398,956,376

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE—CONTINUED. 83

Value of all Live Stock—Number of Horses, Mules, and Asses, Milch Cows and other Cattle—Total Neat Cattle, and Sheep.

LIVE STOCK.							
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Value of all live stock.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.	Total Neat cattle.	Sheep.
Alabama.....	\$26,690,095	92,807	76,675	170,640	257,347	500,296	241,934
Arizona.....	143,996	4,432	401	938	3,607	38,632	803
Arkansas.....	17,222,506	102,240	36,202	128,959	193,589	379,023	161,077
California.....	37,964,752	241,146	17,533	164,093	461,261	669,280	2,768,187
Colorado.....	2,571,102	13,317	1,173	25,017	40,151	159,456	120,923
Connecticut.....	17,513,008	54,139	190	9,889	79,465	231,094	83,884
Dakota.....	779,952	3,243	225	4,151	6,191	56,724	1,901
Delaware.....	4,257,323	18,633	3,584	24,082	19,020	53,900	22,714
Dist. of Columbia.....	114,916	6,029	124	657	158	1,801	604
Florida.....	5,212,157	14,451	8,835	61,922	322,701	413,451	26,599
Georgia.....	30,156,317	110,237	87,426	231,310	412,261	809,667	419,465
Idaho.....	520,580	2,775	371	4,171	5,763	59,996	1,021
Illinois.....	149,756,698	1,017,646	85,075	610,321	1,055,499	1,944,573	1,568,286
Indiana.....	83,776,782	553,203	43,259	393,796	618,360	1,182,988	1,612,680
Iowa.....	82,987,135	482,786	25,485	369,811	614,366	1,137,045	855,493
Kansas.....	23,173,185	152,000	11,786	123,440	229,753	998,347	109,068
Kentucky.....	66,287,343	351,200	99,230	247,615	382,993	812,380	936,765
Louisiana.....	13,929,188	62,584	61,338	102,676	200,589	385,564	118,662
Maine.....	23,557,129	75,782	376	139,239	143,272	428,826	431,666
Maryland.....	18,433,698	102,216	9,830	94,794	78,651	231,599	129,697
Massachusetts.....	17,049,228	86,266	103	114,771	79,851	271,315	78,560
Michigan.....	49,409,869	253,670	2,353	250,859	260,171	635,134	1,989,906
Minnesota.....	20,118,841	102,678	2,350	121,467	145,736	365,241	132,343
Mississippi.....	20,940,238	104,600	85,886	173,899	260,000	581,247	232,732
Missouri.....	81,285,273	545,822	111,502	398,515	689,355	1,269,065	1,352,001
Montana.....	1,818,665	6,733	475	12,432	22,545	82,380	2,024
Nebraska.....	6,551,185	33,901	2,632	28,940	45,067	392,716	22,725
Nevada.....	1,415,449	11,100	990	6,171	22,899	40,969	11,018
New Hampshire.....	15,216,745	43,335	37	90,583	91,705	239,169	218,760
New Jersey.....	21,145,463	105,663	8,853	133,331	60,327	229,086	129,067
New Mexico.....	2,359,157	26,500	6,141	16,417	21,343	185,301	619,488
New York.....	175,882,712	856,241	4,407	1,350,604	630,532	2,086,220	2,181,578
North Carolina.....	21,993,967	114,406	50,684	196,731	279,023	618,293	463,435
Ohio.....	120,300,528	704,664	16,065	654,290	78,221	1,521,421	4,923,635
Oregon.....	6,828,675	64,625	2,581	48,325	69,431	150,246	31,123
Pennsylvania.....	115,647,075	611,488	18,009	706,437	608,066	1,505,897	1,794,301
Rhode Island.....	3,133,132	11,113	43	18,806	9,748	40,105	23,638
South Carolina.....	12,443,510	54,052	41,327	98,663	132,925	289,207	124,594
Tennessee.....	53,084,075	273,200	102,983	243,197	336,529	682,318	826,783
Texas.....	37,425,194	571,641	61,322	428,048	2,933,588	3,990,158	714,351
Utah.....	2,149,814	11,281	2,579	17,363	18,158	190,934	59,672
Vermont.....	23,888,823	69,015	232	190,285	112,711	305,501	589,247
Virginia.....	28,187,669	168,028	26,905	188,471	277,285	573,152	370,145
Washington.....	2,103,343	13,223	913	16,938	28,135	51,979	44,063
West Virginia.....	17,175,420	99,262	2,139	104,434	178,209	337,881	552,327
Wisconsin.....	45,310,882	270,083	4,195	308,277	321,302	831,953	1,069,282
Wyoming.....	441,795	3,753	283	707	9,501	36,472	6,409
Total U. S.....	\$1,525,276,457	8,690,219	1,125,415	8,935,332	13,566,005	28,074,582	28,477,951

84 PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE—CONTINUED.

Number of Swine—Bushels of Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, and Barley.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	LIVE STOCK. Swine.	PRODUCED.					
		WHEAT.		Rye.	Indian corn.	Oats.	Barley.
		Spring.	Winter.				
	Number.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Alabama.....	719,757	201,086	853,982	18,977	16,977,948	770,866	5,174
Arizona.....	720	27,052	.....	.....	32,041	25	55,077
Arkansas.....	841,129	72,347	669,389	27,645	13,582,145	528,777	1,921
California.....	444,617	16,676,702	.....	26,275	1,221,222	1,757,507	8,783,490
Colorado.....	5,509	255,939	2,535	5,235	231,903	352,940	3,141
Connecticut.....	51,983	2,087	36,059	289,037	1,570,364	1,114,595	26,458
Dakota.....	2,033	170,460	202	.....	133,140	114,327	4,118
Delaware.....	39,818	137	895,346	10,222	3,010,390	554,388	1,799
Dis. Columbia	577	.....	3,782	3,724	28,020	8,500	.....
Florida.....	158,908	.....	.....	545	2,225,056	114,204	12
Georgia.....	988,566	308,890	1,818,127	82,459	17,646,459	1,904,601	5,640
Idaho.....	2,316	73,725	1,925	1,756	5,750	100,119	72,316
Illinois.....	2,703,243	10,132,207	19,995,198	2,456,578	129,921,395	42,780,851	2,480,400
Indiana.....	1,872,230	161,991	27,585,231	457,468	51,094,538	8,590,409	356,262
Iowa.....	1,353,908	28,708,312	727,380	505,807	68,935,065	21,005,142	1,960,779
Kansas.....	206,587	1,314,522	1,076,676	85,207	17,025,525	4,097,925	98,405
Kentucky.....	1,838,227	38,532	5,690,172	1,108,933	50,091,006	6,620,103	238,486
Louisiana.....	338,326	1,157	8,749	984	7,596,628	17,782	1,226
Maine.....	45,760	274,593	4,200	34,115	1,089,888	2,351,354	658,816
Maryland.....	257,893	1,095	5,773,408	307,089	11,701,817	3,221,643	11,315
Massachusetts	49,178	17,574	17,074	229,227	1,397,807	797,664	133,071
Michigan.....	417,811	268,810	15,996,963	144,508	14,086,258	8,964,466	834,558
Minnesota.....	148,473	18,789,188	76,885	78,088	4,743,117	10,678,261	1,032,024
Mississippi.....	814,381	66,638	207,841	14,852	15,637,316	414,586	3,973
Missouri.....	2,306,430	1,093,965	13,222,021	559,532	66,034,075	16,578,313	269,240
Montana.....	2,599	177,525	3,649	1,141	320	145,367	85,756
Nebraska.....	59,449	2,109,321	15,765	13,532	4,736,710	1,477,562	216,481
Nevada.....	3,295	147,987	80,879	310	9,660	55,916	295,452
N. Hampshire	33,127	189,222	4,399	47,420	1,277,768	1,146,451	105,822
New Jersey.....	142,563	2,099	2,299,334	566,775	8,745,384	4,009,830	8,283
New Mexico.....	11,267	358,930	13,892	42	648,823	67,660	3,876
New York.....	518,251	1,894,340	10,344,132	2,478,125	16,462,825	35,293,625	7,434,621
N. Carolina.....	1,075,215	405,228	2,434,641	352,006	18,454,215	3,229,105	3,186
Ohio.....	1,728,968	236,400	27,825,759	846,890	67,501,144	25,347,549	1,715,221
Oregon.....	119,455	1,794,494	546,232	3,890	72,138	2,029,909	210,736
Pennsylvania.....	867,548	322,332	19,350,639	3,577,641	24,702,006	36,478,585	529,562
Rhode Island.....	14,607	588	196	20,214	311,957	171,010	33,559
S. Carolina.....	395,999	317,700	465,910	36,165	7,614,207	613,593	4,752
Tennessee.....	1,828,690	375,400	5,813,516	223,325	41,343,614	4,513,315	75,068
Texas.....	1,202,445	66,173	348,969	28,521	20,654,538	762,663	44,355
Utah.....	3,150	543,487	14,866	1,312	95,557	65,650	49,117
Vermont.....	46,345	438,155	16,548	73,346	1,699,882	3,602,430	117,333
Virginia.....	674,670	7,389	7,391,398	582,264	17,649,304	6,857,555	7,259
Washington.....	17,491	186,180	30,863	4,453	21,781	255,169	55,787
W. Virginia.....	268,031	3,395	2,180,148	277,746	8,197,865	2,413,749	50,363
Wisconsin.....	512,778	24,375,435	1,230,909	1,325,294	15,033,998	20,180,016	1,645,019
Wyoming.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Total U. S.....	25,134,569	112,549,733	175,195,893	16,918,795	760,994,549	282,107,157	29,761,305

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE—CONTINUED.

85

Buckwheat, Rice, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Peas and Beans—Irish Potatoes.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	PRODUCED.						
	Buckwheat.	Rice.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Wool.	Peas and beans.	Irish Potatoes.
	Bushels.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bales.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Alabama.....	144	222,945	152,742	429,482	381,253	156,574	162,512
Arizona.....	.....	.....	100	.....	679	3,417	575
Arkansas.....	226	73,021	594,886	247,968	214,784	47,376	422,196
Colorado.....	21,928	.....	63,800	34	11,391,743	380,010	2,049,227
California.....	178	.....	890	.....	204,925	7,500	121,442
Connecticut.....	148,155	.....	8,328,798	.....	254,129	13,038	2,789,894
Dakota.....	179	.....	.....	.....	8,810	456	50,177
Delaware.....	1,344	.....	250	.....	58,316	3,123	362,724
Dist. of Columbia.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	27,367
Florida.....	402	101,687	157,403	39,789	37,562	64,846	10,218
Georgia.....	22,277,880	.....	288,396	475,934	846,947	410,020	197,101
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,415	610	64,534
Illinois.....	168,862	.....	5,219,274	463	5,759,249	115,854	10,944,790
Indiana.....	80,231	.....	9,325,392	3	5,029,023	35,526	5,309,044
Iowa.....	109,432	.....	71,792	.....	2,967,043	42,313	5,914,620
Kansas.....	27,826	.....	33,241	7	335,005	13,109	2,342,988
Kentucky.....	3,413	.....	105,305,869	1,080	2,234,450	119,926	2,391,062
Louisiana.....	260	15,84,012	15,541	350,832	110,428	26,888	67,695
Maine.....	466,635	.....	15	.....	1,774,168	264,502	7,771,009
Maryland.....	77,887	.....	15,785,339	.....	435,213	57,556	1,632,205
Massachusetts.....	38,009	.....	7,312,885	.....	706,659	24,690	3,025,446
Michigan.....	436,755	.....	5,385	.....	8,726,145	349,365	10,318,799
Minnesota.....	52,438	.....	8,247	.....	401,185	66,601	1,943,063
Mississippi.....	1,619	374,627	61,042	564,368	288,285	176,417	214,189
Missouri.....	36,252	.....	12,320,483	1,246	3,649,300	43,986	4,238,261
Montana.....	988	.....	600	.....	100	2,414	91,477
Nebraska.....	3,471	.....	5,988	.....	74,655	3,332	739,984
Nevada.....	985	.....	25	106	27,029	414	129,249
New Hampshire.....	100,034	.....	155,334	.....	1,129,442	58,375	4,515,419
New Jersey.....	353,983	.....	40,871	.....	326,609	56,221	4,705,439
New Mexico.....	10	.....	8,587	.....	681,030	28,856	3,102
New York.....	3,904,039	.....	2,349,798	.....	10,599,227	1,152,544	28,547,593
North Carolina.....	20,100	2,069,281	11,150,087	144,955	799,667	532,749	738,803
Ohio.....	180,341	.....	18,741,953	.....	20,539,643	45,443	11,192,814
Oregon.....	1,645	.....	3,847	.....	4,080,635	12,575	481,710
Pennsylvania.....	2,532,173	.....	3,467,339	.....	6,561,722	39,574	12,889,367
Rhode Island.....	1,114	.....	796	.....	77,328	9,020	669,408
South Carolina.....	312	32,394,825	24,805	224,500	156,314	460,378	83,232
Tennessee.....	77,437	3,309	21,465,452	181,842	1,389,762	194,525	1,124,237
Texas.....	44	63,844	59,706	350,628	1,251,328	42,654	208,283
Utah.....	178	.....	.....	22	409,018	9,291	323,645
Vermont.....	415,066	.....	72,671	.....	3,102,137	95,242	5,157,428
Virginia.....	45,055	.....	37,086,364	183	877,110	162,102	1,203,553
Washington.....	516	.....	1,682	.....	162,713	15,790	280,719
West Virginia.....	82,046	.....	2,046,452	2	1,593,511	31,149	1,033,767
Wisconsin.....	408,897	.....	960,815	.....	4,090,670	388,425	6,646,129
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	4	617
Total U. S.....	9,821,721	73,635,021	262,735,341	3,011,966	100,102,387	5,746,027	143,337,473

86 PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE—CONTINUED.

Sweet Potatoes—Wine—Butter—Cheese—Milk Sold—Hay—Clover Seed.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PRODUCED.						
	Sweet Potatoes.	Wine.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.			Hay.	Clover Seed.
			Butter.	Cheese.	Milk sold.		
	Pounds.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Tons.	Bushels.
Alabama.....	1,871,390	5,156	3,213,753	2,732	104,675	10,613	77
Arizona.....	16		800	14,500	4,800	109	
Arkansas.....	890,631	3,734	2,753,931	2,119	31,350	6,839	42
California.....	202,035	1,814,656	7,969,744	3,395,074	3,693,021	551,773	1,353
Colorado.....	60	67	392,920	33,626	19,520	19,787	
Connecticut.....	867	27,414	6,716,007	2,031,194	6,253,259	563,328	1,725
Dakota.....			209,735	1,850		13,347	
Delaware.....	85,309	1,552	1,171,963	315	758,603	41,890	2,228
Dist. of Columbia.....	5,790	900	4,495		126,077	2,019	
Florida.....	789,456	681	100,989	25	3,002	17	
Georgia.....	2,621,562	21,927	4,499,572	4,292	109,139	10,518	143
Idaho.....			111,480	4,464	11,250	6,985	
Illinois.....	322,641	111,882	36,083,405	1,661,703	9,258,545	2,747,339	10,486
Indiana.....	150,705	19,479	22,915,385	283,807	956,983	1,076,768	61,168
Iowa.....	34,292	37,518	27,512,179	1,087,741	688,800	1,777,339	2,475
Kansas.....	49,533	14,889	5,022,758	226,607	196,662	490,289	334
Kentucky.....	802,114	62,360	11,874,978	115,219	1,343,779	204,399	2,551
Louisiana.....	1,023,706	578	322,405	11,747	833,928	8,776	1
Maine.....	354	7,047	11,636,482	1,152,590	1,574,091	1,033,415	5,255
Maryland.....	218,706	11,583	5,014,729	6,732	1,520,101	223,119	35,040
Massachusetts.....	917	10,956	6,559,161	2,215,873	15,284,057	597,455	252
Michigan.....	3,651	21,832	24,400,185	670,804	2,277,122	1,290,923	49,918
Minnesota.....	1,594	1,750	9,522,010	233,977	208,130	695,053	126
Mississippi.....	1,743,432	3,053	2,615,521	3,099	17,052	8,324	6
Missouri.....	241,253	326,173	14,453,822	204,090	857,704	615,611	2,494
Montana.....			408,080	25,603	105,186	18,727	
Nebraska.....	762	470	1,539,553	46,142	95,059	169,354	
Nevada.....		711	110,880		63,850	33,855	7
New Hampshire.....	160	2,446	5,965,080	849,118	2,352,884	612,648	607
New Jersey.....	1,550,784	24,970	8,266,023	38,229	5,373,323	521,975	26,306
New Mexico.....		19,686	12,912	27,239	813	4,209	
New York.....	10,656	82,607	107,147,526	22,769,964	135,775,919	5,614,205	98,837
North Carolina.....	3,071,840	62,348	4,297,831	75,185	17,145	83,540	651
Ohio.....	230,295	212,912	50,266,372	8,169,486	22,275,344	2,289,565	102,355
Oregon.....	1,970	1,751	1,418,373	79,333	107,367	75,537	10
Pennsylvania.....	131,572	97,165	60,834,644	1,145,209	14,411,729	2,848,219	200,679
Rhode Island.....	142	765	941,199	81,976	1,944,044	89,045	954
South Carolina.....	1,342,165	13,179	1,461,980	169	241,815	10,665	5,830
Tennessee.....	1,205,683	15,778	9,571,069	142,240	415,786	116,582	8,564
Texas.....	2,188,041	6,216	3,712,747	34,242	62,771	18,982	7
Utah.....	163	3,131	310,355	69,603	11,240	27,305	
Vermont.....	96	1,058	17,844,396	4,890,700	3,835,840	1,020,669	785
Virginia.....	865,882	26,283	6,979,269	71,743	266,812	199,883	11,267
Washington.....	425	235	407,306	17,465	21,060	30,233	179
West Virginia.....	46,984	6,695	5,014,475	32,429	144,885	224,164	3,939
Wisconsin.....	2,220	9,357	22,473,026	1,591,798	2,059,105	1,287,651	2,906
Wyoming.....			1,200		4,980	3,180	
Total U. S.....	21,709,824	3,092,320	514,092,683	53,492,153	235,500,599	27,316,048	639,657

Grass Seed—Hops—Hemp—Flax—Flax Seed—Silk Cocoons—Sugar Cane—

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PRODUCED.					
	Grass Seed.	Hops.	Hemp.	Flax.	Flaxseed.	Silk cocoons.
	Bushels.	Pounds.	Tons.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.
Alabama.....	139	32		37	2	31
Arizona.....						
Arkansas.....	143	25		420	104	92
California.....	976	625,064	200	31,740	13,294	3,587
Colorado.....						
Connecticut.....	4,471	1,004		300	4	
Dakota.....						
Delaware.....	60	800		878	356	
District of Columbia.....						
Florida.....						952
Georgia.....	540	2		983	48	644
Idaho.....	14	21				
Illinois.....	153,464	104,032	174	2,204,606	280,043	
Indiana.....	17,377	63,884	22	37,771	401,931	
Iowa.....	53,432	171,113	4	695,518	88,621	
Kansas.....	8,023	346	35	1,040	1,553	
Kentucky.....	35,496	947	7,777	237,268	14,657	45
Louisiana.....						1
Maine.....	3,859	296,850		5,435	227	80,706
Maryland.....	2,609	2,800		30,760	1,541	
Massachusetts.....	464	61,910	2	950	52	
Michigan.....	2,590	828,269		240,110	5,528	
Minnesota.....	3,045	222,065		122,571	18,655	
Mississippi.....	82		3	100	2	31
Missouri.....	12,246	19,297	2,816	16,613	10,391	3
Montana.....	31					
Nebraska.....	153	100		54	404	
Nevada.....	64					
New Hampshire.....	1,775	99,469	6	177	6	
New Jersey.....	72,401	19,035	5	234,061	6,095	
New Mexico.....						
New York.....	57,225	17,558,681	6	3,670,818	92,519	
North Carolina.....	1,002	238		59,552	6,756	95
Ohio.....	48,811	101,236	25	17,880,624	631,894	
Oregon.....	1,210	9,745		40,474	10,988	
Pennsylvania.....	59,642	90,688	571	815,906	15,624	1
Rhode Island.....	1,908	249				
South Carolina.....	1,878	1,507				1,055
Tennessee.....	11,153	563	1,035	80,930	4,612	153
Texas.....	497	51	5	25	2	2,020
Utah.....	5	322		10		
Vermont.....	4,013	527,927		12,899	434	
Virginia.....	12,709	10,999	31	130,750	9,699	7
Washington.....	1,387	6,162				
West Virginia.....	3,868	1,031	37	82,276	2,393	
Wisconsin.....	13,016	4,630,155		497,398	112,019	
Wyoming.....						
Total U. S.....	583,188	25,456,669	12,746	27,133,034	1,730,444	3,907
						87,043

Sorghum and Maple Sugar—Molasses—Beeswax—Honey.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PRODUCED.					
	SUGAR.		MOLASSES			BEES.
	Sorghum.	Maple.	Cane.	Sorghum.	Maple.	Wax.
	Hhds.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons	Pounds
Alabama.....			166,009	267,269	3	22,767
Arizona.....						
Arkansas.....		1,185	72,008	147,206	75	12,789
California.....				233		4,903
Colorado.....						
Connecticut.....		14,266		6,832	168	1,326
Dakota.....				1,230		6
Delaware.....				65,908		800
District of Columbia.....						
Florida.....			344,339			6,052
Georgia.....			533,192	374,027		51,233
Idaho.....						
Illinois.....		139,879		1,999,475	40,378	46,262
Indiana.....		1,592,392		2,026,212	227,840	12,049
Iowa.....	15	116,400		1,218,656	9,315	2,225
Kansas.....		938		449,409	212	2,208
Kentucky.....		269,416		1,740,453	49,075	32,537
Louisiana.....			1,585,150	180		2,263
Maine.....		160,805			28,470	5,233
Maryland.....		70,464		28,563	374	3,439
Massachusetts.....		399,800			2,326	1,195
Michigan.....		1,781,855		94,686	25,637	14,571
Minnesota.....		210,467		38,735	12,722	3,963
Mississippi.....		125	152,164	67,509		9,290
Missouri.....		116,380		1,750,171	16,317	35,248
Montana.....						
Nebraska.....		10		77,508		705
Nevada.....				3,651		
New Hampshire.....		1,800,704			16,884	2,668
New Jersey.....		419		17,421	5	2,021
New Mexico.....				1,765		
New York.....		6,502,040		7,892	46,018	86,333
North Carolina.....		21,257	33,888	621,855	418	169,054
Ohio.....		3,469,128		2,023,427	352,612	22,488
Oregon.....		11			30	1,267
Pennsylvania.....	9	1,545,917		213,355	59,355	27,635
Rhode Island.....		2		495,882	20	498
South Carolina.....				183,585		11,404
Tennessee.....		134,968	3,029	1,254,501	4,843	54,685
Texas.....			246,062	171,509	5,022	13,255
Utah.....				67,446		13
Vermont.....		8,894,302			12,023	5,235
Virginia.....		245,093		329,155	11,400	26,438
Washington.....				612		629
West Virginia.....		490,606		780,829	20,299	9,917
Wisconsin.....		507,192		74,478	31,218	9,945
Wyoming.....						
Total U. S.....	24	28,443,645	6,506,323	16,050,989	921,037	631,129
						14,702,815

WEALTH, TAXATION, AND PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

NOTE.—It has not been thought advisable to attempt a valuation of the property of the General Government. The total of receipts into the National Treasury for the fiscal year ended the 30th day of June, 1870, as appears in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was \$411,235,479. The national debt, less the amount in the Treasury, on the 1st day of June, 1870, as appears in the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, was \$2,065,562,372. Adding these amounts to the proper columns of this table, the aggregate public income of the country becomes \$688,520,435, and the aggregate public indebtedness \$3,271,874,768.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUATION.				
	1870.				1860.
	ASSESSED.		TRUE.		ASSESSED.
	Total.	Real estate.	Personal estate.	Real & personal estate.	Total.
United States.....	\$11,178,986,732	\$9,914,780,825	\$1,264,205,907	\$20,975,781,310	\$12,084,560,005
States.....	11,021,297,071	9,804,637,462	1,216,659,609	20,729,797,943	12,014,083,525
Alabama.....	155,582,365	117,223,013	38,359,352	201,835,841	432,198,762
Arkansas.....	91,528,843	63,402,304	31,426,539	156,294,691	180,211,320
California.....	269,644,088	178,527,160	93,116,908	638,267,017	139,654,667
Connecticut.....	425,433,237	204,110,500	221,322,728	774,631,524	341,256,976
Delaware.....	61,787,223	48,744,783	16,042,440	97,180,823	39,767,233
Florida.....	32,480,843	20,197,691	12,283,152	44,163,655	68,929,685
Georgia.....	227,219,519	143,918,216	83,271,303	268,169,207	618,232,387
Illinois.....	482,809,575	348,433,906	134,465,669	3,121,680,579	289,207,372
Indiana.....	663,455,044	460,120,974	203,334,070	1,268,180,543	411,042,424
Iowa.....	362,515,418	226,610,638	75,904,780	717,644,750	205,166,983
Kansas.....	92,125,861	63,199,365	26,626,496	188,892,014	22,518,232
Kentucky.....	609,541,291	311,179,694	9,064,660	601,318,532	528,212,693
Louisiana.....	533,571,800	191,343,376	62,028,514	323,125,696	435,787,265
Maine.....	204,235,780	134,580,137	69,655,623	348,155,671	154,280,388
Maryland.....	123,834,018	286,910,732	136,924,586	643,741,976	297,135,234
Massachusetts.....	1,591,883,112	901,037,811	690,945,271	2,132,148,741	777,157,186
Michigan.....	272,242,917	224,661,667	47,579,250	719,208,118	163,535,005
Minnesota.....	81,135,332	62,079,587	22,055,745	228,909,590	32,018,773
Mississippi.....	177,278,800	118,278,460	59,000,430	209,197,345	509,472,912
Missouri.....	556,129,969	418,527,535	137,602,434	1,284,922,897	266,935,851
Nebraska.....	51,584,616	38,365,969	16,218,617	69,277,483	7,426,949
Nevada.....	25,740,973	11,594,722	11,146,251	31,134,012	.....
New Hampshire.....	149,065,290	85,271,288	63,834,002	252,624,112	123,810,089
New Jersey.....	621,868,971	448,832,127	176,036,844	940,976,064	236,682,492
New York.....	1,967,901,185	1,337,720,907	431,280,278	6,500,841,264	1,390,464,638
North Carolina.....	130,378,622	88,222,012	47,056,610	260,757,241	202,237,602
Ohio.....	1,167,731,697	707,846,836	459,881,861	2,235,430,200	959,867,101
Oregon.....	31,798,510	17,674,202	14,124,308	51,558,952	19,021,915
Pennsylvania.....	1,313,226,042	1,071,680,934	241,555,108	3,808,240,112	719,253,325
Rhode Island.....	244,278,854	132,876,581	111,402,273	296,965,646	125,101,305
South Carolina.....	183,913,337	119,494,675	64,418,662	208,146,989	489,319,128
Tennessee.....	233,742,161	223,033,375	30,746,786	198,237,724	382,495,200
Texas.....	149,732,929	97,186,568	52,546,361	159,032,542	267,792,335
Vermont.....	102,518,528	80,993,100	21,525,428	142,612,556	84,758,619
Virginia.....	365,439,917	279,116,017	86,323,900	409,588,133	657,021,336
West Virginia.....	110,538,273	95,024,774	14,613,499	190,651,491	(b)
Wisconsin.....	333,209,878	252,322,107	80,887,751	70,207,329	185,945,489
Territories.....	157,689,661	110,143,363	47,546,298	245,983,367	79,476,480
Arizona.....	1,410,265	538,255	871,940	2,440,791	.....
Colorado.....	17,338,101	8,840,811	8,497,296	20,245,393	.....
Dakota.....	2,221,489	1,605,723	1,229,766	5,599,752	.....
District of Columbia.....	74,271,660	71,437,468	2,834,225	126,573,618	41,084,945
Idaho.....	5,292,205	1,926,565	3,365,640	6,522,681	.....
Montana.....	9,943,411	2,728,128	7,215,283	15,184,522	.....
New Mexico.....	17,784,014	9,017,991	7,866,023	31,349,793	20,838,780
Utah.....	12,565,842	7,047,881	5,517,961	16,159,995	1,158,020
Washington.....	10,612,863	5,146,776	5,466,087	13,562,164	4,394,735
Wyoming.....	5,916,748	863,665	4,653,083	7,016,748	.....

(b) Included in Virginia.

The Assessed and True Valuation of Real and Personal Estate and Taxation, not National.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUATION.			TAXATION—NOT NATIONAL.	
	1860.			1870.	
	ASSESSED.		TRUE.	Total.	State.
	Real estate.	Personal estate.			
United States.....	\$3,973,006,049	\$3,111,553,956	\$16,159,616,068	\$201,180,312	\$68,640,089
States.....	6,930,727,680	5,083,355,84	16,086,519,771	278,391,286	68,375,465
Alabama.....	155,034,089	277,164,673	495,237,078	2,982,932	1,456,024
Arkansas.....	63,254,740	116,956,590	219,256,473	2,866,890	950,894
California.....	66,906,631	72,748,036	207,874,613	7,817,115	2,540,383
Connecticut.....	191,478,842	149,778,134	444,274,114	6,064,843	1,875,024
Delaware.....	26,273,805	13,493,430	46,242,181	418,092	83,666
Florida.....	21,722,810	47,206,875	73,101,500	496,166	248,768
Georgia.....	179,801,441	438,430,946	645,895,237	2,627,029	945,394
Illinois.....	287,219,940	101,987,432	871,860,282	21,825,008	3,620,681
Indiana.....	291,829,992	119,212,432	528,855,371	10,791,121	2,943,078
Iowa.....	148,433,423	55,733,560	247,358,265	9,055,614	1,332,918
Kansas.....	16,088,692	6,429,630	31,327,895	2,673,992	809,608
Kentucky.....	277,925,054	250,287,639	666,043,112	5,730,118	2,254,413
Louisiana.....	280,704,988	155,082,277	602,118,568	7,060,722	2,671,693
Maine.....	86,717,716	67,662,672	190,211,600	5,348,845	1,350,305
Maryland.....	65,341,428	231,793,800	376,919,944	6,632,842	1,781,252
Massachusetts.....	475,413,165	301,744,651	815,237,433	24,922,900	7,408,962
Michigan.....	123,605,084	39,927,921	237,163,983	5,412,957	296,252
Minnesota.....	25,291,771	6,727,002	52,294,413	2,648,372	511,126
Mississippi.....	157,836,737	351,636,175	607,324,911	3,736,432	1,309,655
Missouri.....	153,450,577	113,485,274	501,214,598	13,908,498	2,778,697
Nebraska.....	5,732,145	1,694,804	9,131,036	1,027,327	262,565
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	820,308	298,411
New Hampshire.....	59,638,346	64,171,743	156,510,860	3,255,793	955,126
New Jersey.....	151,161,942	145,520,550	467,918,324	7,416,724	373,046
New York.....	1,069,658,080	320,806,568	1,843,398,517	48,550,308	8,720,156
North Carolina.....	116,366,573	175,921,029	358,729,399	2,352,809	1,200,854
Ohio.....	687,518,121	272,348,980	1,193,898,422	23,526,548	4,727,318
Oregon.....	6,279,602	12,745,313	28,950,637	580,956	177,653
Pennsylvania.....	561,192,980	158,060,355	1,416,501,818	24,531,397	5,800,172
Rhode Island.....	83,778,204	41,326,101	135,357,588	2,170,152	489,253
South Carolina.....	129,772,684	359,546,444	548,138,754	2,767,675	1,321,837
Tennessee.....	219,991,180	162,504,420	493,903,892	3,381,579	1,656,291
Texas.....	112,476,013	155,316,322	365,200,614	1,129,577	589,263
Vermont.....	65,639,973	19,118,646	122,477,170	2,133,919	1,177,583
Virginia.....	417,952,228	259,009,108	753,249,681	4,613,798	2,847,533
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	1,722,158	734,722
Wisconsin.....	148,238,766	57,506,725	273,671,668	5,387,970	874,677
Territories.....	42,278,369	28,198,111	73,096,297	2,789,026	264,624
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	31,323	7,782
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	302,197	66,425
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	15,867	1,269
Dist. of Columbia.....	33,097,542	7,987,403	41,084,945	1,581,569	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	174,711	40,594
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	198,527	38,131
New Mexico.....	7,018,260	13,820,520	20,813,768	61,014	31,115
Utah.....	286,504	3,871,516	5,596,118	167,355	29,492
Washington.....	1,876,063	2,518,672	5,601,466	163,992	32,743
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	34,471	6,163

Taxation, not National, of Counties, Towns, Cities, etc.—Total of Public Debt, not National—State Debts for which Bonds have been issued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TAXATION—NOT NATIONAL.			PUBLIC DEBT—NOT NATIONAL.	
	1870.		1860.	1870.	
	County.	Town, city, etc.	Total.	Total.	STATE. For which bonds have been issued
United States.....	\$77,746,115	\$134,794,108	\$94,186,746	\$868,676,758	\$324,747,959
States.....	76,849,111	133,166,710	93,774,421	864,785,067	324,747,959
Alabama.....	1,122,971	403,937	851,171	13,277,154	5,382,900
Arkansas.....	1,738,760	177,236	635,593	4,151,152	3,050,000
California.....	5,068,041	208,691	2,981,122	18,089,082	3,311,500
Connecticut.....	20,113	4,169,706	1,015,037	17,088,906	7,275,900
Delaware.....	189,994	144,432	(a) 205,891	526,125	.....
Florida.....	168,389	79,009	159,121	2,185,838	1,012,372
Georgia.....	906,270	775,365	797,885	21,753,712	6,544,500
Illinois.....	5,242,137	12,962,190	6,121,766	42,191,869	4,890,937
Indiana.....	4,654,466	3,193,577	3,701,532	7,818,710	4,167,567
Iowa.....	3,032,931	5,169,765	2,378,400	8,043,133	534,498
Kansas.....	1,160,138	704,246	195,857	6,442,282	1,341,976
Kentucky.....	1,307,833	2,167,872	2,148,241	18,355,184	3,076,180
Louisiana.....	4,109,999	279,030	4,960,780	53,087,441	22,560,233
Maine.....	315,199	3,683,141	2,237,213	16,624,624	8,067,900
Maryland.....	1,542,218	3,309,372	2,158,895	29,032,577	13,317,475
Massachusetts.....	635,500	16,860,438	7,436,578	69,211,538	27,128,164
Michigan.....	1,565,163	3,451,442	1,766,694	6,725,231	2,385,028
Minnesota.....	1,070,944	1,066,302	666,067	2,788,797	350,000
Mississippi.....	2,299,699	127,078	954,806	2,594,415	100,000
Missouri.....	4,402,227	6,727,574	4,109,653	46,909,865	17,866,000
Nebraska.....	753,022	11,800	91,863	2,089,264	36,300
Nevada.....	498,062	25,855	.....	1,086,093	500,000
New Hampshire.....	318,666	1,982,001	1,261,866	11,153,393	2,732,200
New Jersey.....	2,397,348	4,646,320	1,457,506	22,851,304	2,996,200
New York.....	15,102,761	24,727,391	15,363,422	159,808,234	32,409,144
North Carolina.....	923,604	228,351	1,044,732	32,474,036	29,900,045
Ohio.....	6,501,911	12,297,289	9,611,021	22,241,988	9,732,078
Oregon.....	362,753	40,550	199,056	218,486	166,583
Pennsylvania.....	4,263,898	14,467,327	8,729,736	89,027,131	31,111,662
Rhode Island.....	.....	1,680,899	686,133	5,938,642	2,913,500
South Carolina.....	575,005	870,833	1,280,386	13,075,229	7,665,909
Tennessee.....	1,302,836	1,027,482	1,102,793	48,827,191	31,892,144
Texas.....	312,335	227,879	553,265	1,613,907	.....
Vermont.....	40,329	918,007	908,080	3,594,700	1,002,500
Virginia.....	842,069	924,004	3,672,689	55,921,255	39,298,225
West Virginia.....	555,885	431,551	.....	561,767	(b)
Wisconsin.....	1,507,605	3,005,688	2,330,011	5,003,532	68,200
Territories.....	897,004	1,627,398	412,325	3,891,691	.....
Arizona.....	23,541	.....	.....	10,500	.....
Colorado.....	267,301	31,571	.....	681,158	.....
Dakota.....	12,598	.....	(c)	5,761	.....
Dist. of Columbia.....	49,975	1,531,504	260,218	2,596,545	.....
Idaho.....	132,171	1,946	.....	222,621	.....
Montana.....	157,366	3,000	.....	278,719	.....
New Mexico.....	26,161	708	29,790	7,560	.....
Utah.....	80,419	47,354	65,006	.....	.....
Washington.....	28,294	10,955	57,311	88,827	.....
Wyoming.....	119,308	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Returns of taxation at 1860 incomplete.

(c) No returns of taxation at 1860.

92 WEALTH, TAXATION, AND PUB. INDEBTEDNESS.—CON.

Public Debt, not National, of States, Counties, Towns, Cities, etc.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PUBLIC DEBT—NOT NATIONAL.				
	1870.				
	STATE.	COUNTY.	TOWN, CITY, ETC.		
	All other.	For which bonds have been issu'd	All other.	For which bonds have been issu'd	All other.
United States.....	\$28,118,739	\$157,955,880	\$29,609,660	\$271,119,668	\$57,124,852
States.....	28,118,739	157,197,873	29,099,170	269,160,661	56,160,665
Alabama.....	3,095,218	1,457,128	247,045	2,773,900	321,063
Arkansas.....	409,557	247,333	289,316	122,006	32,850
California.....	117,527	9,808,404	4,009,207	815,764	20,580
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	6,103	6,837,417	2,969,486
Delaware.....	.....	116,375	23,500	384,250	2,000
Florida.....	276,325	365,514	77,527	331,000	123,100
Georgia.....	.....	300,348	261,349	14,383,315	264,162
Illinois.....	.....	10,726,192	2,088,730	23,724,855	758,175
Indiana.....	.....	620,926	506,343	2,342,067	181,867
Iowa.....	.....	2,279,729	1,453,200	1,941,966	1,833,740
Kansas.....	251,331	2,547,800	189,101	824,075	288,000
Kentucky.....	816,000	6,265,864	807,780	7,361,727	525,623
Louisiana.....	2,461,501	847,528	479,109	18,123,010	8,616,062
Maine.....	.....	240,300	33,853	6,108,344	2,174,227
Maryland.....	.....	1,305,395	260,384	14,97,856	51,467
Massachusetts.....	1,142,717	30,000	677,123	26,559,150	13,694,384
Michigan.....	.....	1,006,150	269,329	2,687,925	376,799
Minnesota.....	.....	313,583	129,311	1,845,497	120,606
Mississippi.....	1,696,230	341,596	311,989	120,950	20,650
Missouri.....	.....	10,265,119	1,553,595	15,782,100	1,442,753
Nebraska.....	.....	206,034	206,034	50,400	2,000
Nevada.....	211,000	1,563,530	.....	327,776	28,000
N. Hampshire.....	142,894	372,700	372,570	2,364,114	5,226,320
New Jersey.....	63,669	6,222,021	712,394	11,710,162	1,212,627
New York.....	.....	39,923,185	10,756,599	66,563,637	10,355,669
N. Carolina.....	.....	931,256	801,517	659,248	181,970
Ohio.....	.....	3,893,000	344,543	8,272,367	.....
Oregon.....	.....	51,386	54,517	500	5,500
Pennsylvania.....	.....	48,762,008	411,812	7,882,377	859,242
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	2,571,965	453,177
S. Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	97,112	.....
Tennessee.....	6,647,658	2,283,042	446,617	5,534,050	2,023,680
Texas.....	508,641	195,795	231,271	524,600	153,800
Vermont.....	.....	8,042	.....	1,470,094	1,114,064
Virginia.....	8,092,614	980,498	385,268	6,743,800	420,850
W. Virginia.....	.....	251,733	78,100	255,732	26,062
Wisconsin.....	2,183,857	960,600	116,528	2,300,247	274,100
Territories.....	.....	758,007	510,490	1,659,007	964,187
Arizona.....	.....	4,000	6,500	.....	.....
Colorado.....	.....	620,000	58,829	.....	2,329
Dakota.....	.....	1,250	4,421	.....	90
Dis. Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	1,640,584	955,961
Idaho.....	.....	33,739	184,783	2,542	1,557
Montana.....	.....	77,708	198,513	.....	2,500
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	7,060	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	21,312	49,884	15,881	1,750
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ILLITERACY.

	ATTENDED SCHOOL.						
	1870.						
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	WHITE.		COLORED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
United States.....	6596466	6361422	235044	3326797	3087943	88594	91778
States.....	6550808	6318890	231918	3305739	3068572	86056	89125
Alabama.....	77139	77091	48	31098	30226	7502	8313
Arkansas.....	62572	62546	26	30138	26650	2930	2854
California.....	91176	87598	3578	46539	44091	203	170
Connecticut.....	99663	95381	4282	50696	47792	580	564
Delaware.....	19965	19760	205	9662	8908	663	532
Florida.....	12778	12757	21	4195	4059	2241	2283
Georgia.....	77493	77350	143	33796	33346	4898	5453
Illinois.....	548225	522939	25286	284084	261813	1169	1155
Indiana.....	395263	391524	3739	206363	185777	1620	1469
Iowa.....	306353	293353	13000	160269	145421	346	315
Kansas.....	63183	61471	1752	31568	29223	1011	1116
Kentucky.....	181223	180063	1162	91225	82278	3520	4182
Louisiana.....	51259	50688	571	20542	19641	5467	5609
Maine.....	153140	152106	3034	80630	74314	109	77
Maryland.....	105433	103930	1505	51668	46093	3808	3866
Massachusetts.....	287405	270369	17036	143779	141755	941	907
Michigan.....	264217	239865	24352	136697	125754	769	714
Minnesota.....	96793	83732	13061	50158	46528	35	40
Mississippi.....	39111	39085	56	17139	16264	2768	2970
Missouri.....	324348	317745	6603	165792	149468	4557	4523
Nebraska.....	17956	16587	1369	9437	8463	30	18
Nevada.....	2893	2796	97	1451	1433	6	2
New Hampshire.....	15822	15436	1458	34353	31423	25	23
New Jersey.....	158099	152009	6090	79320	75428	1784	1553
New York.....	846796	806640	40156	430731	410426	2335	2753
North Carolina.....	65301	65282	19	28357	25511	5491	5928
Ohio.....	645639	632202	13437	329367	306413	5697	4747
Oregon.....	18096	17962	134	9574	8475	20	8
Pennsylvania.....	725004	706768	18288	369674	347445	4023	3857
Rhode Island.....	34948	32921	2027	17643	16649	309	309
South Carolina.....	41569	41519	50	12731	11961	8339	8534
Tennessee.....	120710	120569	141	58524	51790	4938	5453
Texas.....	65205	64384	821	31598	29412	2045	2144
Vermont.....	70199	67235	2964	36755	33349	58	37
Virginia (f).....	70871	70768	103	31783	28009	5105	5943
West Virginia.....	82193	81786	407	43278	37703	634	578
Wisconsin.....	260732	235835	24897	135015	125281	180	126
Territories.....	45658	42532	3126	21058	19371	2538	2653
Arizona.....	149	64	85	79	70		
Colorado (d).....	2617	2482	135	1376	1221	12	7
Dakota.....	1144	1008	136	606	522		
District of Columbia.....	19941	19552	389	7505	7314	2499	2623
Idaho.....	466	416	50	240	218	4	4
Montana.....	919	895	24	466	421		
New Mexico.....	1889	1830	59	1095	782	2	1
Utah.....	14632	12626	2006	7616	7000	6	3
Washington.....	3537	3323	214	1861	1659	14	15
Wyoming.....	364	336	28	178	185	1	

* It would appear that some assistant marshals committed the fault of returning as illiterate the Chinese who could not write English while they were able to read and write their own language.

(d) In 1860 no returns.

(f) At 1860 and 1850 Includes West Virginia.

94 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ILLITERACY—CONTINUED.

Number of Chinese and Indians attending School—Persons Ten Years of Age and over who can not read, and Persons Twenty-one Years of Age and over who can not write.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ATTENDED SCHOOL.			CAN NOT READ.	CAN NOT WRITE—PERSONS 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	1870.			1870.	1870.		
	CHINESE.	INDIAN.		Persons ten y ^r of age and over.	WHITE.		COLORED.
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.
United States.....	6140	628	586	4528084	748970	1145718	862243
States	6140	610	566	4438206	726375	1120261	854422
Alabama.....				349771	17429	31601	91017
Arkansas.....				111799	13610	21776	23681
California.....	116	25	32	24877	12362	9827	468
Connecticut.....		14	17	19680	8990	13683	627
Delaware.....				19336	3466	4366	3765
Florida.....				66238	3876	5600	16866
Georgia.....				418363	21899	40531	106551
Illinois.....		3	1	86398	40801	56857	3969
Indiana.....		13	21	76634	36331	57651	3182
Iowa.....		1	1	24115	14782	18725	635
Kansas.....	151	114	114	16369	3494	6175	2772
Kentucky.....		7	13	249567	43826	62723	37889
Louisiana.....				257184	12048	15540	76612
Maine.....		3	3	13486	6516	6775	69
Maryland.....				114100	13344	19422	27123
Massachusetts.....	6	6	11	74935	36920	52890	822
Michigan.....	207	166	166	54612	17543	17986	1015
Minnesota.....	16	16	16	12747	8041	10109	44
Mississippi.....				201718	9257	13746	80810
Missouri.....		2	5	146771	34780	50124	18002
Nebraska.....		2	5	2365	956	1169	93
Nevada.....			1	727	474	126	15
New Hampshire.....				7618	3361	4225	38
New Jersey.....	610	1	3	37057	14515	21916	2881
New York.....	1	25	25	163501	73208	116744	3912
North Carolina.....		8	6	339789	33111	62728	68669
Ohio.....		1	8	93720	41439	68449	7531
Oregon.....	7	5	7	2609	1085	1096	48
Pennsylvania.....		4	1	131728	61350	116261	5758
Rhode Island.....		22	16	15416	5922	10452	291
South Carolina.....		4		265892	12490	17901	70830
Tennessee.....		5		290549	37713	68825	53638
Texas.....		1	5	189423	17503	19845	47235
Vermont.....				15185	6867	6445	45
Virginia.....		14	17	390915	27646	40331	97908
West Virginia.....				48802	15181	24545	3186
Wisconsin.....		60	70	35031	17637	22670	185
Territories.....		18	20	89878	22565	25457	7821
Arizona.....				2690	1167	767	1
Colorado.....			1	6297	2305	2074	63
Dakota.....		8	8	1249	460	306	6
Dist. of Columbia.....				22445	1214	2542	7599
Idaho.....				3236	313	107	34
Montana.....				667	399	81	4
New Mexico.....		5	4	48836	14892	17125	58
Utah.....		1	6	2365	1157	2180	8
Washington.....		4	1	1018	437	179	15
Wyoming.....				468	326	86	33

(a) Including Japanese.

(c) Japanese.

(e) Including 9 Japanese.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ILLITERACY—CONTINUED. 95

Colored, Chinese, and Indians, Twenty-one Years of Age and over, who can not Write—Total for 1850 and 1860 of Persons Twenty Years of Age and over who can not Read or Write.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CAN NOT WRITE—PERSONS TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.					CAN NOT READ AND WRITE— PERSONS TWENTY- YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS.	
	1870.						
	COLORED.	CHINESE.*		INDIAN.			
	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
United States.....	946322	5439	474	2495	3525	Total in 1860. 1218311	Total in 1850. 1053420
States.....	935436	2693	395	2159	2625	1177807	1023506
Alabama.....	98344			16	16	38060	33992
Arkansas.....	22689	1		3	8	22665	19635
California.....	339	1730	362	701	564	19693	3233
Connecticut.....	704			7	15	8832	5306
Delaware.....	1265					13169	10181
Florida.....	18032			5	5	5461	4129
Georgia.....	112361			5	5	50364	41283
Illinois.....	4082					44257	41667
Indiana.....	3181			30	47	62716	72710
Iowa.....	673				2	19951	8153
Kansas.....	2839			128	181	3067	
Kentucky.....	43277			6	18	70040	69706
Louisiana.....	79437	41	1	119	107	19010	24610
Maine.....	57				2	3598	6282
Maryland.....	32582	1		1	2	37518	41877
Massachusetts.....	1044	2			6	46921	28345
Michigan.....	941			517	760	18485	8281
Minnesota.....	37			110	143	4763	649
Mississippi.....	87327	15		102	124	15626	13328
Missouri.....	20587			6	9	60545	36778
Nebraska.....	50			3	11	634	
Nevada.....	6	161	9			150	
New Hampshire.....	32					4717	3099
New Jersey.....	3509			1	2	22081	18665
New York.....	4874	10	2	30	47	121878	98722
North Carolina.....	76177			136	229	74979	88423
Ohio.....	8076			4	10	64828	66420
Oregon.....	28	731	21	21	62	1511	162
Pennsylvania.....	7469			2	3	81515	76272
Rhode Island.....	421			5	11	6112	3607
South Carolina.....	7924			11	21	16208	16564
Tennessee.....	63248			6	8	72051	78619
Texas.....	47583			79	52	18476	10533
Vermont.....	37			2	3	8916	6240
Virginia (f).....	109687	1		37	46	86432	88520
West Virginia.....	3442						
Wisconsin.....	115			59	104	16546	6433
Territories.....	10896	2746	79	336	900	46504	29914
Arizona.....		5		4	5		
Colorado (d).....	48			7	45		
Dakota.....	12			147	206		
Dist. of Columbia.....	10757					6881	4671
Idaho.....	9	2471	65	6	4		
Montana.....	15	103	10	13	47		
New Mexico.....	24			81	307	32755	25089
Utah.....	10	149	4	2	3	223	154
Washington.....	9			70	261	438	
Wyoming.....	12	18		6	22		

Number of Schools for 1870 and 1860, with Teachers and Pupils (Male and Female), and Total Income for 1870.

NOTE.—To the statistics of the schools included in the table add, for the Military Academy of the United States, at West Point, in the State of New York—teachers, 40; pupils, 229; income from public funds, \$274,489; and for the Naval Academy of the United States, at Annapolis, in the State of Maryland—teachers, 67; pupils, 233; income from public funds, \$182,421.

	1870.					1860.	
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of Schools.	TEACHERS.		PUPILS.		Total Income.	Number of Schools.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Alabama.....	2,969	2,372	992	37,223	38,643	\$976,351	2,126
Arizona.....	1		7	72	60	6,000	
Arkansas.....	1,978	1,653	641	41,939	39,587	681,962	840
California.....	1,548	1,054	1,390	45,217	40,290	2,946,308	598
Colorado.....	142	89	99	2,755	2,278	87,915	
Connecticut.....	1,917	695	2,231	51,307	47,314	1,856,279	2,007
Dakota.....	35	23	29	694	561	9,284	
Delaware.....	375	147	363	9,093	10,482	212,712	297
District of Columbia.....	313	183	390	10,142	9,361	811,242	134
Florida.....	377	254	228	6,788	7,882	151,569	235
Georgia.....	1,880	1,517	915	32,775	33,375	1,253,399	2,426
Idaho.....	25	23	10	602	606	19,938	
Illinois.....	11,835	10,411	13,645	389,955	377,820	9,970,009	8,718
Indiana.....	9,073	6,678	4,974	237,664	226,813	2,499,511	6,841
Iowa.....	7,496	3,656	5,663	105,665	111,989	3,570,093	3,916
Kansas.....	1,689	872	1,083	30,493	29,389	787,226	154
Kentucky.....	5,119	3,972	2,374	125,734	119,405	2,538,429	4,750
Louisiana.....	592	926	976	29,854	30,317	1,199,684	880
Maine.....	4,723	2,130	4,556	77,992	84,644	1,106,205	4,488
Maryland.....	1,779	1,498	1,789	55,800	51,584	1,698,215	1,684
Massachusetts.....	5,726	1,428	6,133	131,777	131,560	4,817,939	4,461
Michigan.....	5,395	2,999	6,560	128,949	137,678	2,550,018	4,101
Minnesota.....	2,479	979	1,907	55,166	52,100	1,011,769	912
Mississippi.....	1,364	1,054	674	22,793	20,658	780,239	1,298
Missouri.....	6,750	5,157	3,871	186,641	183,696	4,340,405	4,396
Montana.....	54	34	31	1,027	718	41,170	
Nebraska.....	796	450	390	9,492	8,122	207,560	87
Nevada.....	53	13	71	1,279	1,091	110,493	
New Hampshire.....	2,512	653	2,702	33,123	31,554	574,898	2,511
New Jersey.....	1,893	1,455	2,434	67,751	62,049	2,982,250	1,732
New Mexico.....	44	38	34	1,014	781	29,886	21
New York.....	13,020	8,035	20,883	373,276	488,746	15,926,783	11,577
North Carolina.....	2,161	1,739	953	32,661	32,294	635,892	3,414
Ohio.....	11,952	10,266	13,323	419,591	371,294	10,244,611	11,959
Oregon.....	637	484	342	16,753	15,840	218,022	259
Pennsylvania.....	11,872	8,507	11,015	428,022	385,840	9,628,119	12,108
Rhode Island.....	561	237	714	15,491	17,165	565,012	485
South Carolina.....	750	620	483	17,397	20,852	577,953	997
Tennessee.....	2,794	2,440	1,147	65,979	59,852	1,650,692	3,274
Texas.....	548	600	106	12,214	10,832	414,880	1,340
Utah.....	267	207	201	9,844	11,223	150,447	175
Vermont.....	3,084	1,356	3,804	31,295	31,618	707,292	2,795
Virginia.....	2,024	1,452	1,245	30,878	29,141	1,155,582	4,199
Washington.....	170	85	112	2,816	2,683	48,305	52
West Virginia.....	2,445	2,070	768	55,238	49,711	698,462	
Wisconsin.....	4,943	2,511	5,444	176,541	167,473	2,600,310	3,927
Wyoming.....	9	7	8	190	115	8,376	
Total U. S.....	141,629	93,329	127,713	3,621,906	3,587,942	\$95,402,726	115,224

Libraries, Public and Private, for 1870, 1860, and 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.		1860.		1850.	
	No. of Libraries.	Volumes.	No. of Libraries.	Volumes.	No. of Libraries.	Volumes.
Alabama.....	1,430	576,882	395	155,275	56	20,623
Arizona.....	6	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	1,181	135,564	115	23,221	3	420
California.....	1,617	474,299	70	149,064	.....	.....
Colorado.....	155	39,344	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	63	28,597	490	404,206	164	165,318
Dakota.....	19	9,726	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	473	183,423	114	88,407	17	17,956
District of Columbia.....	696	793,702	92	191,723	9	98,000
Florida.....	253	112,928	66	46,375	7	2,660
Georgia.....	1,735	467,232	364	272,935	38	31,788
Idaho.....	43	10,625	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	13,570	3,323,914	854	244,394	152	62,486
Indiana.....	5,301	1,125,553	1,123	467,062	151	68,403
Iowa.....	3,510	673,600	530	107,104	32	5,790
Kansas.....	574	218,676	46	9,735	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	5,546	1,909,230	196	148,012	80	79,466
Louisiana.....	2,332	847,406	68	116,604	10	26,800
Maine.....	3,334	984,510	814	405,901	236	121,969
Maryland.....	3,333	1,713,483	1,074	235,055	121	125,042
Massachusetts.....	3,169	3,017,813	1,852	1,997,151	1,462	684,015
Michigan.....	26,763	2,174,744	1,120	230,686	417	107,943
Minnesota.....	1,412	360,810	89	33,649	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	2,788	488,482	166	178,745	117	21,737
Missouri.....	5,645	1,065,638	310	184,884	97	75,056
Montana.....	111	19,790	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	390	147,040	61	10,742	.....	.....
Nevada.....	314	138,040	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	1,526	701,269	396	257,312	129	85,759
New Jersey.....	2,413	895,291	725	433,521	128	80,885
New Mexico.....	116	39,425	17	10,670	.....	.....
New York.....	20,929	6,310,352	8,360	2,456,576	11,013	1,760,820
North Carolina.....	1,716	541,915	301	190,091	38	29,592
Ohio.....	17,790	3,687,363	3,082	790,666	352	186,826
Oregon.....	2,361	324,959	11	5,300	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	14,849	6,377,845	1,416	1,344,924	393	363,400
Rhode Island.....	759	693,387	302	465,419	96	104,342
South Carolina.....	1,663	546,244	257	471,542	26	107,472
Tennessee.....	3,365	802,112	37	245,228	34	22,896
Texas.....	455	87,111	147	86,538	12	4,220
Utah.....	123	39,177	12	5,476	.....	.....
Vermont.....	1,792	727,263	236	167,429	96	64,641
Virginia.....	4,171	1,107,313	1,453	543,010	54	88,462
Washington.....	102	33,362	10	11,325	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	1,728	372,745	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	2,883	905,811	599	150,559	72	21,020
Wyoming.....	31	2,603	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total U. S.....	164,815	45,528,938	27,730	13,316,379	13,615	4,636,411

Newspapers of all classes for 1870, 1860, and 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ALL CLASSES.					
	1870			1860.		
	Number.	Copies annu- ally issued.	Circulation.	Number.	Copies annu- ally issued.	Circulation.
Alabama.....	89	9,198,980	91,165	96	7,175,444	93,595
Arizona.....	1	14,500	280	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	56	1,821,860	29,860	37	2,122,224	39,812
California.....	201	47,472,756	491,963	121	26,111,788	229,895
Colorado.....	14	1,190,600	12,730	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	71	17,154,740	205,725	55	9,555,672	95,536
Dakota.....	3	85,904	1,652	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	17	1,607,840	20,860	14	1,010,775	16,141
District of Columbia.....	22	10,092,800	81,400	13	10,881,100	69,510
Florida.....	23	649,720	10,545	22	1,081,600	15,500
Georgia.....	110	15,539,724	150,977	105	13,415,444	180,972
Idaho.....	6	200,200	2,750	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	505	113,140,492	1,722,541	290	27,464,761	336,159
Indiana.....	293	26,461,984	353,542	186	10,000,310	159,381
Iowa.....	233	16,403,380	219,090	130	6,589,550	89,240
Kansas.....	97	9,518,176	96,803	27	1,565,540	21,920
Kentucky.....	89	18,270,460	197,130	77	13,504,014	179,597
Louisiana.....	92	13,755,690	84,165	81	16,948,000	120,650
Maine.....	65	9,867,680	170,690	70	8,233,278	126,169
Maryland.....	88	33,497,778	235,450	57	20,721,472	122,241
Massachusetts.....	259	129,691,266	1,692,121	222	102,000,760	1,368,980
Michigan.....	211	19,688,978	233,774	118	11,606,596	128,818
Minnesota.....	95	9,543,656	110,778	49	2,344,000	32,554
Mississippi.....	111	4,763,336	71,868	73	9,099,784	88,737
Missouri.....	279	47,080,422	522,866	173	29,741,464	354,007
Montana.....	10	2,860,600	49,580	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	42	3,388,500	31,600	14	519,000	9,750
Nevada.....	12	2,572,000	11,300	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	51	7,237,588	173,919	20	1,024,400	19,700
New Jersey.....	122	18,625,740	205,500	90	12,801,412	162,016
New Mexico.....	5	137,350	1,525	2	59,800	1,150
New York.....	855	471,741,714	7,561,497	542	320,930,884	6,054,636
North Carolina.....	61	6,681,950	64,820	74	4,862,572	79,574
Ohio.....	395	98,548,814	1,588,367	340	71,767,742	1,121,682
Oregon.....	35	3,637,300	45,750	16	1,074,500	27,620
Pennsylvania.....	540	241,170,540	3,119,755	367	116,094,486	1,432,695
Rhode Island.....	32	9,814,600	82,050	26	5,289,280	49,690
South Carolina.....	55	8,901,400	80,900	45	3,654,840	53,870
Tennessee.....	91	18,300,841	225,952	83	10,053,452	176,908
Texas.....	112	4,214,800	55,250	89	7,553,808	108,028
Utah.....	10	1,578,400	14,250	2	227,600	6,300
Vermont.....	47	4,055,200	71,290	21	2,579,080	47,415
Virginia *.....	114	13,319,578	143,840	139	26,772,568	301,622
Washington.....	14	396,500	6,785	4	122,200	2,250
West Virginia *.....	59	4,012,400	54,432	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	190	28,762,920	342,385	155	10,798,670	139,145
Wyoming.....	6	243,300	1,950	.....	.....	.....
Total U. S.....	3871	1,508,548,250	20,842,475	4051	927,951,548	13,663,409

* At 1860 and 1850 Virginia includes West Virginia.

Churches of Different Denominations in the United States—1870, 1860, 1850.

NOTE.—"Baptist (other)" consists of *Free-will, German* (also called *Dunkers* or *Tunkers*—style themselves "Brethren"), *Mononite, Seventh-day, Six-Principle*, and *Wendelrothian*. "Presbyterian (other)" consists of *Unburland, Reformed* (Synod of the United States), *Reformed* (General Synod of the United States), *Associated Reformed*, and *United*.

DENOMINATIONS.

	1870.				1860.				1850.
	Organizations.	Edifices.	Sittings.	Property.	Churches.	Accommodation.	Property.	Churches.	
Baptist (regular).....	14,174	12,857	3,097,116	\$39,229,221	11,221	3,749,551	\$19,790,378	9,376	
Baptist (other).....	1,355	1,103	265,019	6,285,172	929	294,667	1,279,736	187	
Christian.....	3,578	2,822	863,692	4,129,115	2,929	681,016	2,518,045	875	
Congregational.....	2,857	2,715	1,117,912	25,069,088	2,234	986,351	13,327,511	1,725	
Episcopal (Protestant).....	2,835	2,601	991,051	26,514,549	2,115	847,296	21,665,098	1,459	
Evangelical Association.....	815	641	190,786	2,301,550	726	209,084	2,514,507	339	
Friends.....	692	662	221,664	3,939,660	726	209,084	2,514,507	726	
German.....	189	152	73,265	5,155,234	77	34,412	1,135,300	36	
Lutheran.....	3,032	2,776	977,332	14,917,747	2,128	757,637	5,385,179	1,221	
Methodist.....	25,278	21,337	6,528,209	69,854,121	19,883	6,259,799	33,063,371	13,302	
Miscellaneous.....	27	17	6,933	135,650	2	650	4,000	122	
Mormon.....	182	167	25,700	709,100	49	20,316	227,450	344	
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian).....	90	61	84,735	84,735	24	13,900	891,100	16	
Presbyterian (regular).....	6,262	5,633	2,195,900	47,892,700	5,061	2,088,858	24,227,359	4,856	
Presbyterian (other).....	1,562	1,388	499,344	5,135,591	1,335	477,111	321,200	21	
Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed).....	471	468	227,228	10,539,251	440	211,068	4,133,506	332	
Reformed Church in the United States (late German Reformed).....	1,256	1,145	431,700	5,755,215	476	223,697	2,422,670	341	
Roman Catholic.....	4,127	3,806	1,990,514	60,955,566	2,550	1,404,437	26,774,119	1,222	
Second Advent.....	225	140	34,555	306,240	70	17,120	101,170	25	
Shaker.....	18	18	8,850	86,900	12	5,290	41,000	11	
Spiritualist.....	95	22	6,970	100,150	17	6,275	7,500	.....
Unitarian.....	331	310	153,471	6,282,675	294	138,213	4,328,316	245	
United Brethren in Christ.....	1,445	967	265,025	1,319,810	664	235,219	2,856,095	530	
Universalist.....	719	692	210,841	5,692,325	.....	.....	.....	22
Unknown (Local Missions).....	26	27	11,925	687,800	.....	.....	.....	999
Unknown (Union).....	409	552	153,202	963,267	1,366	371,899	1,370,212	.....
All Denominations.....	72,459	63,062	21,665,062	\$354,483,581	54,009	19,128,751	\$171,397,392	38,061	

Churches of All Denominations in the Several States—1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ALL DENOMINATIONS.				
	Aggregate popu- lation.	Organizations.	Edifices.	Sittings.	Property.
Alabama.....	996,992	2,095	1,958	510,810	\$2,414,515
Arizona.....	9,658	4	1	2,400	24,000
Arkansas.....	484,471	1,371	1,141	264,225	854,975
California.....	560,247	643	532	195,558	7,404,235
Colorado.....	39,564	55	47	17,445	207,220
Connecticut.....	537,454	826	902	338,755	13,428,109
Dakota.....	14,181	17	10	2,800	16,300
Delaware.....	125,015	267	252	87,899	1,823,950
District of Columbia.....	131,700	111	112	63,655	3,393,100
Florida.....	187,748	420	390	78,920	436,520
Georgia.....	1,184,109	2,873	2,698	801,118	3,561,955
Idaho.....	14,999	15	12	2,150	18,200
Illinois.....	2,539,891	4,298	3,459	1,201,403	22,664,283
Indiana.....	1,680,637	3,698	3,106	1,008,380	11,942,227
Iowa.....	1,194,020	2,763	1,446	431,709	5,730,352
Kansas.....	364,399	530	301	102,135	1,722,700
Kentucky.....	1,321,011	2,969	2,695	878,059	9,824,465
Louisiana.....	726,915	638	599	213,955	4,048,525
Maine.....	626,915	1,328	1,101	376,738	5,200,853
Maryland.....	780,894	1,420	1,389	499,770	12,038,650
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	1,848	1,764	882,317	24,488,285
Michigan.....	1,184,059	2,239	1,415	456,226	9,133,816
Minnesota.....	439,706	877	582	158,266	2,401,750
Mississippi.....	827,922	1,829	1,800	485,398	2,360,800
Missouri.....	1,721,295	3,229	2,082	691,520	9,709,358
Montana.....	20,565	15	11	3,850	99,300
Nebraska.....	122,993	181	108	32,210	35,000
Nevada.....	42,491	32	19	8,000	212,000
New Hampshire.....	318,200	623	624	210,990	3,303,780
New Jersey.....	906,066	1,402	1,384	553,303	18,347,150
New Mexico.....	91,874	158	152	81,560	322,621
New York.....	4,382,759	5,627	5,474	2,282,876	66,073,755
North Carolina.....	1,071,361	2,683	2,497	718,310	2,487,877
Ohio.....	2,665,260	6,488	6,284	2,085,566	25,554,725
Oregon.....	90,923	220	135	39,425	471,100
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,951	5,984	5,668	2,332,288	52,758,384
Rhode Island.....	217,333	295	283	125,183	4,117,200
South Carolina.....	705,606	1,457	1,308	491,425	3,276,982
Tennessee.....	1,238,520	3,180	2,842	878,524	4,697,675
Texas.....	818,579	843	647	199,100	1,035,430
Utah.....	86,786	165	161	86,110	674,600
Vermont.....	230,551	699	744	270,614	3,713,530
Virginia.....	1,225,163	2,582	2,405	765,127	5,277,368
Washington.....	23,955	47	36	6,000	62,450
West Virginia.....	442,014	1,529	1,018	297,315	1,835,720
Wisconsin.....	1,034,670	1,864	1,466	423,015	4,890,781
Wyoming.....	9,118	12	12	3,500	46,000
Total U. S.....	38,558,371	72,459	63,082	21,665,062	\$354,483,581

Churches of All Denominations in the Several States—1860 and 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ALL DENOMINATIONS.					
	1860.			1850.		
	Churches.	Accommodation.	Property.	Churches.	Accommodation.	Property.
Alabama.....	1,875	550,491	\$1,930,499	1,373	439,605	\$1,131,616
Arizona.....	230	68,560	846,150	180	55,741	340,245
Arkansas.....	1,008	216,183	468,130	362	60,226	89,315
California.....	293	97,721	1,853,340	28	10,200	267,800
Colorado.....	802	374,686	6,354,205	734	307,299	3,555,194
Connecticut.....	230	68,560	846,150	180	55,741	340,245
Dakota.....	68	50,040	950,450	46	34,120	363,000
District of Columbia.....	319	68,900	284,390	177	44,960	165,400
Georgia.....	2,393	763,812	2,440,391	1,862	627,197	1,269,359
Idaho.....	2,424	798,346	6,890,810	1,223	486,576	1,482,185
Illinois.....	2,933	1,047,211	4,065,274	2,032	769,655	1,529,585
Indiana.....	949	256,891	1,670,190	193	43,083	177,425
Iowa.....	97	32,650	143,950	1845	671,053	2,252,448
Kansas.....	2,179	778,025	3,928,620	306	109,015	1,782,470
Kentucky.....	572	206,196	3,160,360	945	321,167	1,725,845
Louisiana.....	1,167	370,814	2,886,905	909	379,465	3,947,884
Maine.....	1,016	377,022	5,516,150	1,475	601,223	10,206,184
Maryland.....	1,636	757,995	15,393,607	399	120,117	723,600
Massachusetts.....	807	250,794	2,334,040	3	100	900
Michigan.....	260	60,960	478,200	1,016	294,104	755,542
Minnesota.....	1,441	445,965	1,633,265	880	251,068	1,561,610
Mississippi.....	1,577	500,616	4,509,767	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	63	7,010	42,715	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	681	231,362	1,913,692	626	237,417	1,405,786
New Jersey.....	1,123	461,796	7,592,705	813	345,723	3,648,036
New Mexico.....	100	79,400	429,460	73	28,650	91,100
New York.....	5,287	2,155,828	33,125,287	4,131	1,913,851	21,131,207
North Carolina.....	2,270	811,423	1,999,227	1,795	572,924	905,553
Ohio.....	3,210	1,966,678	12,988,312	3,936	1,457,294	5,793,099
Oregon.....	75	19,230	195,605	9	3,133	76,520
Pennsylvania.....	5,327	2,112,920	22,581,479	3,566	1,574,873	11,586,115
Rhode Island.....	310	117,520	3,308,350	228	101,210	1,254,400
South Carolina.....	1,267	451,256	3,481,256	1,182	460,450	2,172,246
Tennessee.....	2,311	728,661	2,558,330	2,014	625,395	1,216,101
Texas.....	1,034	271,196	1,085,274	341	63,575	201,500
Utah.....	21	12,970	888,700	9	4,200	51,000
Vermont.....	697	221,235	1,800,600	599	234,534	1,216,125
Virginia.....	3,165	1,067,840	5,459,695	2,380	856,436	2,566,076
Washington.....	12	4,775	55,200	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	1,070	293,699	1,973,392	365	97,773	353,900
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total U. S.....	51,009	19,128,751	\$171,397,932	38,061	14,231,825	\$87,328,801

Pauperism and Crime—1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	PAUPERISM.					CRIME.			
	Number of persons sup- ported during the year ended June 1, 1870.	Cost of annual support.	Receiving support June 1, 1870.			Number of persons con- victed during the year ended June 1, 1870.	Number of persons in prison June 1, 1870.		
			Total.	Native.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Native.	Foreign-born.
Alabama.....	890	\$81,459	687	681	6	1,269	593	585	8
Arizona.....						29	11		11
Arkansas.....	626	74,917	538	490	48	343	362	322	40
California.....	2,317	273,147	991	354	637	1,107	1,574	668	906
Colorado.....	73	11,422	19	8	11	32	19	16	3
Connecticut.....	1,728	189,918	1,705	1,237	468	450	430	278	152
Dakota.....						28	3	1	2
Delaware.....	556	41,266	453	403	50	145	66	57	9
Dist. of Columbia	303	26,364	279	234	45	121	143	117	26
Florida.....	117	9,830	147	142	5	335	179	176	3
Georgia.....	2,181	159,793	1,816	1,777	39	1,775	737	723	14
Idaho.....	41	7,247	4	3	1	26	28	18	10
Illinois.....	6,034	556,061	2,365	1,254	1,109	1,552	1,795	1,372	423
Indiana.....	4,657	403,921	3,652	2,790	862	1,374	907	755	152
Iowa.....	1,343	175,179	853	542	311	615	397	287	110
Kansas.....	361	46,475	336	190	146	151	329	262	67
Kentucky.....	2,059	160,717	1,781	1,667	117	643	1,067	968	99
Louisiana.....	590	53,300	567	409	158	1,559	845	818	27
Maine.....	4,619	367,000	2,631	3,188	443	431	371	261	110
Maryland.....	1,857	163,584	1,642	1,317	325	668	1,035	967	68
Massachusetts.....	8,063	1,121,604	5,777	5,396	381	1,593	2,523	1,291	1,233
Michigan.....	3,151	269,682	2,042	853	1,189	835	1,095	679	416
Minnesota.....	684	66,167	392	126	266	214	129	73	56
Mississippi.....	921	96,707	809	793	16	471	419	421	28
Missouri.....	2,424	191,171	1,854	1,415	439	1,503	1,623	1,217	406
Montana.....	101	17,065	23	8	15	24	16	14	2
Nebraska.....	93	11,161	92	54	38	53	69	44	25
Nevada.....	195	23,702	54	29	25	132	99	40	59
New Hampshire.....	2,636	235,126	2,129	1,754	375	182	267	201	66
New Jersey.....	3,356	283,341	2,390	1,669	721	1,040	1,079	640	439
New Mexico.....						95	24	21	3
New York.....	26,152	2,661,385	14,100	5,933	8,147	5,473	4,704	2,658	2,046
North Carolina.....	1,706	136,470	1,652	1,617	5	1,311	468	462	6
Ohio.....	6,383	566,280	3,674	2,860	814	2,560	1,405	1,018	387
Oregon.....	135	24,806	81	62	19	80	104	67	37
Pennsylvania.....	15,872	1,256,024	8,796	4,822	3,974	3,327	3,231	2,532	699
Rhode Island.....	1,016	97,702	634	412	192	209	180	125	55
South Carolina.....	2,343	224,805	2,071	1,994	77	1,599	732	714	18
Tennessee.....	1,349	99,811	1,332	1,280	52	722	981	902	79
Texas.....	201	21,219	202	177	25	260	732	602	130
Utah.....	56	6,206	51	20	31	27	19	19	
Vermont.....	2,008	178,628	1,785	1,262	523	139	135	115	48
Virginia.....	3,890	303,481	3,240	3,254	26	1,690	1,214	1,232	12
Washington.....	34	5,283	20	15	5	20	8	8	11
West Virginia.....	1,102	80,628	994	948	46	155	191	175	16
Wisconsin.....	1,533	151,181	1,126	390	736	837	418	215	203
Wyoming.....						24	13	7	6
Total U. S.....	116,102	\$10,930,429	76,737	53,959	22,798	36,562	32,901	24,173	8,728

BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB, INSANE, AND IDIOTIC. 103

Number of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Insane, and Idiotic—1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Insane.	Idiotic.
Alabama.....	611	401	555	721
Arizona.....	1	.....	1	.....
Arkansas.....	333	265	161	289
California.....	179	141	1,146	87
Colorado.....	26	4	12	3
Connecticut.....	252	475	772	341
Dakota.....	5	4	3	3
Delaware.....	68	61	65	69
District of Columbia.....	78	134	479	50
Florida.....	88	48	29	100
Georgia.....	740	326	634	871
Idaho.....	4	1	1	1
Illinois.....	1,042	833	1,625	1,244
Indiana.....	991	872	1,504	1,360
Iowa.....	465	549	742	533
Kansas.....	128	121	151	109
Kentucky.....	978	723	1,245	1,141
Louisiana.....	447	197	451	286
Maine.....	324	299	792	623
Maryland.....	427	384	733	362
Massachusetts.....	761	538	2,662	778
Michigan.....	418	455	814	613
Minnesota.....	103	166	302	134
Mississippi.....	474	245	245	485
Missouri.....	904	790	1,263	779
Montana.....	.....	5	2	1
Nebraska.....	22	55	28	25
Nevada.....	4	4	2	2
New Hampshire.....	206	170	548	325
New Jersey.....	517	231	918	436
New Mexico.....	150	48	50	46
New York.....	2,213	1,783	6,353	2,486
North Carolina.....	835	619	779	976
Ohio.....	1,366	1,339	3,414	2,338
Oregon.....	35	23	122	55
Pennsylvania.....	1,767	1,433	3,895	2,250
Rhode Island.....	121	64	312	123
South Carolina.....	451	212	333	465
Tennessee.....	876	570	925	1,091
Texas.....	404	252	270	451
Utah.....	29	18	25	23
Vermont.....	189	148	721	325
Virginia.....	895	534	1,125	1,130
Washington.....	5	6	23	5
West Virginia.....	168	218	374	427
Wisconsin.....	409	459	846	560
Wyoming.....	2	2	.....	.....
Total United States.....	20,320	16,205	37,432	24,527

Number of Persons Born in Twelve Months ending May 31, and then Surviving, for 1870, 1860, 1850, and Total Deaths for 1870, 1860, 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	BIRTHS.			MORTALITY.		
	Number Born in twelve months ended May 31, 1870, and then surviving.	Number Born in twelve months ended May 31, 1860, and then surviving.	Number Born in twelve months ended May 31, 1850, and then surviving.	Deaths, 1870.	Deaths, 1860.	Deaths, 1850.
Alabama.....	30,370	29,656	20,375	10,771	12,760	9,091
Arizona.....	178			252		
Arkansas.....	17,035	14,259	6,640	6,119	8,856	3,021
California.....	13,480	9,175	273	9,025	3,705	905
Colorado.....	1,063	49		375	(a)	
Connecticut.....	12,000	11,135	7,646	6,796	6,139	5,781
Dakota.....	423	65		101	4	
Delaware.....	3,444	3,316	2,554	1,561	1,246	1,209
District of Columbia.....	3,779	2,423	1,319	2,015	1,285	846
Florida.....	5,378	4,205	2,226	2,264	1,769	931
Georgia.....	36,892	33,180	24,858	13,606	12,816	9,925
Idaho.....	221			50		
Illinois.....	79,330	57,962	26,681	33,672	19,300	11,759
Indiana.....	51,061	45,027	32,296	17,661	15,326	12,708
Iowa.....	38,975	24,859	6,099	9,597	7,259	2,044
Kansas.....	12,935	3,599		4,546	1,567	
Kentucky.....	42,020	38,070	30,073	14,345	16,467	15,033
Louisiana.....	22,106	17,878	12,232	14,499	12,324	11,956
Maine.....	13,041	14,831	13,995	7,728	7,614	7,584
Maryland.....	22,086	19,315	16,482	9,740	7,374	9,621
Massachusetts.....	32,987	31,533	23,192	23,859	21,304	19,404
Michigan.....	32,629	21,517	10,898	11,181	7,401	4,515
Minnesota.....	13,937	6,328	168	3,526	1,109	29
Mississippi.....	27,959	21,915	16,086	9,172	12,214	8,721
Missouri.....	51,230	40,306	22,231	27,982	17,651	12,292
Montana.....	314			185		
Nebraska.....	4,154	1,000		1,000	281	
Nevada.....	638	68		615	(a)	
New Hampshire.....	5,740	6,690	6,111	4,291	4,469	4,231
New Jersey.....	24,886	19,997	13,556	10,586	7,525	6,465
New Mexico.....	2,630	2,709	1,233	1,180	1,305	1,157
New York.....	103,878	103,432	76,337	69,095	46,941	45,690
North Carolina.....	30,770	28,632	24,734	10,588	12,617	10,165
Ohio.....	75,657	71,170	56,884	29,568	24,726	28,957
Oregon.....	2,632	2,014	310	622	500	47
Pennsylvania.....	99,261	86,871	64,331	52,629	30,241	28,551
Rhode Island.....	4,920	4,390	3,610	2,741	2,479	2,241
South Carolina.....	19,901	19,902	15,801	7,330	9,749	8,047
Tennessee.....	39,418	35,237	30,151	14,239	15,156	11,875
Texas.....	25,400	20,010	6,194	11,197	9,377	3,057
Utah.....	3,545	2,017	432	891	374	239
Vermont.....	7,128	6,809	6,594	3,545	3,355	3,129
Virginia.....	35,802	35,242	27,311	15,183	22,474	19,059
Washington.....	682	351		225	50	
West Virginia.....	14,334	11,739	8,907	4,018		
Wisconsin.....	31,016	23,702	10,424	9,960	7,141	2,903
Wyoming.....	156			74		
Total U. S.....	1,100,475	934,583	629,444	492,262	394,153	323,098

(a) No deaths reported.

*A Statement, by Countries, of the number of Alien Passengers arrived in the United States from Foreign Countries, from the commencement of the Government to December 31, 1870. [The dates are inclusive.]**

COUNTRIES.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1861 to 1870.	Aggre- gate.
England.....	15,837	7,611	32,092	247,125	213,527	516,192
Ireland †.....	57,278	198,233	733,434	936,665	774,883	2,700,493
Scotland.....	3,180	2,667	3,712	38,331	36,733	84,623
Wales.....	170	185	1,261	6,319	4,500	12,435
Great Britain, not specified.....	5,362	74,495	277,264	109,653	77,333	544,107
Total from British Isles.....	81,827	283,191	1,047,763	1,338,093	1,106,976	3,857,850
Germany.....	7,583	148,204	422,477	907,780	781,456	2,267,500
Prussia.....	146	4,250	12,149	43,887	40,551	100,983
Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,398	9,398
Sweden and Norway.....	94	1,201	13,903	20,921	117,799	153,928
Denmark.....	189	1,063	539	3,749	17,885	23,425
Holland.....	1,127	1,412	8,251	10,789	9,539	31,118
France.....	8,868	45,575	77,262	76,358	37,749	245,812
Switzerland.....	3,257	4,821	4,644	25,011	23,839	61,572
Belgium.....	28	22	5,074	4,738	7,416	17,278
Spain.....	2,616	2,125	2,209	9,298	6,966	23,214
Portugal.....	180	829	550	1,055	2,081	4,695
Italy.....	389	2,211	1,390	7,012	12,796	23,998
Sardinia.....	32	7	204	1,790	73	2,103
Sicily.....	17	25	79	429	115	675
Malta.....	1	35	78	5	8	127
Greece.....	20	49	16	31	82	198
Russia.....	89	277	551	457	2,671	4,045
Poland.....	21	369	105	1,161	2,379	4,038
Hungary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488	488
Turkey.....	21	7	59	83	137	307
China.....	3	8	35	41,397	68,059	109,502
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	259
India.....	9	39	36	43	81	68
Arabia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	34
Syria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4
Persia.....	2	1	7	15	4	14
Asia, not specified.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	27
Cape of Good Hope.....	2	.....	.....	.....	86	88
Liberia.....	1	8	5	19	31	61
Egypt.....	.....	4	.....	5	11	20
Abyssinia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Africa, not specified.....	10	36	47	186	191	470
British America.....	2,486	13,624	41,723	59,309	167,349	284,491
Mexico.....	4,818	6,509	3,271	3,078	2,586	20,152
Central America.....	107	41	358	449	96	1,064
Venezuela.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	55
Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	47
Chili.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	54
Buenos Ayres.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10

* Immigration prior to 1820, 250,000; countries not specified.

† The natives of Ireland are partly estimated on the basis of data obtained by the commissioners of emigration of New York, who have made careful inquiries on this subject. The total from the British Isles, given above, is from official returns to the Bureau of Statistics.

COUNTRIES.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1861 to 1870.	Aggre- gate.
Bolivia.....					3	3
New Granada.....					10	10
Paraguay.....					1	1
South America, not specified.....	542	856	3,579	1,224	1,192	7,393
Cuba.....					4,240	4,240
Jamaica.....					100	100
Haiti.....					98	98
Porto Rico.....					57	57
West Indies, not specified.....	3,998	12,301	13,528	10,660	5,205	45,692
Australia.....	2	3		104	138	247
Sandwich Islands.....	1	6	28	44	76	135
East India Islands.....	79				21	100
New Zealand.....				4	15	19
Society Islands.....			1	6		7
Islands of the Pacific, not specified					5	5
Azores.....	13	29	327	2,873	3,643	6,885
Bermudas.....					63	63
Cape de Verdes.....		15	3	7	43	72
Madeira.....	70	52	5	189	9	323
St. Helena.....		1	3	13	16	33
Canary Islands.....	271	6	1	8	4	290
Miquelon.....					4	4
Iceland.....				10	1	11
Countries not specified.....	32,894	69,801	52,777	25,911	57,260	488,643
Corsica.....	2	5	2		3	12
Barbary States.....	4	4	3			11
Aggregate.....	151,824	599,125	1,713,251	2,598,214	2,491,451	7,803,865

Number of Manufacturing Establishments, and total number of Steam-engines, Water-wheels, and Hands employed in 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Establishments.	Number of Steam-engines.	Number of Water-wheels.	Hands Employed.
Alabama.....	2,188	295	724	8,243
Arizona.....	18	5	1	84
Arkansas.....	1,079	256	128	3,206
California.....	3,984	604	271	25,392
Colorado.....	256	49	31	876
Connecticut.....	5,128	711	1,988	89,523
Dakota.....	17	9	6	91
Delaware.....	800	164	234	9,710
District of Columbia.....	952	54	15	4,685
Florida.....	659	126	79	2,749
Georgia.....	3,836	405	1,729	17,871
Idaho.....	101	11	16	265
Illinois.....	12,597	2,230	528	82,979
Indiana.....	11,847	2,881	1,090	58,852
Iowa.....	6,566	899	726	25,032
Kansas.....	1,477	254	62	6,814
Kentucky.....	5,390	1,147	459	30,636
Louisiana.....	2,557	887	23	30,071
Maine.....	5,550	354	2,760	49,180
Maryland.....	5,812	531	937	44,860
Massachusetts.....	13,212	2,396	3,157	279,580
Michigan.....	9,455	2,215	1,500	63,694
Minnesota.....	2,270	246	434	11,290
Mississippi.....	1,731	384	225	5,941
Missouri.....	11,871	1,638	388	65,354
Montana.....	201	33	46	701
Nebraska.....	670	63	67	2,665
Nevada.....	330	120	34	2,859
New Hampshire.....	3,312	280	2,312	40,783
New Jersey.....	6,636	984	1,132	75,552
New Mexico.....	182	13	42	427
New York.....	36,206	4,664	9,011	351,800
North Carolina.....	3,642	306	1,825	13,622
Ohio.....	22,773	4,586	2,157	137,202
Oregon.....	969	88	236	2,884
Pennsylvania.....	37,200	6,230	7,603	319,487
Rhode Island.....	1,850	402	456	49,417
South Carolina.....	1,584	210	700	8,141
Tennessee.....	5,217	732	1,340	19,412
Texas.....	2,399	540	116	7,527
Utah.....	535	21	192	1,534
Vermont.....	3,270	186	1,984	18,686
Virginia.....	5,933	396	2,229	26,974
Washington.....	269	38	52	1,026
West Virginia.....	2,444	509	683	11,672
Wisconsin.....	7,013	926	1,288	43,910
Wyoming.....	32	13	2	502
Total United States.....	252,148	40,191	51,018	2,053,996

Capital, Wages, Materials, and Products for 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Capital.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
Alabama.....	\$5,714,632	\$2,227,968	\$7,592,837	\$13,040,644
Arizona.....	150,700	45,580	110,080	185,410
Arkansas.....	1,782,915	675,965	2,556,988	4,629,254
California.....	39,728,202	13,136,722	35,351,193	66,994,556
Colorado.....	2,835,605	528,221	1,593,580	2,852,820
Connecticut.....	95,281,278	38,987,187	86,419,559	161,065,474
Dakota.....	79,200	21,106	105,997	178,570
Delaware.....	10,839,093	3,692,195	10,206,397	16,791,382
District of Columbia.....	5,031,925	2,007,000	4,754,883	9,292,173
Florida.....	1,679,930	989,592	2,220,873	4,685,403
Georgia.....	13,930,125	4,844,508	18,583,731	31,196,115
Idaho.....	742,300	112,372	691,785	1,047,624
Illinois.....	94,368,057	31,100,244	127,600,077	205,620,672
Indiana.....	52,052,425	18,366,780	63,135,492	108,617,278
Iowa.....	22,420,183	6,895,292	27,682,096	46,534,322
Kansas.....	4,319,060	2,377,511	6,112,163	11,775,833
Kentucky.....	29,277,809	9,444,524	29,497,555	54,625,809
Louisiana.....	18,313,974	4,593,470	12,412,023	24,161,905
Maine.....	39,796,190	14,282,265	49,379,757	79,497,521
Maryland.....	36,438,729	12,682,817	46,897,032	76,593,613
Massachusetts.....	231,677,862	118,051,886	334,413,982	553,912,568
Michigan.....	71,712,283	21,205,335	68,142,515	118,394,676
Minnesota.....	11,993,729	4,052,837	13,842,902	23,110,700
Mississippi.....	4,501,711	1,547,428	4,364,206	8,134,758
Missouri.....	80,257,244	31,055,445	115,533,269	206,215,429
Montana.....	1,794,300	370,843	1,316,331	2,494,511
Nebraska.....	2,169,965	1,429,913	2,902,074	5,738,512
Nevada.....	5,127,796	2,498,475	10,515,984	15,870,539
New Hampshire.....	36,025,745	15,825,091	44,577,967	71,038,249
New Jersey.....	79,606,719	32,648,409	105,415,245	169,237,732
New Mexico.....	1,450,695	167,281	880,557	1,480,868
New York.....	366,991,320	142,466,758	452,065,452	785,194,651
North Carolina.....	8,140,473	2,195,711	12,824,693	19,021,397
Ohio.....	141,323,964	49,066,488	157,151,697	269,713,610
Oregon.....	4,376,849	1,120,173	3,419,756	6,877,387
Pennsylvania.....	406,821,845	127,976,594	421,197,673	711,894,344
Rhode Island.....	66,557,322	19,354,256	73,154,109	111,418,534
South Carolina.....	5,400,418	1,543,715	5,855,796	9,588,981
Tennessee.....	15,595,295	5,390,630	19,657,027	34,362,636
Texas.....	5,284,110	1,787,835	6,273,193	11,517,302
Utah.....	1,391,898	395,265	1,238,252	2,513,019
Vermont.....	20,329,637	6,264,581	17,007,769	32,184,606
Virginia.....	18,455,400	5,313,999	22,832,384	38,364,222
Washington.....	1,893,674	574,936	1,435,128	2,851,052
West Virginia.....	11,084,520	4,322,164	14,563,701	24,102,201
Wisconsin.....	41,981,872	13,575,642	45,851,266	77,214,336
Wyoming.....	889,400	317,578	280,136	765,424
Total United States.....	\$2,118,208,769	\$775,584,343	\$2,488,427,242	\$4,232,335,442

Value of Furniture, Leather, Liquors, Lumber, Paper, and Printing, for 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Furniture. (a)	Leather. (b)	Liquors. (c)	Lumber. (d)	Paper. (e)	Printing. (f)
Alabama	\$35,691	\$412,335	\$3,400	\$1,504,683	\$124,000	\$309,425
Arizona			10,000	10,000		
Arkansas	70,646	83,021	2,000	1,411,253		91,511
California	776,412	1,174,924	3,342,934	6,279,914	89,700	2,279,339
Colorado	76,000	47,480	393,870	2,250		87,600
Connecticut	1,294,808	1,317,030	488,685	2,123,118	4,874,291	1,994,440
Delaware	57,791	2,050,846	9,500	72,280		
District of Columbia	90,955	146,475	168,950	466,941	75,000	94,511
Florida	15,900	13,800		2,236,780	81,320	688,605
Georgia	214,203	572,306	34,925	4,615,575	184,023	45,500
Idaho	1,800		49,120	56,850		929,151
Illinois	3,075,552	4,150,338	12,058,935	11,837,234	1,120,586	2,737,549
Indiana	3,839,880	2,461,549	3,353,536	13,698,859	780,152	1,408,142
Iowa	986,653	94,449	1,191,249	6,661,700	99,885	648,752
Kansas	286,581	26,427	236,190	1,736,351		333,650
Kentucky	1,489,677	1,693,574	5,222,089	4,245,757	147,500	845,210
Louisiana	99,100	32,450	351,880	1,645,057		59,350
Maine	412,808	4,911,781	248,765	11,718,122	1,214,607	422,132
Maryland	1,538,238	2,084,696	1,555,004	1,976,328	948,710	1,561,449
Massachusetts	12,744,659	33,437,975	2,320,008	8,712,240	12,696,491	8,390,976
Michigan	2,235,738	2,689,408	1,321,286	33,078,241	499,392	1,071,523
Minnesota	450,772	107,007	388,555	4,538,804	140,750	343,304
Mississippi	88,796	262,723	5,514	2,229,017		121,350
Missouri	4,004,749	834,948	8,371,440	7,220,452	48,000	5,266,627
Montana	3,000		123,600	431,957		103,300
Nebraska	43,430		230,621	278,205		161,400
Nevada	39,600		139,480	447,500		8,000
New Hampshire	1,772,932	3,744,296	636,405	4,380,622	1,315,595	392,707
New Jersey	851,784	9,307,948	3,675,208	3,330,769	1,862,321	668,704
New Mexico	1,000		27,000	121,225		30,175
New York	18,379,797	36,569,800	19,297,274	25,570,569	11,779,563	15,179,073
North Carolina	67,625	364,308	195,375	2,107,313	166,240	156,285
Ohio	7,083,085	7,332,982	13,085,697	12,754,925	4,010,483	4,228,948
Oregon	81,292	147,243	85,536	1,072,061	28,000	110,300
Pennsylvania	9,389,503	28,899,496	11,692,528	35,262,590	6,511,446	13,651,396
Rhode Island	311,620	1,828,264	134,000	305,138	60,000	328,210
South Carolina	14,552	166,025	9,400	1,232,005	79,000	257,135
Tennessee	417,138	1,851,638	649,093	3,919,237	149,450	1,025,600
Texas	212,536	117,911	153,840	1,974,101		263,130
Utah	64,581	91,603	36,735	662,731	4,330	
Vermont	898,106	2,052,913		6,069,723	318,510	220,890
Virginia	284,032	790,443	499,820	2,130,705	244,268	429,988
Washington	8,800	51,399	56,955	1,923,685		
West Virginia	144,533	840,245	364,788	1,676,539	212,182	10,875
Wisconsin	1,555,931	4,503,081	2,220,113	15,744,909	373,200	855,115
Wyoming			268,000			6,000
Total U. S.	\$73,539,719	\$157,237,597	\$94,123,014	\$252,339,029	\$50,842,445	\$66,862,447

(a) Includes Furniture (not specified), Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, Refrigerators, Looking-glasses, and Looking-glass and Picture Frames.

(b) Includes Leather, tanned; Leather, curried; Leather, dressed skins; Leather, morocco, tanned and curried; and Leather, patent and enameled.

(c) Includes Liquors, distilled; Liquors, malt; and Liquors, vinous.

(d) Includes Lumber, planed; Lumber, sawed; and Lumber, staves, shooks, and headings.

(e) Includes Paper (not specified); Paper, printing; Paper, wrapping; Paper, writing; and Paper-hangings.

(f) Includes Printing and Publishing (not specified); Printing and Publishing, book; Printing and Publishing, newspaper; Printing, job; Maps and Atlases, and Photograph Albums. Does not include Book-binding.

Value of Agricultural Implements, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Goods, Flouring and Grist Mill Products, and Woolen Goods, for 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Agricultural Imple- ments.	Boots and Shoes. (a)	Cotton Goods.	Flouring and Grist Mill Products. (b)	Woolen Goods.
Alabama.....	\$10,050	\$42,888	\$1,088,767	\$4,827,470	\$89,998
Arizona.....				75,000	
Arkansas.....	12,000	19,500	22,562	1,670,416	78,690
California.....	118,540	1,538,353		9,036,386	1,102,754
Colorado.....		7,500		616,856	
Connecticut.....	1,183,917	1,939,652	14,026,334	3,966,328	17,371,048
Dakota.....				80,990	
Delaware.....	41,325	3-2,420	1,060,898	2,067,401	576,067
District of Columbia.....		56,948		1,543,576	
Florida.....				508,388	500
Georgia.....	77,450	159,454	3,648,973	11,202,029	471,523
Idaho.....				211,010	
Illinois.....	8,880,390	2,298,136	279,000	43,876,775	2,849,249
Indiana.....	2,128,794	1,001,792	778,047	25,371,322	4,329,711
Iowa.....	829,065	423,283	7,000	15,636,345	1,647,606
Kansas.....	31,252	114,628		2,938,215	153,150
Kentucky.....	1,384,917	540,182	498,960	7,886,734	1,312,458
Louisiana.....	14,000	136,300	251,550	726,287	30,795
Maine.....	231,991	3,155,221	11,844,181	4,415,998	6,398,881
Maryland.....	549,085	1,997,768	4,852,808	6,786,459	427,596
Massachusetts.....	1,633,590	86,565,445	59,493,153	9,730,374	39,502,542
Michigan.....	1,569,586	1,249,130		21,174,247	1,304,868
Minnesota.....	267,841	1395,928		7,534,575	219,862
Mississippi.....	51,800	51,598	234,445	2,053,567	147,223
Missouri.....	1,588,108	2,262,701	798,050	31,373,352	1,256,213
Montana.....	1,640	35,450		480,859	
Nebraska.....	17,000	104,700		1,516,150	
Nevada.....		28,500		97,920	
New Hampshire.....	254,470	4,780,020	16,999,672	2,747,973	8,766,104
New Jersey.....	633,875	2,830,322	4,015,768	12,593,148	1,902,825
New Mexico.....				725,292	21,000
New York.....	11,847,037	17,813,048	11,178,211	60,237,220	14,394,786
North Carolina.....	82,110	167,601	1,345,052	7,583,133	298,638
Ohio.....	11,907,366	2,866,803	681,835	31,692,210	3,287,699
Oregon.....	19,950	17,000		1,972,444	505,857
Pennsylvania.....	3,652,295	11,002,587	17,490,080	49,476,246	27,580,586
Rhode Island.....	92,464	427,254	22,049,203	1,728,704	12,558,117
South Carolina.....		17,400	1,529,937	3,180,247	34,459
Tennessee.....	132,772	237,180	941,542	10,767,388	696,844
Texas.....	42,420	37,503	374,598	2,421,047	152,968
Utah.....		12,385	16,803	782,846	199,600
Vermont.....	523,669	547,789	546,510	3,895,058	3,619,459
Virginia.....	405,457	70,784	1,435,800	12,649,276	488,352
Washington.....		15,875		321,103	
West Virginia.....	58,281	26,750		3,933,502	475,763
Wisconsin.....	2,393,428	1,181,677		20,415,877	1,250,467
Wyoming.....		33,600			
Total United States.....	\$52,066,875	\$146,704,955	\$177,489,739	\$444,985,143	\$155,405,358

(a) Includes all establishments yielding an annual production of \$5,000 or over.

(b) Excluding value of Flour, Meal, etc., from grain ground for individual owners.

Value of Iron, Rolled; Iron, Pig; Iron, Cast; Iron and Manufactures of Iron and Machinery, for 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Iron, Rolled.	Iron, Pig.	Iron, Cast.	Iron and Manufactures of Iron. (a)	Machinery.
Alabama.....	\$33,000	\$210,258	\$326,890	\$570,148	\$571,365
Arizona.....			10,000	10,000	17,000
Arkansas.....			1,329,961	1,715,141	3,811,817
California.....	370,000		55,000		
Colorado.....	595,000	919,125	4,156,944	7,469,211	5,010,379
Connecticut.....					
Dakota.....				2,050,657	638,428
Delaware.....	775,000		131,405	132,905	91,500
District of Columbia.....					96,480
Florida.....					1,624,622
Georgia.....	824,460	47,212	443,297	1,346,365	
Idaho.....			4,940	4,940	
Illinois.....	3,165,471		4,503,033	8,148,338	6,398,794
Indiana.....	2,817,503	1,191,834	3,067,708	7,142,897	4,116,384
Iowa.....			532,780	532,780	813,657
Kansas.....			326,420	326,420	686,387
Kentucky.....	2,464,925	2,182,482	3,222,245	7,990,073	1,472,199
Louisiana.....			532,470	552,470	896,518
Maine.....	1,551,196		772,965	2,417,961	1,791,823
Maryland.....	3,573,212	2,143,089	928,094	6,725,395	954,866
Massachusetts.....	6,980,707	722,225	7,046,702	16,396,114	16,426,742
Michigan.....	678,500	2,911,515	2,082,532	5,937,297	2,330,564
Minnesota.....			244,202	344,202	1,243,813
Mississippi.....		18,000	126,082	147,082	233,150
Missouri.....	1,455,000	2,991,618	4,163,605	8,889,723	4,410,336
Montana.....			25,000	25,000	3,500
Nebraska.....			196,518	196,518	807,423
Nevada.....			641,250	641,250	341,500
New Hampshire.....			914,568	1,537,268	3,237,583
New Jersey.....	4,611,618	1,546,955	4,012,805	11,888,459	8,818,123
New Mexico.....					
New York.....	14,136,225	7,922,463	23,993,436	53,272,049	20,962,058
North Carolina.....	23,293	54,169	157,571	248,855	229,298
Ohio.....	12,365,698	10,956,938	10,539,400	36,623,157	11,324,489
Oregon.....			65,000	65,000	160,760
Pennsylvania.....	56,811,975	32,636,410	18,758,295	122,605,296	29,258,153
Rhode Island.....	403,500		1,416,105	2,196,705	4,451,256
South Carolina.....	22,190	8,200	119,750	158,615	498,427
Tennessee.....	369,222	1,147,707	555,111	2,065,932	904,805
Texas.....			77,000	77,000	170,210
Utah.....					27,490
Vermont.....	31,500		66,000	89,020	1,122,567
Virginia.....	1,994,116	619,820	769,274	3,605,940	591,182
Washington.....			8,500		
West Virginia.....	4,025,620	577,300	566,072	5,168,892	313,543
Wisconsin.....	1,120,562	737,268	1,423,193	3,290,023	1,381,416
Wyoming.....					226,569
Total U. S.....	\$120,311,158	\$69,640,498	\$99,843,218	\$322,128,698	\$138,519,246

(a) Includes Iron anchors and cable chains; Iron bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets; Iron blooms; Iron castings, stoves, heaters, and hollow-ware; Iron, forged and rolled; Iron, pig; Iron railing, wrought; Iron pipe, wrought; Iron ship building and marine engines.

*Statement of the Mileage of Railroads in the United States, for 1841, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1871, and 1872.**

MILES OF RAILROAD IN	1841	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1871	1872
Alabama.....	46	46	183	334	743	805	1,157	1,496	1,566
Arizona.....									
Arkansas.....					38	38	256	258	450
California.....				8	23	214	925	1,013	1,220
Colorado.....							157	328	483
Connecticut.....	102	202	402	496	601	637	742	820	868
Dakota.....								65	234
Delaware.....	39	39	39	56	127	134	224	227	254
Florida.....			21	21	402	416	446	466	466
Georgia.....	271	516	643	1,020	1,420	1,420	1,845	2,108	2,160
Idaho.....									
Illinois.....	22	22	111	887	2,790	3,157	4,823	5,904	6,361
Indiana.....		30	228	1,406	2,163	2,217	3,177	3,529	3,649
Indian.....								92	279
Iowa.....				68	653	891	2,683	3,160	3,643
Kansas.....		28	78	242	534	40	1,501	1,500	2,341
Kentucky.....	40	40	80	203	335	335	479	539	539
Louisiana.....	11	62	245	415	472	521	786	871	871
Maine.....	259	259	259	327	380	446	671	820	1,012
Maryland and Dist. of Columbia	373	567	1,035	1,264	1,264	1,297	1,480	1,606	1,658
Michigan.....	138	238	342	474	779	941	1,638	2,235	2,889
Minnesota.....						213	1,092	1,612	1,906
Mississippi.....	14	42	75	278	862	898	990	990	990
Missouri.....				139	817	925	2,000	2,580	2,673
Montana.....									
Nebraska.....						122	705	943	1,051
Nevada.....							59	593	611
New Hampshire.....	53	92	467	657	661	667	736	790	810
New Jersey.....	186	186	206	466	560	864	1,125	1,265	1,378
New Mexico.....									
New York.....	538	721	1,361	2,583	2,682	3,002	3,928	4,470	4,925
North Carolina.....	87	87	283	582	937	984	1,178	1,190	1,250
Ohio.....	30	84	575	1,486	2,946	3,331	3,538	3,740	4,108
Oregon.....						19	159	159	241
Pennsylvania.....	754	798	1,240	1,800	2,398	3,728	4,656	5,113	5,369
Rhode Island.....	50	50	68	108	108	125	136	136	136
South Carolina.....	204	204	289	759	973	1,007	1,139	1,201	1,200
Tennessee.....				466	1,233	1,296	1,492	1,520	1,520
Texas.....				40	307	465	711	865	1,073
Utah.....							257	257	349
Vermont.....								614	675
Virginia.....	225	223	384	912	1,379	1,401	1,486	1,490	1,537
Washington.....								25	65
West Virginia.....	61	97	97	241	332	365	387	485	561
Wisconsin.....			20	187	905	1,010	1,525	1,725	1,878
Wyoming.....							459	459	459
Total U. S.....	3,535	4,633	9,021	18,374	30,635	35,085	52,898	60,677	67,164

NOTE.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was the first built in the United States, of which twenty-three miles were opened in 1830.

* From Poor's Manual of Railroads of the United States.

Coal, Gold, Iron Ore, Copper, and Nickel (see Note), for 1870, according to the United States Census Report.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Coal. (Bituminous.) Tons.	Gold. †	Iron Ore. Tons.	Copper.
Alabama.....	11,000			
Arizona.....		\$17,500		\$7,000
Arkansas.....				
California.....		7,463,933		
Colorado.....	4,500	840,874		
Connecticut.....				
Dakota.....				
Delaware.....			3,600	
District of Columbia.....				
Florida.....				
Georgia.....		29,780		
Idaho.....		1,989,341		
Illinois.....	2,624,165			
Indiana.....	437,870		665	
Iowa.....	263,487			
Kansas.....	32,938			
Kentucky.....	150,582		17,500	
Louisiana.....				
Maine.....				
Maryland.....	1,819,824			71,500
Massachusetts.....			98,354	
Michigan.....	28,150		30,061	
Minnesota.....			690,393	4,312,167
Mississippi.....				
Missouri.....	621,930			
Montana.....		4,030,435	178,842	
Nebraska.....	1,425			
Nevada.....		11,134,452		30,000
New Hampshire.....		10,000		
New Jersey.....			362,636	
New Mexico.....		313,250		
New York.....			525,495	
North Carolina.....		84,902	4,590	96,000
Ohio.....	2,527,285		316,529	
Oregon.....		417,797		
Pennsylvania *.....	23,448,793		1,095,486	7,800
Rhode Island †.....	14,000			
South Carolina.....		7,388		
Tennessee.....	133,418		34,619	310,000
Texas.....				
Utah.....	5,800			
Vermont.....			5,000	358,845
Virginia.....	61,803	31,000	23,000	8,000
Washington.....	17,844	2,000		
West Virginia.....	608,878			
Wisconsin.....			22,000	
Wyoming.....	50,000	50,000		
Total U. S.....	32,863,690	\$26,452,652	3,395,718	\$5,201,312

NOTE.—Pennsylvania produced Nickel valued at \$24,000.

* Including 13,650,275 tons Anthracite.

† Anthracite.

‡ The United States Mining Commissioner gives the Gold and Silver product of States and Territories of the United States for three years, as near as ascertained, as follows: 1869, \$61,500,000; 1870, \$66,000,000; 1871, \$66,663,000.

Lead, Petroleum, Quarrying, and Zinc, for 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Lead.	Petroleum. Galls.	Quarrying.	Zinc.
Alabama.....			\$13,500	
Arizona.....				
Arkansas.....				
California.....			2,000	
Colorado.....			1,227,400	
Connecticut.....				
Dakota.....				
Delaware.....				
District of Columbia.....				
Florida.....				
Georgia.....			19,500	
Idaho.....				
Illinois.....	\$4,392		797,467	
Indiana.....			145,891	
Iowa.....	50,250		135,900	
Kansas.....			60,000	
Kentucky.....	6,000	4,000	2,800	
Louisiana.....				
Maine.....			621,758	
Maryland.....			363,220	
Massachusetts.....			1,562,648	
Michigan.....			104,780	
Minnesota.....			35,100	
Mississippi.....				
Missouri.....	201,885		767,312	
Montana.....				
Nebraska.....			21,580	
Nevada.....	2,000			
New Hampshire.....	3,000		509,720	\$1,085
New Jersey.....			428,978	100,000
New Mexico.....				
New York.....	7,500		2,221,830	
North Carolina.....			15,150	435,000
Ohio.....		2,028,543	1,679,120	
Oregon.....				
Pennsylvania.....		171,207,622	1,503,168	235,555
Rhode Island.....				
South Carolina.....			12,500	
Tennessee.....			3,880	
Texas.....			900	
Utah.....				
Vermont.....			515,565	
Virginia.....	25,000		93,800	5,000
Washington.....				
West Virginia.....		8,013,340	23,550	
Wisconsin.....	359,067		106,925	12,240
Wyoming.....				
Total U. S.....	\$726,004	181,233,505	\$12,086,892	\$788,880

Number of Hands employed and Wages paid, and amount of Herring, Mackerel, Cod, Oysters, Salmon, Shad, and Miscellaneous Fish, with total value of Fisheries, for 1870. [See Note.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Hands employed. <i>Number.</i>	Wages.	Herring. <i>Bbls.</i>	Mackerel. <i>Bbls.</i>	Miscellaneous Fish. <i>Bbls.</i>	Value of all Fishery Products.*
Alabama.....	1	\$150				\$1,200
Arizona.....						
Arkansas.....	1	40				2,200
California.....	198	6,800			512	150,260
Colorado.....						
Connecticut.....	1,000	118,402			2,798	769,799
Dakota.....						
Delaware.....	46	1,300	600			7,350
District of Columbia.....						
Florida.....	150	22,000	15		405	101,528
Georgia.....	3	500			60	1,200
Idaho.....						
Illinois.....	42	4,300				17,195
Indiana.....	8	200				1,800
Iowa.....	3				175	1,200
Kansas.....	4	20				1,810
Kentucky.....	13	400				4,350
Louisiana.....	16	3,400				9,092
Maine.....	2,461	339,912	2,653	31,901	7,937	279,610
Maryland.....	783	52,667	332		190	190,550
Massachusetts.....	8,993	2,201,570		188,367		6,213,325
Michigan.....	1,150	157,324	2,165		11,268	567,576
Minnesota.....						
Mississippi.....						
Missouri.....	4					1,100
Montana.....						
Nebraska.....						
Nevada.....						
New Hampshire.....						
New Jersey.....	947	80,541	1,054		140	371,912
New Mexico.....						
New York.....	753	35,824	1,460			235,750
North Carolina.....	1,005	89,748	18,530			258,859
Ohio.....	565	71,562	1,510			384,121
Oregon.....	87	18,956				54,758
Pennsylvania.....	169	14,112				38,114
Rhode Island.....	227	10,214			97,568	121,505
South Carolina.....						
Tennessee.....	8	1,440				3,000
Texas.....						
Utah.....	3	550			50	1,650
Vermont.....						
Virginia.....	606	30,927				87,492
Washington.....	234	27,520				289,746
West Virginia.....						
Wisconsin.....	379	58,142	3,083		8,795	214,190
Wyoming.....						
Total United States.....	20,504	\$3,449,331	31,210	221,003	132,718	\$11,096,522

NOTE.—The total product of Cod, 559,982 quintals; Oysters, 647,312 bushels; Salmon, 24,118 barrels; Shad, 2,617 thousand.

* Whale fishery for 1870 not given.

Statement showing the amount of Tonnage of the United States Merchant Marine, annually, from 1789 to 1872, inclusive.

YEAR.	TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE.			YEAR.	TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE.		
	Sail. Tons.	Steam. Tons.	Total. Tons.		Sail. Tons.	Steam. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1789.....	201,562		201,562	1833.....	1,504,301	101,850	1,606,151
1790.....	478,377		478,377	1834.....	1,636,093	122,814	1,758,907
1791.....	502,146		502,146	1835*.....	1,702,127	122,814	1,824,941
1792.....	564,157		564,157	1836.....	1,756,516	145,556	1,882,102
1793.....	520,764		520,764	1837.....	1,741,921	154,785	1,896,686
1794.....	628,618		628,618	1838.....	1,802,217	193,423	1,995,640
1795.....	747,965		747,965	1839.....	1,891,541	204,958	2,096,479
1796.....	831,300		831,300	1840.....	1,978,455	202,599	2,180,764
1797.....	876,912		876,912	1841.....	1,955,636	175,088	2,130,744
1798.....	898,328		898,328	1842.....	1,862,730	229,661	2,092,391
1799.....	939,408		939,408	1843*.....	1,921,736	236,867	2,158,603
1800.....	972,492		972,492	1844.....	2,007,926	272,170	2,280,096
1801.....	917,576		917,576	1845.....	2,000,983	326,019	2,417,002
1802.....	892,106		892,106	1846.....	2,214,192	347,896	2,562,085
1803.....	919,172		919,172	1847.....	2,434,205	404,841	2,839,046
1804.....	1,042,401		1,042,401	1848.....	2,726,151	427,891	3,154,042
1805.....	1,110,367		1,110,367	1849.....	2,871,621	462,395	3,334,016
1806.....	1,208,737		1,208,737	1850.....	3,010,020	525,434	3,535,454
1807.....	1,268,548		1,268,548	1851.....	3,188,832	583,607	3,772,439
1808.....	1,242,595		1,242,595	1852.....	3,501,200	634,210	4,135,410
1809.....	1,350,282		1,350,282	1853.....	3,802,392	604,618	4,407,010
1810.....	1,424,783		1,424,783	1854.....	4,126,295	676,007	4,802,902
1811.....	1,232,502		1,232,502	1855.....	4,441,716	770,285	5,212,001
1812.....	1,269,997		1,269,997	1856.....	4,198,576	673,077	4,871,653
1813.....	1,166,628		1,166,628	1857.....	4,235,059	705,784	4,940,843
1814.....	1,159,209		1,159,209	1858.....	4,321,418	728,390	5,049,808
1815.....	1,368,128		1,368,128	1859.....	4,576,285	768,753	5,345,038
1816.....	1,372,219		1,372,219	1860.....	4,485,931	867,937	5,353,868
1817.....	1,399,912		1,399,912	1861.....	4,662,609	877,204	5,539,813
1818.....	1,225,185		1,225,185	1862.....	4,401,701	710,463	5,112,164
1819.....	1,260,752		1,260,752	1863.....	4,579,537	575,519	5,155,056
1820.....	1,280,167		1,280,167	1864.....	4,026,065	960,335	4,986,400
1821.....	1,298,958		1,298,958	1865.....	1,212,805	367,189	1,579,994
1822.....	1,321,699		1,321,699	1866.....	2,816,838	699,950	3,516,788
1823.....	1,311,687	21,879	1,333,566	1867.....	2,442,212	926,267	3,368,479
1824.....	1,367,553	21,610	1,389,163	1868.....	785,254	157,045	942,299
1825.....	1,400,049	23,061	1,423,110	1869.....	2,854,535	1,122,980	3,977,515
1826.....	1,500,132	34,059	1,534,191	1870.....	2,78,072	68,900	346,972
1827.....	1,504,409	40,198	1,620,607	1871.....	3,118,895	1,199,415	4,318,310
1828.....	1,701,974	29,418	1,741,392	1872.....	33,449		33,449
1829.....	1,206,761	54,037	1,299,798		3,041,073	1,103,568	4,144,641
1830.....	1,127,204	64,472	1,191,776		4,171,412	1,075,095	4,246,507
1831.....	1,233,401	34,445	1,267,846		3,194,970	1,087,637	4,282,607
1832.....	1,318,636	90,814	1,439,450		3,326,194	1,111,553	4,437,747

* For nine months.

† New measurement.

‡ Old measurement.

Comparative Statement showing the Value of the Net Imports and Domestic Exports of the United States (in gold dollars), for the period of Fifty-one Years, from October 1, 1820, to June 30, 1871, inclusive.

YEAR.	NET IMPORTS.		
	Merchan- dise.	Coin and Bullion.	Total.
1821.....	\$43,696,315	*\$2,413,179	\$41,283,236
1822.....	68,395,674	7,440,333	60,955,339
1823.....	51,310,736	*1,273,091	50,035,645
1824.....	53,847,432	1,264,418	55,211,850
1825.....	66,295,722	*2,646,290	63,749,432
1826.....	57,652,577	2,782,288	60,434,865
1827.....	54,901,108	1,179,824	56,080,932
1828.....	66,975,505	*60,698	66,914,807
1829.....	54,741,571	3,092,478	57,834,049
1830.....	49,575,099	6,514,342	56,489,441
1831.....	82,808,110	340,488	83,157,598
1832.....	75,327,688	1,662,105	76,989,793
1833.....	83,470,067	4,255,569	88,295,576
1834.....	86,973,147	16,235,374	103,208,521
1835.....	122,007,974	7,383,273	129,391,247
1836.....	158,811,392	9,422,282	168,233,673
1837.....	113,310,571	5,823,684	119,134,255
1838.....	86,552,598	14,712,011	101,264,609
1839.....	145,870,816	*1,273,209	144,597,607
1840.....	86,250,335	2,709,872	88,960,207
1841.....	114,776,309	*2,299,213	112,477,096
1842.....	87,996,518	444,231	88,440,549
1843.....	37,293,679	20,907,423	58,201,102
1844.....	96,390,548	559,620	96,950,168
1845.....	105,399,541	*3,691,807	101,907,734
1846.....	110,048,839	296,315	110,345,154
1847.....	116,257,593	22,276,885	138,534,480
1848.....	140,651,838	*6,750,920	133,870,918
1849.....	132,565,108	2,203,466	134,768,574
1850.....	164,034,023	*847,323	163,186,510
1851.....	199,969,308	*5,412,669	194,526,639
1852.....	195,387,314	268,746	195,656,060
1853.....	250,157,145	263,042	250,420,187
1854.....	274,025,172	3,720,408	277,745,580
1855.....	231,650,420	1,369,807	233,020,227
1856.....	265,650,938	2,610,426	298,261,364
1857.....	333,511,295	3,403,229	336,914,524
1858.....	249,678,413	2,048,595	251,727,008
1859.....	316,824,370	1,048,682	317,873,053
1860.....	336,824,855	*1,044,253	335,233,232
1861.....	274,656,325	40,348,401	315,004,726
1862.....	178,339,204	10,572,063	188,902,267
1863.....	225,373,280	1,421,056	226,796,336
1864.....	301,113,322	8,192,633	309,305,955
1865.....	209,656,525	6,784,970	216,441,495
1866.....	423,470,646	7,299,395	430,770,041
1867.....	381,043,768	16,178,299	397,222,067
1868.....	344,873,455	4,150,247	349,023,682
1869.....	406,555,379	5,585,462	412,140,841
1870.....	419,803,113	12,147,315	431,950,428
1871.....	367,802,480	7,231,295	375,033,775

* Excess of re-exports over imports.

† For nine months only, from October 1, 1842, to June 30, 1843. Prior to this date the fiscal year ended September 30; subsequent to it, on June 30.

YEAR.	DOMESTIC EXPORTS.*		
	Merchan- dise.	Coin and Bullion.	Total.
1821.....	\$43,671,894	.....	\$43,671,894
1822.....	49,874,079	.....	49,874,079
1823.....	47,153,408	.....	47,153,408
1824.....	50,649,500	.....	50,649,500
1825.....	66,944,745	.....	66,944,745
1826.....	52,449,825	\$605,885	53,055,710
1827.....	57,878,117	1,013,574	58,891,691
1828.....	49,976,632	693,037	50,669,669
1829.....	55,087,307	612,886	55,700,193
1830.....	58,524,878	937,151	59,462,029
1831.....	59,218,583	2,038,474	61,257,057
1832.....	61,726,529	1,410,941	63,137,470
1833.....	69,950,856	366,842	70,317,698
1834.....	80,623,662	400,500	81,024,162
1835.....	100,159,481	729,601	101,189,082
1836.....	106,570,912	345,738	106,916,650
1837.....	94,280,895	1,283,519	95,564,414
1838.....	95,560,880	472,911	96,033,821
1839.....	101,625,531	1,908,358	103,533,891
1840.....	111,660,561	2,235,073	113,895,634
1841.....	103,636,236	2,716,486	106,352,722
1842.....	91,709,242	1,170,754	92,880,006
1843.....	77,686,354	107,429	77,793,783
1844.....	99,331,774	183,405	99,515,179
1845.....	98,455,359	844,446	99,299,776
1846.....	101,718,912	423,851	102,142,763
1847.....	130,371,844	62,620	130,637,464
1848.....	130,205,799	2,700,412	132,904,121
1849.....	131,710,081	956,874	132,666,955
1850.....	131,900,223	2,046,679	133,946,912
1851.....	178,620,128	18,069,580	196,689,718
1852.....	154,931,147	27,437,837	182,368,984
1853.....	189,869,162	23,548,535	213,417,697
1854.....	213,081,226	38,062,570	252,047,806
1855.....	192,751,133	53,957,418	246,708,553
1856.....	268,138,051	44,148,279	310,586,330
1857.....	278,906,713	60,078,252	338,985,065
1858.....	251,351,033	42,407,246	293,758,279
1859.....	278,392,080	57,592,305	335,984,385
1860.....	346,242,433	56,946,851	403,189,284
1861.....	269,899,616	23,799,870	293,699,486
1862.....	169,923,415	31,041,654	200,965,066
1863.....	184,097,194	55,993,562	240,090,756
1864.....	143,458,253	100,473,562	243,931,815
1865.....	135,892,699	64,618,121	200,510,823
1866.....	334,729,119	82,643,374	417,372,523
1867.....	282,143,193	51,976,196	334,119,389
1868.....	269,133,724	83,745,975	352,881,698
1869.....	275,122,658	42,915,966	318,038,624
1870.....	476,651,456	43,883,802	520,535,258
1871.....	428,640,944	81,403,359	510,044,273

* Excess of re-exports over imports.

† For nine months only, from October 1, 1812, to June 30, 1813. Prior to this date the fiscal year ended September 30; subsequent to it, on June 30.

Organized number Closed and Closing. Number in Operation, with their Capital amount of Bonds on Deposit, and Circulation in each State and Territory, on November 1, 1872.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Banks organized.	Closed and closing.	In operation.	Capital paid in.	Bonds on deposit.	Circulation issued.	In actual circulation.
Maine.....	63	2	61	\$9,225,090 00	\$8,499,250 00	\$9,201,296 00	\$7,612,792 25
New Hampshire.....	43	1	42	5,148,370 60	5,113,000 00	5,442,555 00	4,550,875 00
Vermont.....	42	1	41	8,019,012 50	7,413,500 00	7,330,900 00	6,642,170 00
Massachusetts.....	214	3	211	89,147,000 00	66,305,750 00	75,731,725 00	58,506,686 50
Rhode Island.....	62	2	60	29,661,893 00	14,372,000 00	16,345,930 00	13,379,900 00
Connecticut.....	83	3	80	25,291,820 00	20,256,800 00	22,410,240 00	17,955,858 50
New York.....	320	31	288	111,101,141 00	69,941,050 00	90,831,645 00	61,719,254 50
New Jersey.....	61	1	60	13,310,350 00	12,060,650 00	13,035,175 00	10,663,320 00
Pennsylvania.....	212	10	202	52,960,210 00	46,890,240 00	51,969,510 00	41,479,049 50
Delaware.....	11	1	11	1,528,185 00	1,453,200 00	1,612,345 00	1,299,005 00
Maryland.....	34	1	33	13,640,202 50	10,391,250 00	11,738,070 00	9,233,097 25
Dist. of Columbia.....	8	3	5	1,752,000 00	1,701,000 00	2,082,500 00	1,548,296 00
Virginia.....	25	4	21	3,835,000 00	3,876,000 00	4,069,450 00	3,548,946 75
West Virginia.....	19	2	17	2,596,000 00	2,532,750 00	2,928,000 00	2,374,107 00
North Carolina.....	10	1	10	1,952,501 00	1,710,100 00	1,603,500 00	1,344,420 00
South Carolina.....	10	1	10	3,076,000 00	2,085,000 00	1,816,180 00	1,829,280 00
Georgia.....	12	2	11	2,620,000 00	2,336,400 00	2,310,050 00	2,129,501 75
Alabama.....	10	1	9	1,296,000 00	1,183,000 00	1,223,400 00	1,078,883 25
Mississippi.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	66,000 00	8,876 25
Louisiana.....	9	1	8	4,850,000 00	4,074,000 00	4,011,320 00	3,654,824 50
Texas.....	5	1	5	725,000 00	725,000 00	792,270 00	601,720 00
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	265,000 00	180,000 00	281,750 00	237,250 00
Kentucky.....	34	1	33	7,676,000 00	7,127,150 00	7,260,020 00	6,569,833 00
Tennessee.....	24	1	23	3,246,300 00	3,133,650 00	3,152,450 00	2,798,451 25
Ohio.....	176	10	166	27,312,645 00	25,262,850 00	28,462,970 00	22,793,347 60
Indiana.....	91	3	88	16,662,900 00	15,926,300 00	17,148,905 00	14,293,369 25
Illinois.....	139	4	135	19,843,371 97	17,502,500 00	18,782,405 00	15,998,052 70
Michigan.....	76	2	73	8,848,800 00	7,586,550 00	7,602,780 00	6,498,593 00
Wisconsin.....	48	6	42	3,300,000 00	3,221,050 00	3,886,310 00	2,997,643 60
Iowa.....	81	8	73	5,752,000 00	5,568,000 00	6,347,825 00	5,081,967 40
Minnesota.....	31	2	29	3,162,600 00	3,008,150 00	3,147,190 00	2,688,470 00
Missouri.....	41	4	37	9,475,300 00	6,724,350 00	7,372,350 00	6,086,526 00
Kansas.....	24	1	24	1,625,000 00	1,590,000 00	1,506,400 00	1,366,700 00
Nebraska.....	10	1	9	850,000 00	850,000 00	796,800 00	751,400 00
Nevada.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	116,200 00	34,363 50
Oregon.....	1	.....	1	250,000 00	250,000 00	231,500 00	225,000 00
Colorado.....	6	.....	6	575,000 00	550,000 00	519,140 00	475,000 00
Utah.....	4	1	3	550,000 00	550,000 00	519,140 00	475,000 00
Idaho.....	1	.....	1	100,000 00	100,000 00	99,200 00	81,000 00
Montana.....	4	.....	4	300,000 00	276,000 00	197,800 00	192,500 00
Wyoming.....	1	.....	1	75,000 00	30,000 00	27,500 00	27,500 00
New Mexico.....	2	.....	2	300,000 00	200,000 00	185,500 00	180,000 00
Total.....	2,057	117	1,940	482,432,338 57	382,968,900 00	431,960,786 00	340,993,470 30
GOLD-BANKS.							
Massachusetts.....	1	.....	1	200,000 00	150,000 00	120,000 00	120,000 00
California.....	3	.....	3	2,800,000 00	1,850,000 00	1,481,100 00	1,480,000 00
Total.....	4	.....	4	3,000,000 00	2,000,000 00	1,601,100 00	1,600,000 00

Statement of Outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States, on the 1st of January of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on the 1st of July of each year from 1844 to 1873, inclusive.

YEAR.	Amount.	YEAR.	Amount.
1791	\$75,463,476 52	1833	7,001,698 83
1792	77,227,924 66	1834	4,760,082 08
1793	80,352,631 01	1835	37,513 05
1794	78,427,404 77	1836	336,957 83
1795	80,747,587 39	1837	3,308,124 07
1796	83,762,172 07	1838	10,434,221 14
1797	82,061,479 33	1839	3,573,343 82
1798	79,228,529 12	1840	5,250,875 54
1799	78,408,669 77	1841	13,594,480 73
1800	82,796,294 35	1842	20,601,226 28
1801	83,038,050 80	1843	32,742,922 00
1802	80,712,632 25	1844	23,461,652 50
1803	77,054,686 30	1845	15,925,303 01
1804	86,427,120 88	1846	15,550,202 97
1805	82,512,150 50	1847	38,826,534 77
1806	75,723,270 66	1848	47,044,862 23
1807	69,218,338 64	1849	65,061,858 69
1808	65,196,317 97	1850	63,452,773 55
1809	57,023,192 09	1851	68,394,796 02
1810	53,173,217 52	1852	66,199,341 71
1811	48,005,587 76	1853	59,803,117 70
1812	45,500,737 90	1854	42,242,222 42
1813	55,962,827 57	1855	25,586,956 56
1814	81,487,846 24	1856	21,972,537 50
1815	99,832,660 15	1857	28,699,831 85
1816	127,334,933 74	1858	41,911,881 63
1817	123,491,965 16	1859	58,496,837 88
1818	103,466,633 83	1860	64,842,287 88
1819	95,529,648 28	1861	90,580,873 72
1820	91,015,566 15	1862	524,176,412 13
1821	89,987,427 66	1863	1,119,772,138 63
1822	93,546,676 98	1864	1,815,784,370 57
1823	90,875,877 28	1865	2,680,647,869 74
1824	90,269,777 77	1866	2,775,236,173 69
1825	83,788,432 71	1867	2,678,126,103 87
1826	81,054,059 99	1868	2,611,687,851 19
1827	73,987,337 20	1869	2,588,452,213 94
1828	67,475,043 87	1870	2,480,672,427 81
1829	58,421,412 67	1871	2,353,311,332 11
1830	48,565,406 50	1872	2,253,251,328 78
1831	39,123,191 68	1873 *	2,149,963,873 46
1832	24,332,235 18		

* On June 1, 1873.

Comparative Prices of Articles of Produce in New York upon the 1st of January in each of the last Fourteen Years.

ARTICLES.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Breadstuffs:														
Wheat Flour, State.....	bl	\$1.30	\$1.35	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$1.70	\$1.40	\$1.60	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.75	60 20	\$1.50
Wheat Flour, western.....	bl	4.60	5.29	5.30	6.25	6.90	10.45	5.90	7.00	8.75	6.60	8.85	4.00	5.70
Rye Flour.....	bl	3.75	4.00	4.00	3.87	4.50	5.80	5.75	5.25	6.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	5.25
Corn-meal, Brandyrwine.....	bl	3.40	3.90	3.15	4.50	6.00	8.80	4.60	5.25	6.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	5.25
Wheat, Michigan.....	bl	1.25	1.50	1.45	1.47	1.59	2.65	2.60	3.20	3.30	2.15	1.55	1.50	1.75
California.....	bl	85 1/2	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.59	2.65	2.60	3.20	3.30	2.15	1.55	1.50	1.75
No. 1, spring.....	bl	85 1/2	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.59	2.65	2.60	3.20	3.30	2.15	1.55	1.50	1.75
Rye, western.....	bl	78	92	1.18	83	1.30	1.46	1.58	1.25	1.45	1.70	1.02	1.90	1.05
Oats, State.....	bl	53	46 1/2	52	42	70	92	62	69	84	78	62	61	62
western.....	bl	55	46 1/2	52	42	70	92	62	69	84	78	62	61	62
Corn, new southern.....	bl	75	80	75	64	1.30	1.57	85	1.12	1.41	1.10	1.10	1.00	62
Cotton, middling, upland.....	bl	12	11	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Heavy, Moultrie.....	bl	80	1.10	90	56	77 1/4	84	80	1.40	1.50	1.50	85	1.10	1.15
Hops.....	bl	15	16	25	20	22	30	60	60	60	20	25	12	35
Provisions:														
Pork, mess.....	bl	17.00	16.37 1/2	16.00	12.00	14.50	20.00	11.00	19.12	21.00	28.00	29.75	19.12	25.00
prime.....	bl	13.00	11.75	10.50	8.50	12.00	15.00	11.00	17.00	18.00	22.00	24.50	17.00	22.50
Beef, prime, western.....	bl	9.50	9.50	9.00	11.00	13.00	21.50	15.00	16.00	16.00	25.00	27.00	16.00	21.00
prime, mess, there.....	bl	9.50	9.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	21.50	15.00	16.00	16.00	25.00	27.00	16.00	21.00
Hams, extra.....	bl	15.00	14.50	14.00	11.50	15.50	18.00	15.00	35.00	32.75	35.00	37.00	29.00	35.00
Shoulder, extra.....	bl	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	6	10	10	16	12 1/4	12 1/4	15 1/4	15	10	15
Lard, western.....	bl	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/4	8 3/4	12	18	13	15	15 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	12	15
Butter, prime, State.....	bl	20	20	18	19	29	29	40	45	45	48	42	50	42
prime, western.....	bl	9	11	10	7	12	24	18 1/4	17	17	19 1/2	17 1/2	22	23
Cheese, fine, factory.....	bl	3.50	4.20	4.00	7.60	7 1/4	10 1/2	8.50	9.00	13.00	8.87 1/2	7.25	6.75	11.00
Rice, good.....	bl	42	40	30	50	62	12	95	60	48	57	51	43	56
Wool, Ohio, fleece.....	bl	42	40	30	50	62	12	95	60	48	57	51	43	56

The prices for the years 1859 to 1870, inclusive, are taken from a table published by the New York Journal of Commerce, January 4, 1870; those for 1871 and 1872 are from the New York Shipping List of January 4, 1871, and January 3, 1872, and give the highest and lowest prices on the first market day of those years.

* Gold.

† American Saxony fleece.

Progress of Life Insurance in the United States, 1860-1872.

YEAR.	No. of Companies.	No. of Policies in force Dec. 31.	Increase from previous year.	Amount of Policies in force Dec. 31.	Increase from previous year.	Gross Assets.
1860.....	17	56,046	6,429	\$163,703,455	\$22,205,478	\$24,115,687
1861.....	17	57,202	1,156	164,256,032	552,597	26,670,397
1862.....	18	65,252	8,050	183,962,577	19,706,525	30,123,332
1863.....	29	99,095	33,843	267,658,977	83,696,100	37,838,190
1864.....	27	146,729	47,634	395,703,054	128,044,377	49,027,297
1865.....	30	209,302	62,663	580,882,253	185,179,199	64,232,123
1866.....	30	305,390	95,998	865,105,877	284,223,624	91,587,028
1867.....	43	401,140	95,750	1,161,729,776	296,623,899	125,548,951
1868.....	55	537,594	136,454	1,528,984,685	367,254,909	175,262,329
1869.....	70	661,225	123,631	1,846,159,221	317,174,536	229,097,425
1870.....	71	747,807	86,582	2,023,884,955	177,725,733	269,520,441
1871.....	68	784,950	37,143	2,067,703,582	43,818,627	302,558,109
1872.....	59	804,444	19,494	2,114,742,591	47,039,009	335,168,543

Showing the condition and business of the thirty-two New York companies and the twenty-seven other State companies doing business in that State on December 31, 1872.

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

COMPANY.	Total Assets.	Reserve.	Surplus.	Risks Written.	Total Income.
American Popular.....	\$175,626	\$388,702	\$82,924	\$1,158,217	\$145,357
Asbury.....	404,491	536,075	43,188	5,260,020	220,210
Atlantic Mutual.....	1,020,378	864,096	125,282	1,596,261	426,855
Brooklyn.....	1,907,665	1,690,785	196,557	3,841,555	725,519
Commonwealth.....	422,718	239,528	142,417	2,350,480	206,761
Confidential.....	5,942,892	5,270,267	522,825	22,782,299	3,482,528
Eclectic *.....	310,777	254,444	31,663	1,781,796	214,929
Empire State.....	237,982	186,127	97,981	3,008,115	170,429
Equitable.....	19,160,528	16,656,409	1,994,069	51,911,079	8,420,045
Excelsior *.....	544,163	455,489	8,274	3,169,981	339,133
Germania.....	5,256,921	4,482,844	602,360	4,387,077	1,811,924
Globe Mutual.....	3,776,586	3,421,994	251,030	8,166,258	1,535,592
Government Security.....	334,965	189,839	72,948	1,638,311	165,724
Guardian Mutual.....	3,581,717	3,498,647	7,470	16,855,272	2,529,284
Hercules Mutual *.....	125,575	35,057	43,222	71,217	30,408
Home.....	5,346,153	2,773,616	518,543	2,427,130	1,038,267
Homeopathic.....	456,331	376,152	68,378	1,474,575	223,857
Knickerbocker.....	7,832,908	7,074,157	570,837	5,924,156	3,157,111
Manhattan.....	8,270,870	6,200,126	1,760,983	4,991,710	2,151,834
Merchants.....	163,922	72,441	91,280	737,301	75,192
Metropolitan.....	1,423,402	1,199,038	190,662	11,556,663	751,003
Mutual.....	58,410,878	51,667,250	6,119,973	39,363,277	17,716,094
National.....	760,035	728,421	12,717	2,758,191	326,815
New York.....	21,533,061	18,089,360	2,808,053	27,096,273	7,481,333
New York Life and Trust.....	2,175,887	246,937	1,907,297	415,900	56,764
North America.....	5,556,403	5,130,764	118,773	4,625,982	1,635,635
Security.....	3,305,539	3,025,998	355,177	7,370,311	1,576,538
United States.....	3,900,460	2,871,053	911,530	9,442,107	1,336,291
Universal.....	1,195,016	883,107	287,509	9,941,482	756,166
Washington.....	3,411,203	2,914,325	426,736	6,234,707	1,200,641
Western New York.....	209,688	112,541	83,455	1,735,122	91,877
World Mutual.....	518,203	459,871	82,539	2,422,633	286,559
Totals.....	\$166,277,986	\$141,855,575	\$20,617,094	\$264,228,318	\$60,056,977

* Discontinued business since January, 1873.

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

COMPANY.	Total Assets.	Reserve.	Surplus.	Risks Written.	Total Income.
Ætna, Ct.....	\$17,608,184	\$14,557,695	\$2,060,502	\$15,534,287	\$6,018,677
Berkshire, Mass.....	2,181,628	1,927,999	205,836	2,014,667	63,252
Charter Oak, Ct.....	10,650,523	9,631,444	783,762	12,216,591	4,102,916
Connecticut Mutual, Ct.....	901,432	618,185	267,647	2,551,980	364,753
Connecticut Mutual, R. I. *.....	34,896,735	26,755,905	7,393,757	14,502,090	9,754,421
Economical Mutual, R. I. *.....	755,933	797,949	Impaired	1,525,044	291,936
Hartford Life & Accident, Ct.....	707,320	416,824	218,781	2,487,692	265,986
John Hancock, Mass.....	2,419,967	2,014,578	357,602	4,069,567	849,972
Life Association, Mo.....	4,265,183	3,830,905	40,791	18,478,965	3,049,553
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	4,499,115	3,677,743	684,400	7,120,000	1,571,461
Missouri Valley, Kansas.....	529,652	420,176	111,214	4,187,397	318,294
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	26,554,034	20,326,573	3,590,959	9,573,063	6,869,055
National, Vt.....	1,372,177	839,548	498,087	2,058,504	313,632
National U. S., D. C.....	2,517,575	1,664,163	787,815	6,852,715	884,896
New England Mutual, Mass.....	11,498,416	9,547,370	1,772,471	6,874,773	3,264,282
New Jersey Mutual, N. J.....	1,211,446	1,107,990	56,381	12,897,940	874,612
North-western Mutual, Wis.....	12,349,811	10,005,104	2,265,832	14,561,362	3,695,064
Pennsylvania Mutual, Pa.....	3,855,067	2,882,063	574,791	2,320,895	1,097,532
Phoenix Mutual, Ct.....	7,980,895	6,752,453	1,072,311	22,192,311	3,413,732
Piedmont and Arlington, Va.....	1,611,765	1,494,122	59,976	5,630,057	957,520
Provident Life and Trust, Pa.....	1,777,821	1,159,119	594,250	3,908,523	544,866
Republic, Ills.....	1,307,293	773,441	501,219	11,520,364	659,164
State Mutual, Mass.....	1,407,910	1,142,826	237,339	1,448,000	386,795
St. Louis Mutual, Mo.....	6,195,220	5,882,381	158,456	19,911,117	3,014,665
Travelers, Ct.....	2,220,756	1,160,736	747,456	4,055,505	1,192,149
Union Central, Ohio.....	730,585	445,520	262,328	6,829,086	601,733
Union Mutual, Me.....	6,723,696	3,664,216	958,980	11,227,430	2,110,097
Totals.....	\$168,890,556	135,527,418	\$26,224,311	225,696,539	57,249,052
Grand Totals.....	\$355,168,512	\$277,382,996	\$46,841,435	\$489,924,857	\$117,266,029

NOTE.—The second column, headed "Reserve," shows just what each company's liability is under an official valuation of its outstanding policies, or the sum necessary to re-insure the company's policy contracts. The third column, headed "Surplus," shows what the company possesses over and above Reserve and all other liabilities, except Capital, and indicates the relative solvency of the company.

* Discontinued business since January, 1873.

Life Insurance in the Several States.

NEW YORK.—On December 31, 1872, there were thirty-two life companies belonging to this State, exhibiting: Assets, \$166,277,986; liabilities, \$145,660,892 (exclusive of capital); surplus as regards policy holders, \$20,617,094; policies issued in 1872, 105,418, insuring \$261,228,318; policies terminated, 78,659, insuring \$206,476,938; premiums received in 1872, \$45,657,151 in cash, and \$3,931,028 in notes; total income, \$60,056,977; excess of income over expenditures, \$20,265,902; losses paid in 1872, in cash, \$12,449,558; commissions, \$3,132,204; salaries and medical examiners' fees, \$2,450,749; taxes, \$156,909; premium note expenditures, \$3,613,042; incidental cash expenditures, \$2,971,014; gross expenditures, \$39,859,163. The 78,659 policies terminated in 1872 were by the following causes: Death, 4,291; expiration, 129; surrender, 15,152; lapse, 38,947; change, 2,951; not taken, 15,789; policies outstanding December 31, 386,690, insuring \$1,051,970,818, which would indicate that about half of all the life insurance business of the country is in the hands of the New York companies. The ratio of total expenditures to total income shows the following per centages: Losses, 21.36 per cent.; dividends to policy holders, 16.67 per cent.; expenses, 15.00 per cent.; surrender values, 12.85 per cent.; applied to reserve, 33.63 per cent.; stockholders' dividends, 0.49 per cent.

CONNECTICUT.—The eighth annual report of the Connecticut commissioner of insurance (George S. Miller) shows the business transacted in the State in 1872 by the ten State life and accident companies and the twenty-three authorized other-State life companies to have been as follows:

	Number of poli- cies issued.	Amount insured.	Whole number of policies in force.	Amount insured.	Premiums re- ceived, 1872.	Losses paid.	Ratio of loss to premium amount at risk.
State companies.....	2,683	\$1,508,323	15,747	\$31,268,184	\$1,466,148	\$352,676	1.13
Other-State companies.....	1,527	3,226,111	9,366	21,032,884	699,801	273,541	1.30
Totals.....	4,258	\$7,834,434	25,113	\$52,301,068	\$2,165,949	\$626,217	1.20

To the above we add the following summary of Assets, Liabilities, Premium Reserve, and Net Surplus of the Connecticut Life companies, from 1868 to 1872, inclusive:

YEAR.	No. of companies.	Gross assets.	Gross liabilities.	Net surplus.	Premium reserve.	Ratio of assets to liabilities.	Ratio of assets to premium reserve.
1868.....	9	\$45,057,482	\$34,322,242	\$10,735,240	\$33,095,981	1.3923	1.4523
1869.....	9	57,472,951	43,078,693	14,394,258	41,880,821	1.3248	1.3724
1870.....	9	65,701,233	51,836,007	13,865,226	49,942,670	1.2612	1.3157
1871.....	10	71,664,483	61,582,030	10,082,453	59,071,534	1.1581	1.2095
1872.....	10	78,871,840	70,367,409	8,504,431	67,938,094	1.1208	1.1511

IOWA.—The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Des Moines is the only life company organized in Iowa. This company has so far confined its business within the limits of the State. In 1872 it issued 282 new policies, and received in premiums \$45,813.29, covering insurance to the amount of \$125,021. The number of policies issued in 1871 was 254; the amount received in premiums the same year was \$38,313. The number of life companies of other States which have fully complied with the law for 1873, and are now permitted to transact business in the State, is 41. Although the number of companies doing business in the State has decreased, the amount of business done in the aggregate has materially increased. In 1870 the whole receipts for premiums were \$939,416.00; in 1871, \$847,925.35; in 1872, \$1,037,622.34. Sum paid for losses in the State in 1872, \$231,531.09.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The whole number of life companies licensed to do business at this time is thirty-two. Several others have submitted annual statements, with the view of entering the State at some future time.

Whole number of life policies issued in the State in 1872 was 1,767.	
Amount insured by same.....	\$2,873,353 00
Whole number of life policies now in force in the State, estimated, 10,000.	
Whole amount insured by same.....	14,754,725 00
Amount of premiums received on same in 1872.....	703,510 37
Amount of losses and endowments paid in the State in 1872.....	161,123 71
Whole number of life policies issued in the State in 1871 was 1,771.	
Amount insured by same in 1871.....	2,859,735 00
Amount of premiums received in 1871.....	697,194 59
Amount of losses and endowments paid in 1871.....	133,968 96

OHIO.—Ohio has two local life companies, one just organized and the other (the Union Central of Cincinnati) formed in 1867, having assets, \$826,940; liabilities, \$679,163; income, in 1872, \$601,333; expenditures, \$544,454. The life business done in Ohio in 1872, and the insurance still in force there may be thus summarized:

	<i>Ohio Companies.</i>	<i>Other State Companies.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
Number and amount of policies issued during the year:			
Number.....	2,588	12,726	15,304
Amount.....	\$4,998,924 00	\$25,188,123 12	\$30,187,044 00
Whole number and amount of policies in force in Ohio. Number, 4,118; amount.....	5,967,016 00	133,958,394 00	141,925,410 00
Premiums received during the year.....	438,688 84	4,501,571 86	4,940,260 70
Losses and claims paid during the year.....	65,919 71	1,415,619 16	1,481,538 87

KENTUCKY.—There is now only one local life company in this State—the Southern Mutual—which issued last year 670 policies, insuring \$1,534,629, of which \$1,399,496 was effected in Kentucky. Insurance in force December 31, \$6,506,408, of which \$5,743,625 was upon lives of citizens of the State.

MICHIGAN.—This State has one local life company—the Michigan Mutual, of Detroit—whose policy issues in 1872 numbered 539, insuring \$1,284,573, the year's premiums being \$137,462. Assets December 31, 1872, \$325,083; liabilities, \$258,919. The forty-five companies doing business in the State issued 732 policies in Michigan, insuring \$15,472,579, and had in force at the end of 1872, on the lives of citizens of that State, 29,192 policies, insuring \$59,641,984. Total premiums received in the State in 1872, \$1,966,492.

MISSOURI.—The six Missouri life companies have, of assets, \$11,552,270.80; their aggregate re-insurance reserve is \$11,098,024, and their aggregate liabilities are \$11,899,916.17. Their income in 1872 was: Premium receipts, \$6,177,837; interest, \$695,809; from other sources, \$8,467; total, \$6,882,093. They paid out \$4,437,888, being for losses, \$1,483,390; dividends and surrenders, \$1,340,485; commissions and salaries, \$1,004,180; incidentals, \$566,916; stock dividends, \$42,916. They issued 15,015 policies, insuring \$16,134,934; and terminated 13,155 policies, insuring \$50,940,123; and had in force, December 31, 1872, 33,647 policies, insuring \$117,064,968. The local (Missouri) business of these companies was 2,545 policies issued, insuring \$6,601,544; premiums, \$1,333,365; losses paid, \$38,826. The whole number of policies in force, in all the Missouri companies reporting for five years, has been as follows: 1868, 13,940; 1869, 23,512; 1870, 33,259; 1871, 33,269; 1872, 33,647, covering insurances, respectively, to the following amounts: \$55,759,549, \$97,199,979, \$131,972,128, \$130,428,821, \$117,064,968.

Fire Insurance in New York.

I. NEW YORK JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Capital, \$24,407,010; assets, \$45,190,967; liabilities, \$16,195,865; fire premiums, \$20,385,075; fire losses, \$14,309,564; total expenditures, \$24,120,516.

II. NEW YORK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Assets, \$2,175,001; liabilities, \$200,565; premiums, \$114,267; losses, \$75,469; total expenditures, \$133,768.

III. OTHER STATE JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—Capital, \$18,770,507; assets, \$12,689,326; liabilities, \$23,588,191; fire premiums, \$20,385,075; fire losses, \$19,119,199; total expenditures, \$30,356,061.

IV. OTHER STATE MUTUAL COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—Assets, \$6,525,757; liabilities, \$126,829; fire premiums, \$622,757; fire losses, \$88,638; total expenditures, \$1,163,329.

V. FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—Total assets in United States, \$10,800,473; total liabilities in United States, \$7,565,000.

The companies in Division I owned real estate, \$2,035,798; bonds and mortgages, \$12,698,219; United States stocks, \$17,320,437; other stocks, \$2,938,102. During 1872 they wrote risks to the amount of \$2,922,114,289, having still in force at end of the year, \$2,610,743,006.

Fire Insurance in the Several States.

CONNECTICUT.—Capital, \$5,692,000; assets, \$12,248,636; liabilities, \$6,761,013; premiums, \$9,202,938; losses, \$8,890,473; total expenditures, \$11,565,619. These companies owned real estate, \$960,910; United States stocks, \$885,079; other stocks, \$6,409,283; bonds and mortgages, \$1,049,592. Their risks in force at end of 1872 amounted to \$702,011,178. Their business in Connecticut alone, during 1872, was: Risks written, \$56,813,758; premiums, \$583,919; losses incurred, \$195,007.

MICHIGAN.—In 1872 the thirty-one mutual companies wrote risks to the amount of \$6,531,835, and had in force at end of year \$75,503,263. They paid for losses, \$104,096. The three joint stock companies have \$409,000 capital, and assets of \$675,681, subject to a deduction of \$222,062 for liabilities. They wrote risks amounting to \$24,517,290 in 1872; received for premiums, \$289,791; paid for losses, \$216,822; and had risks in force at end of year, \$29,763,638. Companies of other States wrote risks in Michigan, \$132,267,863; received for premiums thereon, \$1,953,108; incurred losses, \$1,202,477.

BUSINESS OF MICHIGAN STOCK COMPANIES IN THE STATE—1870, 1871, 1872.

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses incurred.
1870	\$17,237,783	\$227,236 49	\$131,843 44
1871	18,901,201	230,708 07	199,669 56
1872	19,035,892	275,226 94	132,930 40
Totals	\$55,175,876	\$733,271 50	\$464,443 40

BUSINESS OF COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS IN MICHIGAN—1870-'72.

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses incurred.
1870	\$111,369,355	\$1,386,065 01	\$857,206 24
1871	117,568,714	1,396,739 17	834,281 98
1872	139,267,865	1,953,408 06	1,202,477 51
Totals	\$371,205,932	\$4,736,212 27	\$2,893,965 7

IOWA.—The nine local companies have \$216,402 of capital; assets (mostly stock notes), \$1,436,755; liabilities, \$533,251; income, 1872, \$425,944; premiums received in Iowa, \$362,026; expenditures, \$273,979; losses paid in Iowa, \$90,617. The Iowa business in 1872 of the fire and fire-marine insurance companies reporting to the department was:

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
State companies.....	\$362,026 15	\$ 90,616 95
Other State companies.....	367,069 18	362,078 99
Foreign companies.....	92,063 76	24,299 15
	\$1,291,129 09	\$476,395 09

KENTUCKY.—By annual report of Gustavus W. Smith, insurance commissioner of Kentucky, there were on the 31st December, 1872, seventy-eight fire and marine insurance companies doing business in the State by authority, and reporting to department. Of these, fourteen were Kentucky companies, fifty-nine were companies of other States, and five of foreign countries. Premiums paid for fire and inland insurance by Kentucky policyholders during the year 1872, so far as reported to the office, amounted to \$1,216,745.36; losses paid during the same year, \$399,359.27; the losses being 42 percent of the premiums received. Total fire risks written in the State, \$7,268,686; premiums thereon, \$1,097,625.82; fire losses paid, \$475,413.88. Total inland risks written, \$10,886,873; premium thereon, \$119,122.54; losses paid, \$31,786.39.

WISCONSIN.—This State has, according to the last report, three joint stock, and seven mutual, fire insurance companies, whose aggregate business in 1872 was as follows: Risks written, \$70,423,453; risks in force, December 31, \$113,268,674; net assets, \$2,644,103; reinsurance reserve, \$780,912; cash premiums received, \$883,302; expenses, \$122,787; losses paid, \$534,680.

The business done in Wisconsin by all the fire insurance companies (88) doing business in that State, in 1872, was as follows: Risks written, \$142,351,576; premiums received, \$1,910,677; losses paid, \$922,637; capital, \$32,780,973; gross assets, \$100,746,703; amount at risk, \$41,748,386.95; gross liabilities, including reinsurance, \$56,476,025; net assets, \$9,616,130. Risks written during 1872, by all these companies, every-where, \$6,198,362,050; premiums received, \$55,290,000; expenses, \$16,504,551; losses paid, \$44,527,208.

The history of fire insurance in Wisconsin for the past three years, is given in the following table:

	No. of companies.	Risks written.	Premiums rec'd.	Losses paid.	PERCENTAGE OF LOSSES.	
					To risks written.	To prem's received.
1872.						
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.....	2	\$17,520,664	\$210,433	\$63,516	.36	30.18
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.....	7	25,204,801	356,394	262,983	1.04	71.78
Companies of other States.....	68	84,478,871	1,129,565	496,292	.59	43.95
Companies of Foreign Countries.....	10	15,137,010	204,285	99,746	.66	48.83
Totals.....	88	\$112,351,376	\$1,910,677	\$922,637	.65	48.29
1871.						
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.....	2	\$14,912,041	\$138,733	\$97,229	.75	26.84
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.....	8	21,023,228	272,099	211,022	1.04	103.28
Companies of other States.....	60	75,054,421	896,219	385,387	.51	43.00
Companies of Foreign Countries.....	6	11,064,674	129,129	9,434	.10	7.21
Totals.....	77	\$122,054,464	\$1,436,197	\$713,080	.58	49.65
1870.						
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.....	2	\$13,450,970	\$97,961	\$96,192	.97	36.95
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.....	8	28,809,559	339,479	234,499	.81	68.96
Companies of other States.....	74	100,277,418	1,136,170	808,659	.71	76.45
Companies of Foreign Countries.....	4	4,654,958	48,727	36,270	.78	74.44
Totals.....	88	\$147,192,955	\$1,622,337	\$1,175,620	.76	72.44

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The only joint stock company in this State had, on September 31, 1872, assets to the amount of \$267,090; liabilities, \$264,825; income, \$65,591; amount of risks in force, \$10,217,290; at risk at end of year, \$7,708,555. The six mutual companies are of too small calibre to make their figures of any value. Other State companies during 1872 received \$421,571 for insuring New Hampshire property, and paid for losses, \$269,915.

ILLINOIS.—The seven joint stock companies have capital (paid up), \$1,529,700; assets, \$2,359,551; liabilities, \$2,095,862, capital being included as a liability; total income in 1872, \$1,121,639; total expenditures, \$1,017,938; risks written in 1872, \$2,292,415; in force at end of year, \$445,635,700; premiums received in 1872, \$942,707; losses paid, \$369,516. The eleven

township and mutual companies have assets, \$235,258; liabilities, \$60,662, and in 1872 wrote risks to the amount of \$1,312,478. There are fourteen inchoate township companies in the State, which have as yet made no reports. All the companies doing business in Illinois, received, in the State, in 1872, \$5,704,861 for premiums, and paid for losses incurred in 1872, \$1,477,017; but they also paid for losses incurred in 1871, the further sum of \$2,550,000.

OHIO.—This State has forty joint stock, and sixteen mutual, fire insurance companies, whose condition and business may be thus summarized: *Joint Stock Companies*, paid up capital, \$5,272,166; unpaid capital, \$437,433; total, \$5,709,600; assets, \$8,717,622; liabilities, \$2,531,426; income in 1872, \$5,164,109; expenditures in 1872, \$3,805,839; premium receipts, \$3,899,881; losses paid, \$3,142,946; amount of risks in force, December 31, \$250,405,518. *Mutual Companies*, amount of risks written, \$35,743,944; premiums and assessments received, \$293,210; losses paid, \$176,834. The business done in Ohio, by all the companies, local and other, in 1872, was as follows: Risks written, \$378,690,031; premium receipts, \$4,530,744; losses paid, \$1,609,296; excess of premium receipts over all losses paid, \$3,921,448. There were under the insurance department's supervision, on December 31, 1872, eighty-two fire companies of other States, forty Ohio joint stock companies, sixteen Ohio mutual companies, and sixty-seven life companies.

MARYLAND.—The nineteen companies of this State received, in 1872, \$1,239,100, of which sum \$89,815 was for premiums, and \$349,375 for interest, etc. They paid out for losses, \$446,692, and for expenses, dividends, etc., \$553,622, making total expenditures of \$1,000,314; the amount of risks written during the year was \$101,833,302, and the amount in force at end of year was \$134,157,039. These nineteen companies have capital, \$2,835,702; total assets, \$5,220,660; liabilities, \$1,070,297.

MAINE.—Maine has three joint stock, and thirty-six mutual and township fire companies, whose business is thus reported for 1872: *Joint stock*—Risks written, \$3,815,660; premiums received, \$56,187; losses paid, \$34,162. *Mutual and township companies*—Risks written, \$19,523,917; losses paid, \$59,113.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The statistics of 1872 show that one hundred and eighty-two companies, doing business in this State at the close of the year, had written, during the year, upwards of \$10,000,000,000 of insurance, and were still carrying nearly \$7,000,000,000 of outstanding risks. The business of all the companies operating in the State during 1872, shows the following aggregates: Premium receipts, \$89,302,605; losses paid, \$79,028,027. On July 30, 1873, there were one hundred and ninety-two companies doing business in Massachusetts. The materials are not at hand wherewith to summarize the business actually done in Massachusetts in 1872. By the great Boston fire, one hundred and ninety-two companies lost \$56,000,000, of which sum fifty-two Massachusetts companies lost \$35,500,000, in sums ranging from \$425, to \$2,800,000; this fire failed thirty-two companies, twenty-six of them being Massachusetts companies, which latter, it is estimated, will pay 66 per cent. of their liabilities.

MISSOURI.—During 1872, twenty-one stock fire companies organized under the laws of Missouri, did business, and made returns as follows: Cash income, \$2,933,545; losses paid, \$1,296,560; total expenditures, \$2,246,987; reinsurance reserves, December 31, \$887,418; total liabilities, except capital, \$1,387,489; total assets, \$1,565,453; capital, paid up, \$3,190,678; losses paid in Missouri, \$197,505; premiums taken in Missouri, \$1,044,999; net amount of risks in force, December 31, \$100,041,887; net amount at risk in Missouri, \$68,739,340. The increase of Missouri fire insurance capital, since 1869, has been 291-10 per cent; the increase in assets, 841-10 per cent; the increase in volume of business, 271-2 per cent; and the increase in income returns, 1537-10 per cent.

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